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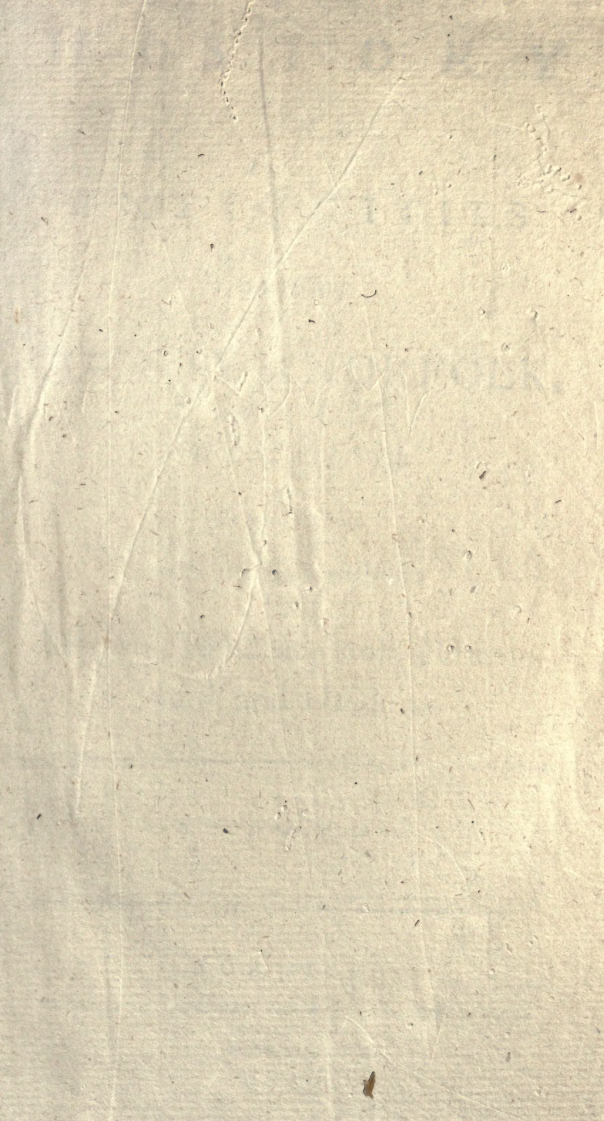
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H I S T O R Y  
A N D  
A N T I Q U I T I E S  
O F T H E  
C O U N T Y o f N O R F O L K.

V O L U M E V I I.

C O N T A I N I N G

T H E H U N D R E D S O F

Happing, Henstead, Holt, Humble-  
yard, and Loddon.

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*Pro me: scilicet mercar, in me.*

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N O R W I C H:

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M.DCC,LXXXI.



THE 1870

AND

ANTIQUITIES

OF THE

COUNTY OF NORFOLK

VOLUME VII

CONTAINING

THE HISTORY OF

Hopping, Holford, Holford, Holford,

and Loddon.

By J. H. Holford.

NORWICH

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T H E  
H I S T O R Y  
O F  
N O R F O L K.

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HUNDRED of HAPPING:

\*\*\*THIS hundred is bounded on the east by  
the British ocean, on the south by the  
T hundreds of West Flegg and Walsingham,  
and on the west by Tunstead. It is in  
extent, from north to south, about eleven  
miles, and eight from east to west; and contains  
sixteen parish towns, all which are in the deanry of  
Waxton.

This hundred pays to the general rate of the  
county 13l. 9s. 6d. for a six hundred pounds levy.

A

In

In the reign of Edward the Confessor, and at the survey, it is written Hapincha and Hapinga; and in that of Henry I Happesburgh, as appears from the charter of that king to the abbey of Wymondham.

In the 5th of Henry III. 1221, Wm. de Burgh farmed this hundred, and those of East and West Flegg, of the crown, at eighteen shillings per ann. In the following year, the abbot of St. Bennet at Holm, and William lord Monchenfy, were impleaded for keeping a ferry-boat, and taking of every foot passenger an halfpenny. The said abbot, in the 3d of Edward I. 1275, made a purpresture on the common bank of the river Thirne, that ran between this hundred and that of Flegg, and that with the prior of Norwich and lord Monchenfy, hindered persons from fishing on the said bank, (which is common) unless a certain rent was paid to them.

John de Clavering farmed the said hundreds in the 9th of Edward II. 1316.

James I. by letters patent, dated Dec. 29, in the 6th year of his reign, granted to sir Charles Cornwallis this hundred of Happing, during the lives of his second son, and two of the sons of sir William Cornwallis, paying for it, with all its rights, court leets, felons goods, &c. 6l. 15s. 4d. ob. per ann.

Ab, Av, and Ap, signifies in the British language water, or a river, and so specifies a hundred in watry meadows; thus Apton in Clavering hundred\*, and Hapton in Depwade.

The



The marshes, commons, broads, and warren, which compose a considerable proportion of this hundred, are indeed very extensive, and very irregular in their form and uses. Villages are nearly surrounded with unprofitable and uncultivated marshes and heaths; and the eastern part of this hundred is bleak and unsalutary.

There are two navigable rivers, from which smaller cuts communicate with many of the towns in this hundred. The hard-lands are well enclosed, and valuable, but the marshes are much in want of proper drainage, which might easily be effected by drain-mills.

The votes that were polled by freeholders resident in this hundred, at the last contested election for knight of the shire, March 23, 1768, are as follows.

		W.	deG.	A.	C.
Brunstead	—	4	4	1	1
Catfield	—	3	4	5	2
Happisburgh	—	4	4	11	11
Hempstead with Eccles		3	1	1	3
Hickling	—	3	6	9	4
Horsey	—	1	1	0	0
Ingham	—	4	4	2	2
Leffingham	—	4	4	0	0
Ludham	—	5	3	8	4
Palling	—	1	1	0	0
Potter-Heigham		4	4	3	1
Ruston, East	—	9	9	4	2
Stalham	—	9	10	3	2
Sutton	—	3	3	4	4
Walcote	—	1	1	0	0
		58	59	51	36
A 2		Seats			

*Seats, and principal Houses in this Hundrea.*

<i>Ludham Hall,</i>	Bishop of Norwich.
<i>Hickling Hall,</i>	John Micklethwait, esq.
<i>Waxham,</i>	Berney Brograve, esq.

BRUNSTEAD, or BRUNSTEDE, was a beruite to Roger Bigot's great lordship of Sutton at the survey; of this Edric was deprived at the conquest; and it was afterwards in two lordships.

The family of de Gerner were lords of one in the 41st of Henry III. 1257.

John de Walsham held a quarter of a fee of the manor of Sutton, of lord Mowbray, in the 3d of Henry IV. 1402.

Griffith Lloyd, in the 22d of Edward IV. 1481, conveyed the lordship of Brumstead-Walsham's, with lands in Stalham, &c. to John Richers, esq. who was a lawyer of Gray's Inn.

The family of the Parkers had a lordship, held of William lord Monchenfy, and he of the Bigots, in the reign of Henry III. and in the 3d of Edward I. 1275, William le Parker, and William le Gerner, had wreck at sea in Eccles.

John de Leem, in the 6th of Edward II. 1313, conveyed to William le Parker, thirteen messuages, one hundred and twenty acres of land in several towns, with a messuage and lands here, and two parts of this manor and advowson.

Sir William le Parker was lord, and lived here in the 4th of Edward III. 1330.

The

The manor of Parkers went afterwards to William and Peter de Engain, in marriage with the two daughters of William Parker, of Brunstead, esq. whose wife was Margaret de Eccles.

Edward Calthorpe, esq. conveyed the manor of Parkers to sir Thomas Wodehouse; and his son, sir Henry, was lord about 1580, and sold it to Thomas Gryme.

Sir Henry Nevile was lord of the manor in 1603, and patron of the rectory; and in 1740, lord Abergavenny, from whom it came to the earl of Orford, in whose family it remains.

Robert Malet, in the 20th. of Henry III. 1236, held one fee here of Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk.

Robert Rose, or Rouse, held also half a fee of Hugh de Vere, and he of the earl marshal Bigot in the reign of Edward I. and in the 5th of Edw. III. 1331, Henry son of sir Robert Rose, conveyed the manor of Rose-hall in Brunstead to Margaret, widow of John Elys of Great Yarmouth, &c.

Sir Miles Stapleton, sir Simon Felbrigg, &c. held it as feoffees in the 3d of Henry IV. 1402.

The temporalities of Broomholm were 12d. of Weyborne 1d.

The church is a rectory, dedicated to St. Peter. William lord Monchenfy was lord and patron in the reign of Edward I. The rector had a manse, with thirty acres of land, valued at eight marks. The present valor is 8l. 5s. 6d.



In the 2d of Henry IV. 1402, Philippa, widow of John de Hastings, earl of Pembroke, had the patronage.

In the church were the arms of Felbrigg, Stapleton, Arundel, and earl Warren; quarterly, Gyvingham, Hastings and Valence, quarterly. Parker, between three crowns, sable, impaling Ingham.—Foulman married a daughter of sir Oliver de Ingham.—Walcote.—Rose.—D'Engain.—Norwich.—Kerdeston.

In 1729, William, earl of Abergavenny presented Dr. John Gardiner; and in 1770, the Rev. Hugh Lewis was presented to this rectory.

CATFIELD, wrote in Doomsday Catefelda. The abbot of St. Bennet at Holm's manor of Ludham extended into this town, and was part of his barony, held by the gift of king Canute. In the reign of Edward I. there was an agreement between sir Hugh de Vere and Dionysia his wife, who held a moiety of the town, as heir to the barony of Monchenly, about the right of common here, as may be seen in Ludham; the abbot enjoyed the same privileges here as in other manors; and his temporalities in 1428, were valued at 40s.

On the exchange of lands, &c. at the dissolution, between Henry VIII. and the bishop of Norwich, it came to that fee, and continues so at this day, held of the bishop by lease.

Alan, earl of Richmond, had, at the survey, five acres of land, valued at 6d.

Edric de Laxfield had a lordship here, a beruite to Sutton, in the Confessor's time, which was granted to Roger Bigot. The king and the earl had the soc at the survey.

Roger Bigot's manor of Sutton extended also into this town, and was held in the reign of Edward I. by William, lord Monchenfy, of Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk, and was patron of a mediety of the church, which his heirs and descendants enjoyed.

Walter de Calthorpe held in the 17th of Edw. II. the third part of a fee of the barony of Monchenfy, which Adomare de Valentia, earl of Pembroke, formerly held.

The church is a rectory dedicated to All Saints, and consists of two medieties; one of them was in the patronage of the abbot of Holme, and the other in the lord Monchenfy; after which it was in the earls of Shrewsbury; and the duke of Shrewsbury presented to this mediety in 1732.

In the church was the quartered coat of the earl of Shrewsbury in a garter; also the arms of Calthorpe, Bacon, Wythé, Wachesham and St. Omer, quarterly; Bishop Lyhart of Norwich, and St. Benedict's abbey.

Catherine, widow of Thomas Bewfeld, alderman of Norwich, gave 40s. to the church in 1504.

In 1510, Robert Clark wills to be buried in the church, and a table of St. Thomas of "Ynde (India) which I have caused to be made, I wol have it stond in Catfield church."

In the 22d of Henry VIII. 1531, Nicholas Grave conveyed to Roger Wodehouse, esq. the manor of Catfield's, alias Cobb's, four messuages, lands, and a feveral fishery here, and in the neighbouring town; with the advowson of St. Michael de-Much-Pool, (that is, St. Michael-at-Plea) in Norwich.

The Rev. John Standerwick was presented to the two medieties of Catfield, consolidated Jan. 24, 1759, by the bishop of Norwich, in 1773.

In this parish is a wood, the most extensive of any in Norfolk, comprehending one hundred and fifty acres, belonging to lord Abergavenny.

ECCLES, ECCLES-JUXTA-MARE, or ECCLES NEXT THE SEA, was an hamlet to the great lordship of Happisburgh, held by Edric the Dane, in the Confessor's time, and after by Ralph, earl of Norfolk, who, on his rebellion against the Conqueror, forfeited it. At the survey, 1086, it was in the king's hands, and Godric took care of it as his steward, and it is accounted for in the book of Doomſday, in Happisburgh.

The Conqueror, soon after the survey, gave it to Roger Bigot, ancestor to the earls of Norfolk, in frank marriage with Ida de Tony; and the said Roger gave it on the marriage of Maud his daughter to William de Albini, ancestor of the earls of Arundel, &c.

This lordship was held by the family of le Parker, and by that of de Gener, in two moities, with wreck at sea; and the patronage of the church of Eccles was alternate.



In the 33d of Edward I. 1305, William le Parker held this lordship, and paid to the hundred of Happing: He had belonging to this lordship many privileges and customs, amongst which were, wreck of sea, toll, lagan, and resting geld, customs and other profits upon the sea, and upon the land; and of every crew of a ship, or boat, washing their nets in the said village. after Michaelmas to Martlemas, an hundred herrings.

Also liberty of resting-geld, of the beasts of any strangers, resting one night on the common of the said village, in shack time, or in the time when the lands are inclosed of any tenant.

And he hath also another custom of resting-geld, that of all goods, chattels, things and merchandises, coming to land by sea, without the help of the said William or his servant, or resting upon the land one day and one night, the said William shall have of all things worth twenty shillings, 14d. and the price of those ought to be set by four or six of the headboroughs of the view of frank pledge; and if the said William or his men, &c. immediately after imminent danger, or after shipwreck, shall do their endeavour to save such things, then the said William shall have a third part of all such things, or the value of them. *unless of his good will he will omit something, but must not be asked.*

And if the aforesaid goods, merchandises and other such goods and chattels, have rested there above one night and one day, then he shall have of them *according to his pleasure*, and according to what the possessors of them can agree among themselves.

He also hath other customs, as view of frank-pledge, lete, free-warren, freefold, free bull and boar, weyf and stray, liberty of gallows and tumbrel, stolen goods of felons, jetlan, common pasture, free-fishing, free-toll, heweshift, reveeshift, herdershift, ingeld'felfne, and bed-gild, well known among them.

Herdershift, whereby the whole homage ought every year to choose one shepherd, for whom they ought to answer for the keeping the sheep of the said William.

Heweshift, reveeshift, and ingel, are tributes paid to the lord's tenants.

Felfne, is money paid by the tenants to the lord, and was 30s. per annum for the common aid.

Bed-gild, is at every wedding of the men and women of the homage, the lord was to have a *certain* bed, or the price, according to the degree of the person married, whether noble or ignoble. †

On February 20, 1439. in the 17th of Hen. VI. Oliver Mendham, clerk, a trustee, granted to William de Engain, and Margaret his wife, daughter to William Parker, esq. of Brunstead, a moiety of this manor and advowson, and in default of Margaret's issue, remainder to her sister Alice, wife of Peter de Engain; and William de Engain, esq. presented to this church in 1446 and 1466.

Richard

† The right or custom of the lords of manors receiving a *modus* in lieu of consummating the nuptials of a bride, is still in force in some parts of Scotland. However indelicate this may appear, we insert it as a fact:

Richard Coote, esq. of Blo-Norton, in right of his wife Margaret, daughter of Edward Calthorpe, esq. was lord in the reign of Henry VII. and his son Christopher sold it to Ann Stede, widow of John Stede, esq. in the 30th of Henry VIII. January 13. 1539, and she gave it to her son William, by her second husband, John Brampton, esq.

Her great grandson, Henry Brampton, esq. passed it by fine to Roger Drury, gent. of Yarmouth, with ten messuages, five cottages, one hundred and forty acres of land, twenty of meadow, thirty of pasture, ten of wood, two hundred of heath, and .20s. rent in this town and Happisburgh, and kept his first court in the 37th of Elizabeth, 1595. Roger was second son of William Drury, esq. of Besshorpe, and father of sir Drue Drury, of this town and Rollesby, knt. and bart.

William de Gerner held a moiety of this manor by half a fee, in the 41st of Henry III. 1257, of the honour of Rising castle.

John de Beketon was lord in the 3d of Henry IV. 1402, and held it also by half a fee of the castle of Rising; and in the 8th of Henry V. 1420, sir Ralph Cromwell held it *in capite*. After this, in the 22d of Edward IV. it was in the Calthorpes.

Francis Calthorpe, esq. in the 19th of Hen. VIII. 1528, lett to farm to Thomas Wodehouse, esq. of Waxham, the scite of the manor of Eccles for 99 years, which lease was assigned Nov. 7, in the 34th of Elizabeth, 1592, to Roger Drury, esq. lord of the other moiety, who conveyed his right therein to Thomas Corbet, esq. of Sprowston, with his own lordship, in 1611, 9th of James I.

Ann, widow of Thomas Corbet, and Edw. Corbet, clerk, rector of Cressingham Magna, in the 19th of Charles I. 1643, sold it to Thomas Thorowgood, who lett it for 43l. per ann.

On May 20, 1668, he sold it for 720l. to Edward Lombe of Cawston, and John Lombe, gent. presented to the church as lord in 1738. John Lombe, esq. of Great Melton, in the hundred of Humbleyard, is the present lord and patron.

In 1605, the inhabitants of this village petitioned that their taxes might be moderated, setting forth that it had been a good town for fishermen, and that eighty, or more, householders had inhabited it, and 1300 acres of land belonged to it, but there were at that time but fourteen householders, and not above 300 acres of land, the rest being all destroyed by the sea, together with the church; and in the 19th of Charles I. at a sessions in January, 1643, at Norwich, they set forth that there had been 2000 acres, and one hundred only were left, and they daily walling.

In this village the abbey of St. Bennet had, at the survey, a free-man, who held fifteen acres, and paid all customary dues, valued at 15d. per ann. The king and the earl had the soc. How this passed at the dissolution does not appear.

The church, of which nothing is left but a ruinous tower, is dedicated to St. Mary, and is a rectory.

The greatest part of this town, with the manors of Gelham-hall and Wimpwell, is said to have been swallowed up by an inundation of the sea. The coast here, and indeed all the way from Winterton



to Happisburgh, is defended by a ridge of sand-hills, thrown up by the winds and waves, which seem at present to be a sufficient barrier against any future encroachment of the sea.

There was a family that took their name from this town, and had an interest herein. John de Eccles aliened to the prior of Hickling, lands and tenements here, in the 3d of Richard II. 1380.

The king, by lapse, presented in 1773, and in 1775, the Rev. Richard Drake was presented to this sinecure rectory by Mrs. Mary Hase, widow. The Rev. Mr. Green is now patron.

HAPPISBURGH, wrote in Domesday Hapesburc, and now commonly pronounced Haisborough.

Edric, a thane, or nobleman of Danish extraction, held this great lordship in the reign of king Edward, which he had seized on or invaded, and pledged: there were then ten carucates, and Ralph, the earl of Norfolk, had a grant of this lordship on the expulsion of Edric.

On this earl's rebellion it came to the crown, and Godric held it as steward to the Conqueror.

In Ralph's time it was valued at 10l. at the survey it paid in all 16l. quit-rent, and 20s. for an income, and was one leuca and a half long, and the same in breadth.

After this, the Conqueror granted it to Roger Bigot, ancestor to the earls of Norfolk. He gave it in frank-marriage with his daughter Maud to William de Albini, ancestor to the earls of Arundel and Suffex,

sex, who on his foundation of the priory of Wymondham, granted the whole town of Happisburgh (except the land of Ansgot the chamberlain) to the said priory, which was a cell to the abbey of St. Alban's; and afterwards, at the burial of the aforesaid Maud his wife, confirmed the aforesaid grant, and the said day gave the priory possession, by delivering them a cross of silver, &c.

Henry I. and Richard I. granted them many privileges, and the prior, as lord of this manor, enjoyed the same privileges as the abbot of St. Alban's.

In the 39th of Henry III. April 17, 1255, the abbot of Wymondham proved his right, by charter, of wreck at sea, from the bounds of Eccles to the boundaries or division of this hundred, and that of Tunstead, and all ecclesiastical jurisdiction in this manor.

The temporalities of this priory, in 1428, were valued at 59l. 12s. 11d. ob.

On the dissolution (1535) it came to the crown, and it was April 11, in 1549, first granted by Edward VI. to Thomas Thirleby, bishop of Norwich, and his successors; but on June 19, 1550, the king reassumed it, and gave it to sir John Clere; but by another grant of the said king, in the same year, it came again to the see, with the impropriate rectory, and advowson of the vicarage, and so remains.

The family of de Milliers seem to have had an interest here in the reigns of Henry III. Edward I. and Edward III.

CRISPIN'S MANOR. In the 9th of Edward II. 1316, Robert Crispin had a lordship in this town, in which family it remained some time.

In the 4th of Edward VI. 1550, sir Roger Townshend is said to have conveyed it to Robert Cook by fine.

James Scambler, sen. esq. died seised of it in 1633, and left it to his nephew, James Scambler, esq.

Alan, earl of Richmond, had a small fee here, of which two free men were deprived at the conquest.

This seems to be held of the honor of Richmond by the lords de Valoines, who also held Hickling and Ingham by the same tenure.

The priory of Okeburn had a lordship here, and the priories of Wymondham and Broomholm also had temporalities.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and was a rectory, valued at fifty-three marks, and granted to the priory of Wymondham by the founder; soon after which a vicarage was settled, valued at five marks; the present value of which is 6l. 6s. 8d.

The Rev. Robert Parr, head master of the grammar school at Norwich, was presented to this vicarage by the bishop of Norwich in 1775.

This considerable village lies on the sea coast, twenty miles from Yarmouth, ten from Cromer, seven from Northwalsingham, and nineteen from Norwich.

wich. The sea here is opposed by a high cliff, one quarter of a mile from which stands the church, a lofty pile, and is a useful sea-mark to mariners, and a conspicuous object in the country. The body of the church, which is very large, contains several grave-stones, and the tower, about one hundred and fifty feet high, has six bells. A few years since a storm of thunder and lightning damaged the tower and chancel end of the church.

Large fleets of colliers, and other shipping, are daily seen moving along this coast, which, in fine weather, are most pleasing objects; but very fatal consequences may be dreaded when a storm blows from the north and east.

The arms of Clifton, Erpingham, Felbrigg, Ufford, Fastolf, and Allake, are in the church.

In a letter, dated at Norwich, Nov. 17, 1659, from sir Thomas Browne to sir William Dugdale, the great antiquary, he acquaints him that there were then to be seen here the head and bones of a very large fish, by the fall of the clift into the sea, and said to have lain near the top of the clift.

WIMPWELL. In the survey we find mention made of the town of Wimpwell, of which the abbot of St. Bennet was lord; but the king and the earl had the soc. The whole manor was valued at 80s. but Godric paid 4l. when he held it, as belonging to the earl's fee.

This village is now lost, and the land belonging to it is included, and now part of Happisburgh; and in the 32d of Henry II. we find "Whympe-well-field in Happisburgh" mentioned, and lands fold



fold there. How the lands of this place passed at the dissolution of St. Bennet's abbey, does not appear, probably to the see of Norwich.

This village of Wimpwell must have lain next to Eccles, and with part of that parish, and the manor of Gelham-hall, have been destroyed by the sea.

**HEIGHAM-POTTER**, or Potter-Heigham. This village is not mentioned in the book of Doomſday, being included and accounted for under the abbot of Holme's lordship of Waxham, or Ludham, and was given by Canute to that abbey, on his foundation thereof, and was part of the abbot's barony of Tunſtead; and in the 14th of Edward I. 1286, the abbot had wreck at sea, and other great privileges granted by Edward the Confessor.

In the 34th of that reign, 1306, there was an agreement between sir Hugh de Vere, and his lady Dionysia, whose lordship of Sutton extended into this town, that there should be a pound made, two parts of it at the charge of the abbot, and one part of it at the charge of sir Hugh, the drift of the commons to be by their two bailiffs, two parts of the profits to be to the abbot, and one to sir Hugh; that the men of both these lords should inter-common, except in Sleight common, which should be wholly to sir Hugh's men, and that of West-Fen to the abbot's men: the fishery of Kindlos to remain to the abbot, paying 12s per ann. with liberty to sir Hugh to distrain for the rent in the abbot's manor of Ludham.

The temporalities of the abbot in 1428 were valued at 7l. os. 1d. which on the dissolution, 1535, came to the crown, and on the exchange of lands

between Henry VIII. and the bishop of Norwich, was granted to that see, and so remains at this time.

The church, which is very handsome, is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and was a rectory.

In the reign of king John the abbot presented Peter Bardolph to be vicar, who was to have all the altarge, tithe of hemp and flax, wool, cheese and hay, all the free land of the church, and a sheaf of the tenths of the demean of the abbot.

In the reign of Edward I. it was a rectory, and the rector had a manse with the vicarage, valued at thirty marks; and the vicar had then all the land belonging to the church. The abbot was patron, and had a portion of tithe valued at 4s.

In 1351, the rectory, which had been formerly appropriated to the abbey by pope Lucius, and many secular clergy had after possessed it as rectors, was this year appropriated by William, bishop of Norwich, to that abbey, for the support of two students (monks of this abbey) in divinity, or canon law, at Cambridge, saving to the bishop the nomination of a vicar, with an annual pension of 30s.

The present value of the vicarage is 6l. 13s. 4d. the bishop of Norwich is patron, and has the impropriated rectory; the vicarage is discharged from tenths, &c.

On the south side of the chancel is a mural monument of white marble:

*In memory of Robert Mihil, clerk, vicar, who built the vicarage-house, and suffered much in the Oliverian times,*

*times, for his loyalty, for his piety, charity, and sufferings, was beloved to his country, and died 22d of February, 1663.*

On a grave-stone in the chancel:

*Hic jacet Will. Childerhouse, clericus, hujus ecclesiæ vicarius, ob. 4 Feb. 1524.——Richard Baspole, gent. June 19, 1613.*

The late Rev. Dudley Butts was presented to this vicarage in 1736, by the bishop of Norwich, on whose decease, March 15, 1779, the bishop presented the Rev. Mr. Jeffrey.

Heigham-Potter lies on the great road between Yarmouth and Northwalsingham, and its bridge cross the Thurne, is the only pass or communication for several miles each way. It is eleven miles from Yarmouth, eleven from Worstead, fourteen from Northwalsingham, sixteen from Norwich, and eighteen from Aylsham. This parish, with the other towns which surround the extensive level of marshes here, receives much benefit from the navigation on the river Thurne.

HEMPSTEAD, or HEMPSTEDE. Godwin earl of Kent, father of king Harold, was lord of this town before the Conquest, when the Conqueror took possession of it, and at the survey Godric was steward, or took care of it for him, and paid 8l. quit-rent, and 20s. as an income in tale; was one leuca long and one broad, and paid 18d. gelt whoever held it.

The family of de Colkirk, or Coldchurch, was soon after enfeoffed of this royal manor.

In the Red Book, of the Exchequer, anno 12th of Henry II. 1166, we meet with this account :  
 " I, William de Colecherche, owe to my lord, Henry  
 " the king, the service of half a knight's fee in Nor-  
 " folk, of the ancient tenure from the conquest, for  
 " I will not that my service should be concealed,  
 " but that I would do that which I ought, and I did  
 " homage to thee my lord, and to my lord Henry  
 " your son, and did my service to your sheriff."

The tenure was this lordship of Hempstead, to which Richard de Colkirk succeeded, and his daughter Sarah married Roger de S'co Dionisio, (St. Dennis) who in her right was lord, and living in the 4th of Henry III. 1220.

Sir Richard de St. Dennis left two daughters and co-heirs, Isabel, who married John Mansell, and Joan, who married Roger le Cook, or Ken, and between these this lordship was divided; and they were living in the 3d of Edward II. 1310.

On the 24th of August, 1331, in the 5th of Edward III. Alexander de Walcote paid fifteen marks to the king, on his purchasing of Roger le Ken and Joan his wife, their moiety, and having licence for it.

John Mansel died seised of a moiety August 6, in the 35th of Edward I. 1307, and Walter his brother inherited it, on whose death Alice, his sister, was found to be his heir, the wife of John Billing, alias de Beckham.

Alice had, by John de Beckham, two daughters and co-heirs, Beatrix and Rose; Rose married Robert  
 bert



bert Robell, of Great Yarmouth, and enjoyed the moiety, late Mansell's, and paid relief for it in the 41st of Edward III. 1367.

Beatrix married Auguſtine Colvile, and they, in the 43d of the ſaid king, conveyed lands in this town by fine to Robert Robell.

In 1383, John de Eccles, of Billockby, had a lordſhip here, and gave it by will to be ſold.

In the 3d of Henry IV. 1402, James Gyney, eſq, and Robert Robell, were lords of Hempstead.

John Gurney, eſq. had an intereſt herein in the 9th of that king.

James Gyney, eſq. above-mentioned, married Ela, probably daughter or ſiſter of Thomas Robell, in the 1ſt year of Henry V. 1413, and had the advowſon of the church, and three parts of the manor.

Soon after this it was conveyed to ſir Miles Stapleton of Ingham, who ſettled it on Elizabeth, his eldeſt daughter and co-heir, on her marriage with ſir William Calthorpe, who was lord of three parts in the 6th of Henry VII. His grandſon ſold it about 1572 to ſir Robert Woods of Norwich, whoſe deſcendent was lord and patron of this town and church, and of Bracon-aſh, in 1746.

The remaining 4th part was in the family of Stodhagh, and John Corbet, eſq. was lord of Stodhagh's manor, alias Biſhop's, in the 15th of James I. 1617.

The church is a rectory, dedicated to St. Andrew, and was valued in the reign of Edward I. at four-

teen marks, then in the patronage of John Maunfel, lord of the manor. The rector had no house, but a grainge and seventeen acres.

Thomas Wood, esq. was patron in 1740.

The present value is 9l. 6s. 8d. and is discharged. In the chancel were the arms of Calthorpe, Bacon, Stapleton, and Wythe; in the church, those of Erpingham, Walton, and Stodhagh; and against the south wall, near the chancel, the effigies of a man and his wife, kneeling and painted:

*Solvit devotus Thomas Stodah bene notus  
Qui fuerat digna - - - - - Katina benigna  
Quos vestris gratis meritis commendo beatis.*

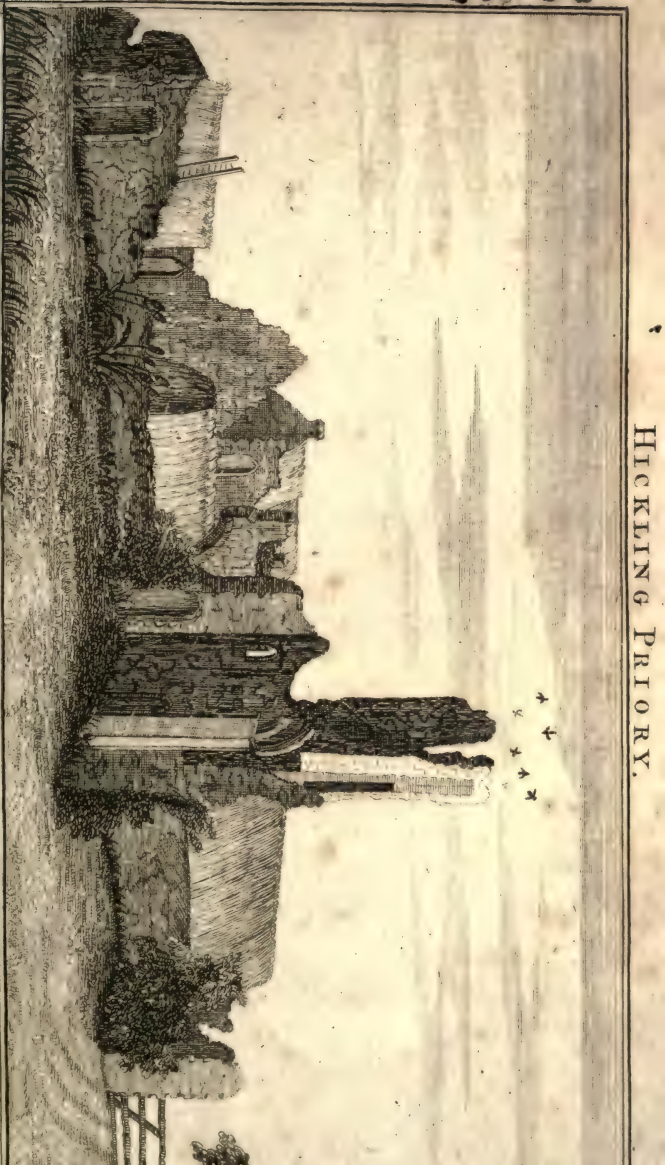
In 1751, the Rev. Richard Chafe was presented to the two churches of Hempstead with Lessingham, consolidated August 22, 1740.

HICKLING, wrote in Doomsday Hikelinga. At the survey Guihumar held this lordship of Alan, earl of Richmond, Godwine, a freeman of Edric de Laxfield, who held it in the Confessor's reign, being deprived of it, to which there belonged a church endowed with twenty acres, valued at 20d.

OVERHALL MANOR, &c. Geffrey de Hickling held it of Euface de Vesci, in the 13th of king John, 1212, by one knight's fee, who held it of the lord Robert de Valoines, and he of the honour of Richmond.

This part, thus held by de Hickling, was the lordship of Netherhall; the lordship of Overhall, in this parish

HICKLING PRIORY.







parish. being held by Valoines, and by sir Robert de Ufford, earl of Suffolk, in the reign of Edward II.

William, earl of Suffolk, died seised of Overhall manor in the 5th of Richard II. 1382, and it was afterwards held by Isabel his wife, on whose death, in the 4th of Henry V. 1416. it came to Robert, lord Scales; who, with lord Willoughby, and lord Ferrers of Groveby, were heirs to William, late earl of Suffolk.

Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas, lord Scales, brought it by marriage to Anthony Woodvile, created lord Scales: and on the death of that lady, in the 13th of Edward IV. 1471, it was held by that lord, and granted with the lordship of Middleton in Freebridge-Lynn, &c. (on his being beheaded) to Thomas, duke of Norfolk, by Richard III. but on the accession of Henry VII. sir William Tyndale (being found to be one of the heirs of Elizabeth, lady Scales) had, on a division of the estate, this lordship of Overhall assigned to him; and sir Thomas was lord in the reigns of Henry VIII. and queen Mary.

After this it was in the family of Throgmorton, and was forfeited to the crown by John Throgmorton, in the reign of James I. probably one concerned in the gunpowder plot, or in queen Elizabeth's reign, by plotting against her.

Thomas Gros, esq. paid a rent of 10s. per annum for this lordship here, to the lord of Swaffham, as Richmond fee.

In 1630, sir Charles le Gros held it by lease of the crown, and kept a court and a lete; and in 1638,

John Row petitioned the king to have a lease of Overhall manor for thirty-one years.

Afterwards it was in the Calthorpes, lords of Netherhall, in this town; in 1694, Martin Calthorpe, esq. on his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of William Wilkes, of London, gent. settled Overhall and Netherhall, &c. upon her.

This Martin spent his estate, and was reduced to great poverty; his lordships here were mortgaged to Wortley Montague, esq. who entered on them and turned him out, about 1717.

After this it was bought by the Walpoles; in 1740, Robert, lord Walpole, possessed it, and his son, George, earl of Orford, was lord.

**NETHERHALL MANOR.** The family of de Hickling, before-mentioned, held this lordship under lord Valoines, but in the 42d of Edward III. 1368, Reginald de Eccles; and Richard de Waterden released to sir Edward de Berkeley all his right in the third part of Netherhall manor; and the said sir Edward in the 45th of that king, granted to Aubrey de Vere, earl of Orford, &c. his right in two parts of Netherhall, which he held in right of Jane his late wife, by the courtesy of England.

John de Eccles, &c. aliened in the 4th of Rich. II. 1481, the third part of this manor to the priory of Hickling.

After this it was united to Overhall manor, and was held by the earls of Orford.

John

John Micklethwait, esq. of Beeston St. Andrew, in Taverham hundred, is the present lord of the manors of Overhall, Netherhall, and Stannow, and patron of the church, which he bought under a decree of the Court of Chancery.

**HICKLING PRIORY.** Theobald de Valoines, son of Robert, lord Valoines, was the founder of this priory in the 31st of Henry II. 1185, dedicated to St. Mary, St. Austin and All Saints, for canons of the order of St. Austin, which he endowed with the churches of Hickling, and the churches of Parham and Haketon, or Hasketon, in Suffolk, and lands at Earlham, as also the church of All Saints of Ditton, in Cambridgeshire.

William, lord Monchenfy, gave all his lands at Kestlingland in Suffolk, with four acres of common of pasture there; Mr. Robert de Waxstoneham or Waxham, a moiety of the advowson of that church, and Henry de Flegg, the advowson of the other moiety, which was confirmed by king John in his 5th year, 1204, when he granted them a charter for a weekly market on Friday, in this town.

Henry III. in his 11th year, 1227, gave license to hold a fair for three days, on the vigil, day, and the morrow of the feast of All Saints.

The prior had license in the 25th of Edward III. 1351, to purchase tenements in Horsey and Palling, and to appropriate the church of Palling, as they had in the 29th of that king, for the church of Shipdham.

Adam de Seakilthorp, rector of Causton, gave to this priory, organs, in 1370.

Several

Several lands, &c. were aliened to this priory, which at the dissolution came to the crown, and was granted to sir William Wodehouse, of Hickling, who was lord in the 30th of Henry VIII. 1535, and 2d of Edward VI. 1548.

He was found to die seised of it, November 15, in the 7th of queen Elizabeth, 1555, with the scite and lands of the priory, and appropriated rectory, the manors of Palling, Boyland's in North Walsingham, Wild's and Linford's manors in Stalham, Houchin's in Edingthorpe, Shipdham and the park.

It was sold to sir Martin Calthorpe, of London, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by sir Thomas Wodehouse; Martin Calthorpe, esq. son and heir of sir Martin, obtained in the 1st of James I. 1603, an act of parliament (the estate being entailed) to sell lands to provide for a numerous family, and sold by license, January 12, the 2d of that king, the scite of the priory, and lands, to James Scambler, senior, esq. who died in 1633, and left it to his nephew, James, son of his brother, Thomas Scambler, esq. of Brifton, and a great suit in Chancery ensued on this sale, between Scambler, the nephew, and John Calthorpe, esq.

In this family it remained till about the year 1717, when Wortley Montague, esq. entered on it, and it was in the earl of Orford. \*

The priory manor was afterwards bought by a Mr. Scambler, and appropriated solely in additional salaries to the ecclesiastical officiates of certain parishes, in lieu of a more disagreeable method his father had willed the same payments to be made.

Robert



Robert Botyld, alias Wymondham, occurs prior in 1503, and was the last prior, and with three of the canons, subscribed to the king's supremacy, June 4. 1534.

On the dissolution, the visitors are said to have found these following guilty of incontinency;—Robert Walsham, Richard Leke, Robert Bastwicke, Robert Allen, John Michael, and Matthew Wood.

This prior, Botyld, served the office of cellarer from St. Michael, 1512, to St. Michael, 1513, and the 10th year of his being prior, and his account containing some things curious to the state of this priory, we shall here insert them.

In stock bought for the priory, 19l. 10s. 1d. In stock for the dairies of Netherhall and Palling grainges 17s. 3d. In threshing corn at the priory, 36s. 2d. Ditto at Netherhall, 69s. 6d. and at Palling 3s. 8d. In buying necessaries for husbandry, 4l. 7s. 10d. In necessaries for the priory, 7l. 13s. 7d. ob. Servants wages at Christmas, 70s. 8d. At the Annunciation, 76s. 8d. At Midsummer, 72s. 8d. At St. Michaelmas, 69s. In cloth and linnen; livery for the officers and servants, 8l. 17s. 6d. Repairs of the chancel of Hickling, Palling, Horsey, and Hanworth, in Norfolk; Parham and Hacheton, in Suffolk, 3s. 8d. Repairs of the houses of Netherhall, Palling grainge, and Horsey, 12s. 3d. To fresh victuals bought for the priory, 11l. 10s. 2d. Subsidies, tenths and fifteenths, paid to John, prior of Castleacre, for the first moiety of a subsidy, 60s. and for a second 60s. for Norfolk. To the abbot of Bury for a subsidy, 26s. 2d. and 30s. For a fifteenth in Hickling, 10s. Horsey, 2s. Palling; 6s. Waxham, 2s. To fees paid to sir John Heydon and William Paston, capital steward

steward and counsellors of the priory, 20s. To Thomas Fenn, steward and auditor. To prior Botyld at Norwich (jocundant) *in a party of pleasure, expences*, 2s. To the prior at North Walsham, abutting the lands of Boyland manor, expences, two days, 13s. 4d. Pensions of the canons at Christmas, and St. John Baptist, &c. to Edmund Norwich, 13s. 4d. Edmund Sparham, 19s. 4d. John Hykling, 13s. 4d. Ralph Salle, 13s. 4d. Jeffrey Bayham, 13s. 4d. Robert Aleyn, alias Walsham, 13s. 4d. Richard Holte, 13s. 4d.

Moneys paid to the king's and the earl of Orford's bere-ward, and *to the king's players*. Barber's fee for the whole year, 6s. 8d. To the collector of the pope's chamber, 7s. To the priory of monks at Thetford, for Hanworth pension, 43s. For the prior's part of Hickling lete, 6d. To Overhall manor, 10s. per annum. To Ingham priory, 3s. To Hanworth manor, for a pair of gilt spurs, and to Forncet manor, 1d.

Six pounds per annum was paid fee farm rent for this priory, and 8s. 4d. per annum respite of homage with acquittance, &c.

It was valued at 137l. 1d. ob. q. as Speed; and at 100l. 13s. 7d. ob. as Dugdale.

The whole of their temporalities were valued in 1428 at 15l. 12s. 9d. and spiritualities at 31l. 6s. 8d.

Here were a prior and nine or ten canons. It was settled by act of parliament, the 27th of Henry VIII. 1536, on the bishop of Norwich, in part, as an exchange for old lands of that see.

The

The ruins of the priory, which are many, stand on a rising ground totally surrounded by fen-lands, and to which there are now only two approaches by causeways; one from Palling, the other from Hickling. The priory farm contains near fifty acres. Stone coffins have been dug up, and many coins of queen Elizabeth are found.

The church of Hickling is dedicated to St. Mary, and was a rectory, valued at thirty marks, and appropriated to the priory when a vicarage was founded, in the reign of Edward I. The vicar is said to have had convenient edifices, valued at 11. 10s. and on every institution 10s. was paid to the bishop for first fruits. Peter-pence were 10d.

The church is a stately structure, standing on a small eminence, and is in good repair, which is not the case with some of the neighbouring churches. In the tower are five bells.

The prior presented to this vicarage from 1340 to the dissolution; queen Elizabeth presented in 1587; after which the Calthorpe's had the patronage; sir James Montague presented in 1716; and in 1730, and in 1732, Robert, lord Walpole, of Houghton.

At the east end of the chancel wall, a monument of black and white marble, *In memory of John Calthorpe, esq. of this parish; he departed, &c. August 2, 1688, in his 36th year.*

A monument *In memory of sir William Wodehouse*, without any inscription over his tomb. His achievement quarterly, in first and fourth, azure, a leopard's face, or, in the second and third ermin, his gilt sword, &c.

The

The present value of the vicarage is 5l. 3s. 4d. The temporalities of Campsey priory, 20s.

In the 18th of Edward IV. Magdalen College in Oxford, had a patent for lands called Essex's, and the liberty of a swan mark, granted by William Barforth, and Andrew Riches, in Hickling, to Thomas Wodehouse, esq. of Waxham, in the 2d of Edward VI.

The manor of Sutton extended into this town, and was held of the Calthorpes, in the reign of Edw. II. which came to sir Miles Stapleton, and so to the prior of Ingham, in the reign of Richard II.

The Rev. John Wells was presented to this vicarage in 1769.

In, and adjoining to this parish is a most beautiful sheet of water, called HICKLING BROAD, on which is held in July annually a *Water Frolic*.

At this *Fetite Champetre* vast numbers of gentry, &c. assemble by water in elegant barges and pleasure-boats from Norwich, Beccles, Yarmouth, and the neighbourhood; when every species of festivity suitable to the several companies, is practised without injury or *fricase*.

The village of Hickling is surrounded, all but an isthmus of two or three furlongs wide, by wet marshes, insomuch that to go from Hickling to Horsey (a horizontal distance of two miles and a half) one must travel nearly seven miles.

HORSEY, wrote in Doomsday, Horseia. Four freemen held in the Confessor's time, the principal tenure, or manor here: the king and the earl had the soc



foc, and what they possessed was valued at 40s. This was one of the lordships that Ralph Bigot, earl of Norfolk, had, and was deprived of, on his rebellion against the Conqueror, and was taxed at 10l. per annum when the Conqueror granted it to Roger Bigot.

Roger Bigot had also twelve acres belonging to a freeman, in king Edward's reign, by whom, and others in Stalham, Brunstead, &c. one carucate and four acres of meadow were held; of these Ailwin, his predecessor, had not even the commendation in king Edward's time, yet he claims them as belonging to his fee, by a grant of the Conqueror, because he had the commendation of them in the Conqueror's time: this was valued at 4s. and the king and the earl had the foc.

The king had four freemen who held of him twenty acres, and half a carucate, valued at 2s. which also came to Roger Bigot.

Thomas de Thirne had an interest herein, and gave to Joseph, son of Bond de Horsey, and Helen, his niece, all the land that Bond held in this town, &c. paying yearly 4s. 3d. Thomas also grants to Reginald de Gelham, his nephew, all the land of the fee of Joseph de Horsey, which Bond held of him and his ancestors, paying 3d. per annum.

In the 10th of Edward I. 1282, sir Oliver de Ingham held of Thomas de Horsey, by the service of a rose, a messuage, and forty acres of land, and ten of meadow; from the Inghams it came, by marriage, to the Stapletons, and from them to the Calthorpes.

This Manor was in the possession of Henry Wodehouse, esq. of Waxham, in the reign of queen Elizabeth,

zabeth, and since that time has frequently shifted hands; in 1733, it was bought, together with the manor of Waxham, under a decretal order of the Court of Chancery, of Thomas Blofield, esq. of Hoveton St. John, by Thomas Brograve, esq. of Baddow, in Essex; and his eldest son, Berney Brograve, esq. is the present lord.

The church is dedicated to All Saints, and was a rectory. Peter Bardolph was rector in the 13th year of king John, and had been presented to it by Godwin de Horsey: his son and heir, Adam, gave it to the priory of Hickling, and was appropriated thereto, and a vicarage was settled in the reign of Edward I. The rectory was valued at two marks, the vicar had no manse, and the sacrist of that priory was said to occupy the manse which formerly belonged to the vicar.

After 1521, it was held several years by sequestration.

In 1603, Richard Allen, the curate, certified that there were fifty-eight communicants, and that for serving the cure he had some small tithes worth 40s. per annum.

The church has been several years in ruins, and the present value is 3l. 1s. 4d. and is discharged.

Divine service is performed only once a fortnight at this church; and the town itself is only accessible but by one road, which, in the winter season, is passed with some difficulty, on account of the marshes being frequently flooded from the sea.

Horsey

Horsey is compared to the city of Troy, having but one way in, and the same out. Quere, Would not such a place be an eligible prison for Frenchmen taken during the war? No centries would be required, as an escape must be impracticable *if the present road was destroyed*, nor would any expence be incurred, as vegetables, garlick, and other roots, might be cultivated by their own industry, and frogs had in abundance.

William, bishop of Thetford, held at the survey in his own right, as a lay-fee, a lordship, of which a free man, under the commendation of Almar, bishop of Elmham, was deprived, consisting of twenty-five acres, three borderers, with half a carucate and ten acres of meadow, valued at 11s. The king and the earl had the soc; and there were also two free-men under the commendation of bishop Almar, who had sixteen acres of land, and five of pasture, valued at 30d. of which they were deprived, and William de Noers held this under bishop William aforesaid.

Bishop Rugg, in the time of Henry VIII. is said to have alienated revenues belonging to the see in this town and Palling, with their appropriated rectories, &c. for Ingham-Grainge rectory, &c. to Thomas Wodehouse, esq.

The Rev. William Ivory was presented to this vicarage in 1776 by the king, by lapse.

INGHAM, wrote Hincham in Doomsday. In this town, which takes its name as seated in the meadow, four free-men held, in king Edward's time, twelve acres and half a carucate, and of these the king and the earl had the soc, and was then valued at 40s. but at the survey, when Alan earl of Rich-

mond was lord of this, and many other tenures here, by the grant of the Conqueror, it was valued at 9l. per ann.

Edric also, the man of Edric de Laxfield, held in the days of king Edward lands, &c. and there were sixteen free-men under his protection only. This manor of Edric was valued at 12s. and that of the free-men at 12s, and they were in all eleven furlongs long and seven broad,

The first tenure, or lordship above-mentioned, held by the four free-men, was at the survey claimed, together with a lordship in Stalham, by Robert Malet, but the earl Alan had all the aforesaid tenure of the Conqueror *in capite*.

A family that took their name from this town was very early enfeoffed thereof. Oliver de Ingham was living in the 29th of Henry II. 1183.

In the 9th of Edward I. 1281, sir Oliver de Ingham was summoned, among other barons, to attend the king in his expedition into Wales: he died in 1291, and was found to hold this manor of the lord Tateshale by one fee, to have free warren, the assise, and was lord also of West-Dean in Wiltshire, and John was his son and heir, by Elizabeth his wife, who was living in the 20th of Edward I.

In the 22d of that king, he was summoned to attend the king into Gascoigne, and in the 26th into Scotland; and in the said year Alan Hovell released to him (being then a knight) all right which he had in an annual payment of two robes and a saddle for his life, and all pensions, rents, and debts in one robe for his esquire, and two robes for two boys yearly.



yearly, and all debts from the beginning of the world to the feast of St. Catherine in this year; Alan surrendering to him all the writings which he had given Alan, concerning the estate which he had of John, in Ludham, Catfield, Heigham, &c. dated at Ghent in Flanders, on the feast of St. Catherine; witnesses, sir John de Botetourt, sir Robert de Scales, sir Walter de Gloucester, sir Robert de Hausted, sir Ralph de Noioun, Walter de Walcote, Adam de Catfield, &c.

In the 34th of the said king, 1306, sir John de Ingham, and Reginald de St. Martin, had a grant of the king for livery of the manor of Steeple-Langford, and the third part of East Greenstead manor, in Wiltshire. Sir John died in or about the 3d of Edward II. and held this lordship, valued at 18l. per ann. by one fee, of the barony of Tateshale, the manor of Waxham by one of the earl of Norfolk, valued at 17l. and a manor or messuage, with lands, at Starston in Norfolk, at 4l. 6s. per ann.

In the 7th of Edward II. 1314, Oliver, son and heir of sir John Ingham, paid 50l. relief for a moiety of the barony of Waleran, (the other moiety being in sir Reginald de St. Martin) and in right of this he was lord of West-Dean, &c. in Wiltshire. Hollingshead calls him a young, lusty, valiant knight, in great esteem with the king.

Sir Oliver was also governor of Ellesmore castle in Shropshire, and summoned to parliament in the 1st, 6th, and 14th of Edward III. and governor of Marlborough castle, and that of the Devizes, in the 14th of that king, and in the following year custos of Chester, constable of Bourdeaux in France, governor of Guildford castle; in the 17th of that

king, justice of Chester, and had the king's writ directed to him, dated Nov. 14, at Nottingham, to levy a hue and cry, and if possible to arrest Roger Mortimer, of Wygmore, the king's enemy.†

In the 19th of the said reign, he was seneschal of Gascoign, and lord warden of the marshes of Guinne: he raised a great army, and recovered the county of Agnois from the French: he was also seneschal of Aquitaine in the said reign, which Edward III. confirmed to him, with an addition of five hundred marks sterling, and after of seventy-seven sacks of wool and a half, out of the king's wool in Hampshire: he was summoned to parliament among the barons in the 1st year of Edward III. and in his 3d year had a grant, in fee, of all the lands which were fir Thomas Rosceline's attainted, and a pardon for all offences, &c. in the same year he appears to be lord of Daventry in Northamptonshire: in the 5th of that king he settled on John his son, and Catherine his wife, and their heirs, on their marriage, the manor of Starston, who dying without issue about the 12th of that king, the said Catherine took the veil, and was a nun.

Sir Oliver died in the 17th of Edward III. 1343, and had by the lady Elizabeth his wife, daughter of the lord Zouch, two daughters, Elizabeth and Joan.

Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of sir Oliver, died before him, and left by sir John de Curson, her husband, Mary, a daughter and heiress to her grandfather,

\* Smollet says that this sir Oliver was one of the chief partisans and counsellors of earl Mortimer, and taken prisoner at Nottingham, and sent to the Tower, when Mortimer was taken, but this must be a great mistake. Parkin.

father, who dying without issue, the lordship came to Joan, the youngest daughter of sir Oliver de Ingham, who married, first, lord Roger L'Esrange, of Knockyn, and after sir Miles Stapleton, knight of the garter, whom Edward III. released of several services and debts due from this estate.

Sir Miles, in right of his mother, was also lord of Bedal in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and had one son, John, who died without issue.

In the 28th of Edward III. 1354, it appears that he was lord of Cotherston and Askham in Yorkshire, was knight of the garter, one of the founders, and in the wars of France with the king, from the 16th to the 38th year of his reign, and died in the year 1364, on Wednesday before the feast of St. Nicholas; and the custody of his lands was granted on February 21, anno 39, to the queen, who, on May 12 following, granted them to sir Brian Stapleton, and sir Roger de Bois.

Sir Brian Stapleton, of Carleton in Yorkshire, was brother of the aforesaid sir Miles, and was famous for military services, being governor of Calais in the reign of Edward II. and a commissioner to treat of peace between that king and the king of France.

His son, sir Miles Stapleton, died in the 5th year of Henry V. 1417, lord of Ingham, Waxham and Horsey; Thirsk in Yorkshire, and Weybread in Suffolk: his badge was an owl with wings expanded, and crowned.

Sir Brian Stapleton succeeded his father sir Miles, was married to Ela, daughter of sir Edmund Ufford,

and sheriff of Norfolk in 1424. Sir Brian died in 1438, and left to Miles his son, all his household stuff, &c. at Ingham, with all his swans and cygnets, of the old and new mark: he had a daughter, Ann, married to Thomas Heath, esq. of Hengrave in Suffolk.

Sir Miles died lord of Codeford and Longford in Wiltshire, Bekar in Lincolnshire, and Stow Qui in Cambridgeshire.

In 1428 he was a commissioner to look after the beacons in Norfolk: in 1457 he conveyed the manor of South Cove in Suffolk to William Calthorpe, esq. who married Elizabeth his daughter, which lordship he bought of Ralph Estley, esq. and in the 1st of Edward IV. 1461, that of Kessingland in Suffolk on his brother Brian, and was knight of the shire in parliament in the 28th of Henry VI. and at his death, Sept. 30. 1466, left two daughters and co-heirs by Catherine his second wife, Elizabeth and Joan. By his last will, he devised all his goods, chattels, and moveables, to be dispensed to pious uses, and all his manors to his feoffees, for four years, to raise money for alms-deeds, for his soul's health; and by his testament in 1444, wherein he styles himself Miles Stapleton, esq. of Ingham, he gives legacies to this priory, this church, and that of Waxham, to the Friars Preachers of Yarmouth, Norwich, &c. he died seised of this lordship, and those of Horsey, Waxham, Lammas, and Starston, in Norfolk; Weybread in Suffolk; Bedal, Cotherston, and Askham-Brian in Yorkshire.

Elizabeth, his eldest daughter, married first Sir William Calthorpe, of Burnham-Thorpe in the hundred of Brothicroft, on whose death in 1494 she married



married fir John Fortescue, lord chief justice of England, who was living here, with his lady, in the 12th of Henry VII. 1497, in great hospitality, as appears from his steward's account, John Glavyn, whose fee was 13s. 4d. per ann.

His expences for 100 salt-fish, called ling, were 61s.—For 200 salt-fish, 66s. 8d.—Eight cades of red herrings, 28s.—Eight barrels of white herrings, 53s. 4d.—Malting of barley, charged at 6d. per quarter, and the carriage of it to fir John's city-house in St. Martin's by the Palace, at Norwich, was 2d. per quarter from Ingham.—Paid for a mare to ride to London, 20d.—For grinding a quarter of wheat, 3d. Wheat then 4s. 8d. per quarter.—To a chandler for making candles, 4d. a day.—Paid tithe of fir John's garden, 2s. 6d.

On the death of fir John, she married fir Edward Howard, lord admiral, and brother to the duke of Norfolk: fir Edward was her husband in the 17th of Henry VII. She died in the last year of the said king, 1509.

Sir Francis Calthorpe her son, by fir William Calthorpe, inherited this lordship. Sir Francis had two wives; the first was Elizabeth, daughter of John Windham, of Crownthorpe, esq. by whom he had no issue: his second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Berney, esq. of Gunton, by whom he had William Calthorpe, esq. who sold it to fir Thomas Wodehouse, of Waxham, and fir Henry, his nephew, sold it to fir Nicholas Bacon in 1583.

After this it came to the Johnsons; William Johnson, of Catton in Norfolk, son of William Johnson, esq. alderman of Norwich, who married Hester,

daughter of Francis Smallpiece, esq. alderman and mayor of Norwich, was lord in 1636.

The abbot of Holme had an interest herein in the time of the Confessor, thirty acres of land, &c. valued at 6s. 8d. and the abbot had a lordship in the 3d of Henry IV. On the exchange of lands between Henry VIII. and the bishop of Norwich, this was granted to that see, and is now held by the bishop, with the priory grainge, &c.

The church is dedicated to the holy Trinity: it was anciently a rectory, valued at twenty-six marks in the reign of Edward I. when the rector had a manse, and thirty acres of land.

On June 12, 1360, Thomas Percy, bishop of Norwich, (on the petition of sir Miles Stapleton, lord of the town; and patron of the church, who had rebuilt it, and founded a college of the religious order of the holy Trinity and St. Victor, for the redemption of captives, and enlarged it with its church, and a tower for bells) appropriated it thereto, Robert Marleburgh being appointed the first prior, and John Pevesey sacrist, who was to have the cure of the parishioners, with ordinances and statutes, a pension of 10s. per ann. being reserved to the bishop: it consisted of a prior, sacrist, and six canons.

At the dissolution it was granted to sir William Wodehouse, of Waxham; and bishop Rugg aliened the priory of Hickling, with revenues belonging to his see in Horsey, Palling, &c. and their appropriated rectories, for Ingham priory grainge, lands and rectory, and the rectory of Walcote, to sir Thomas Wodehouse.

It was valued at 61l. 9s. 7d. ob. q. as Dugdale; at 74l. 2s. 7d. ob. as Speed.

The church is served by a stipendiary curate, nominated by the bishop. In 1603, here were 140 communicants.

At the west end of the steeple are the arms of Stapleton, impaling de la Pole, and those of Ingham; and there are five bells. Part of the church is leaded, and part tiled; the chancel is leaded. Over the south porch is a room, and in the south aisle is the chapel of St. Mary.

It consists of a nave, a north and south aisle, all formerly covered with lead, and the tower is tall and beautiful.

In the chancel, or choir, lie many grave-stones curiously ornamented, formerly for the family of Stapleton, &c. but have suffered much through length of time, and for want of the chancel's being well covered.

Under an arch, on the north side, lies the effigy of sir Oliver Ingham, in compleat armour, on a matrafs, with his gilt spurs, and a garter on his leg, as knight of that order, beholding (as Weaver says) the sun, moon and stars, all very lively set forth in metal; at his feet a lion couchant; his helmet supported by two angels; his arms, per pale, or and vert, a cross moline, gules; crest, an owl with wings expanded, and crowned; also twenty-four mourners about his monument, and on the side of it.

*Mounseur Olivier de Ingham gift icy, et Dame Elizabeth, sa compagne, que icy Dieux de les almes eit mercy.*

On

On the pavement of the chancel a portraiture of a knight in compleat armour, and his lady on the right hand, in brass. Round the grave-stone,

*Priez pour les almes Monsieur Miles Stapleton, et dame Johanne sa femme, fille de Monsieur Olivier de Ingham, fondeurs de ceste mayson, que Dieu de leur almes eit pitee.*  
On it the arms of Stapleton and of Ingham.

On a grave-stone, the portraitures in brass of a knight in armour and his lady, with this epitaph:

*Icy gist Monsieur Miles de Stapleton, fils al fondeur de ceste Meson, et dame Ela sa compagne, auxi Dieu de leurs almes eit mercy.* On it remain the arms of Stapleton, impaling Ufford.

On another, a knight and his lady, as before, sir Brian Stapleton and Cecilia Bardolph. On it Stapleton, impaling Ufford, as above—lord Bardolph—lord Poynings—Stapleton, impaling Bardolph.

On a like stone, the portraiture of a knight and his two wives, sir Miles Stapleton, Thomæ de la Pole, and Elizabeth Felbrigg. On it were Stapleton impaling de la Pole—Stapleton impaling Felbrigg—Stapleton and Ufford—Stapleton and Bardolph.

Besides these, there are other grave stones in memory of the Stapletons, Plays, Bois and Calthorpes.

At the east end of the church, just by the rood-loft, is a tomb raised, on which was the effigy of a knight in compleat armour. of alabaster; under his head was the head and body of a Saracen, coupe; at his feet a hound, and this inscription about it:

*Monsieur*

*Monfieur Roger de Boys gift icy, et Dame Margarete fa femme, auxi vous, qui passer icy priez Dieu de leur almes eit mercy. Elle moraut l'an n're Seigneur mill. trecent et quiniſieme, et il moraut l'an de dit noſtre Seigneur, 1300.*

On the tomb were theſe arms; Cromwell impaling Bois—Bois impaling Stapleton—Gimmingham impaling Faſtolf—Whigmore impaling Bois.

John Bradle, eſq. buried by the north door of the church, 1431.

In the body of the church a grave-ſtone, and a knight and his lady; the arms reaved.

*Hic miles gratus, Thomas Saukvile vocatus,  
Ponitur et digna ſibi conjux Anna benigna;  
Auguſti pr. idus, M. C. quater, L. q. ſecundo,  
Hunc Chriſtus Dominus fecit valedicere mundo.  
Hec cum Clementer nit anno poſt venirente,  
Illorum funus abſolvat trinus et unus.*

Alſo one—In memory of William Johnſon, eſq. lord of the manor of Ingham, who died January 2, 1640, *etat.* 41.

John de Saxham was buried in the chapel of St. Mary of this church, in 1384: he gave the manor of Weſt-hall in Cockley-Cley, near Swaffham, and the patronage of the church of All Saints, to this priory.

The PRIORY, or COLLEGE MANOR of Ingham, was founded by ſir Miles Stapleton, and the lady Joan his wife, daughter and co-heir of ſir Oliver de Ingham, in the 34th of Edward III. 1360, dedicated to  
St.



St. Mary and the holy Trinity, for redemption of captives taken by the Turks, (an order of friars, called Mattarins and Trinitarians, founded by John de Matta, and Felix de Valois, in 1200) confirmed by pope Innocent the third, who gave them leave to wear white robes, with a cross, red and blue, on their breasts, appointing all their possessions to be divided into three parts—one part for their own subsistence, another for the relief of the poor, and the third for the redemption of captives, according to the rule of St. Victor.

This house is said to have been the chief of this order, that is, in respect of value: we meet with but three others, Thelesford in Warwickshire, Mottinden in Kent, and Knaresborough in Yorkshire, all founded before this of Ingham.

Brother Richard, of the house of Mottinden, was provincial of the order in England. All their churches were dedicated to the Trinity.

This priory to consist of a prior, minister, or custos, who had the care of the college, a sacrist, who had care of the parishioners, and to officiate for them; the church appropriated to the college; and there were four more brethren. They were to officiate and pray for the souls of Edward III. sir Miles Stapleton, and the lady Joan, the founders, and many others. Several benefactions were afterwards made to this priory on the same conditions. Their cloister joined to the north side of the church.

John Say was the last prior. He, with Robert Barham, and four other brethren, subscribed to the pope's supremacy, August. 5, 1534, and the prior, with

with Christopher Brumfstele, were found by the commissioners guilty of incontinency.

The Rev. Mr. Butts was presented to the curacy of Ingham, by the bishop of Norwich, in 1773.

LESSINGHAM was the manor of William the Conqueror, and farmed, or managed by Godric, his bailiff, or steward, at the survey; Godwin, earl of Kent, &c. and father of king Herold, a thane of Edward the Confessor, was lord of it. It was one leuca and a half long, and the king and the earl had then the soc.

Afterwards this lordship was granted from the crown, and given by Gerard de Gournay, lord of it, to the abbey of Benedictine monks, at Bec, in Normandy, which abbey subjected to their cell, at Okebourne, in Wiltshire, as appears from a charter of Henry II. exemplified among the rolls of the Tower, though not mentioned in *Neustra Pia*. Edward I. in his 14th year, 1286, claimed 2s. per annum rent, due to the hundred of Happing, out of it, but the abbot of Bec pleaded an exemption by grants of that king's ancestors; and Henry VI. in his 13th year, 1435, granted licence to John Norman, son of Henry Norman, a villain of this manor, to be promoted to any ecclesiastical benefice, notwithstanding his villainage.

By an act of parliament in the 2d of Henry V. 1414, it was dissolved among other alien priories, and seised of the crown, and so remained for some time. Henry VI. in his 19th year, 1441, granted the custody of it to Edmund Clere, for twenty years, paying 16l. per annum, but was soon after re-conveyed to the king, in order to settle it with many others

others on King's college in Cambridge, and Eaton college, on his foundation of them, and confirmed to them by his charter in 1444, and confirmed again by Edward IV. on February 22, in his first year, 1461, with many privileges, as enjoyed by the abbot of Bec, &c. and remains so at this time.

The church, which is as patched as Joseph's coat, is a rectory dedicated to All Saints, and was in the patronage of the priory of Okebourne, as a cell to the abbey of Bec. In the reign of Edward I. the rectory had a manse with fifteen acres, valued at ten marks.

In 1415, sir Thomas Erpingham presented to this church in right of Lessingham manor, which he farmed of John, duke of Bedford, son of Henry IV.

The provost, &c. of King's college, Cambridge, presented first in 1480, and in this college the patronage has remained ever since.

In 1751, the Rev. Richard Chase was presented to the two churches of Hempstead with Lessingham, consolidated August 20, 1740.

LUDHAM, wrote in Doomsday Lodham. The abbot of St. Bennet was lord in Edward the Confessor's reign, this town (granted by Canute) being part of the abbot's barony; the king and the earl had the soc. The whole was valued at the survey at 6l. and it was two leucas and an half and fifteen perches long, and one leuca and an half with seventy perches broad.

By this account, it appears to have been a very extensive manor. In the 30th of Henry III, 1246, the abbo

abbot had free warren, &c. and it was part of his barony of Tunstead.

In the year 1286, Robert de Ludham, one of the justices of the Jews, having committed a falsity, or breach of trust, was at the instances of the queen's attorney, &c. brought before the treasurer and barons, of the Exchequer, was put out of his office, and committed to prison. He was of a family that had an interest here.

On the dissolution of the abbey, this lordship came to the crown, and on an exchange of lands between Henry VIII. and the bishop of Norwich, was granted to that see with the impropriated rectory, and patronage of the vicarage.

In the 3d and 4th year of Philip and Mary, the rents of assize were 21l. 4s. 9d. the scite of the manor was 40s. and 16l. per annum for the farm of one hundred acres of pasture in three closes; the herbage of the park, 33s. 4d. seventeen acres of arable land, 30s. &c. with sales of wood, profits of a warren, perquisites of court, &c.

After this exchange several bishops resided here and made it their country seat, being formerly only a grainge, or farm-house of the abbey; the bishops Freak and Jegon erected several useful buildings to it.

In bishop Jegon's time, August 10, 1611, by the negligence of persons employed in brewing, a great fire happened, which burnt that and many other parts of it, with the bishop's study, many books, MSS. and rolls, relating to the see, with 800l. in gold and silver, great part of which was found un-

melted

melted, with much furniture and goods of the bishop, so that there were left unburnt only the gentleman's and chaplain's lodgings, these alone being tiled, and built by bishop Break. \*

After this, bishop Harfnet, who resided here at times, built a chapel of brick, &c.

In a glass window of the hall, before this accident, the arms of the abbey were painted, and these verses, setting forth the time of the building of it.

*Anno milleno C. quater et L. jubileo  
Est opus hoc factum, finem simul usq; redactum.  
In Christi laude, qui munera a dat sine fraude.*

The remains of the bishop's palace here is converted into a farm-house; at the north end of which are handsome ruins of the domestic chapel. The barn and other offices yet in use, give us an adequate idea of the extent and magnificence of the whole, when intire.

Dr. Redman, bishop in queen Elizabeth's time, procured a fair for this town, and a market.

The fair is yearly on Thursday and Friday after Trinity Sunday.

The temporalities of the abbot of Holme, in 1428, were 30l. 9s. 5d.

In this town were other lands, which at the survey, were possessed by Alan, earl of Richmond, and made

\* The bishops of Norwich had here, and near to it, about 300l. or 400l. per annum, in demean, supplying them in all kind of provision with great plenty, till leased out by bishop Montague,



made up what was after called Bacon's manor in Ludham, &c.

Sir Bartholomew de Bacon, of Erwardon, in Suffolk, died lord of it in 1391, whose sister and heir, Isabel, brought it by marriage to sir Oliver Calthorpe; and Edward Calthorpe, esq. of Kirby-Cane, sold it, with its appurtenances in Catfield, Heigham-Potter, &c. for three hundred and fifty marks, to John Corbet, gent. in the 30th of Henry VIII, 1539.

Bishop Rugg exchanged the manors of Wood-Bastwic and Chamberer's, and Wood-Bastwic rectory, for this manor, with John Corbet, esq. October 12, 1545. The bishop of Norwich is lord and patron.

The church is dedicated to St. Catherine, and was a rectory, valued at forty-three marks, and appropriated to the abbey of St. Bennet, by Pandulf, bishop of Norwich, on the 6th of the ides of June, in the 4th of pope Honorius III. and a vicarage was ordained, valued at eight marks.

In the reign of Edward I. the vicar had a manse and sixteen acres of land.

The presentation was in the abbot, &c. but nominated by the bishop of Norwich.

Robert de Gloucester was presented to the rectory by king John, anno. 15, 1214, in the vacancy of the abbey.

In 1603, two hundred and sixty communicants were returned to this parish.

The church is a regular building, with three ailes, a chancel, and a tower with five bells.

Bishop Harfnet repaired and ornamented the church, and made a ring of five bells out of four old ones.

In front of a cottage near the church, is a very curious horizontal dial, twelve feet diameter, of box-wood, growing on the ground. The hours and divisions are neatly cut, and is a strong proof of ingenuity and labour.

In the church were grave-stones *In memory of Christopher White, gent. who died in 1659.*

One for *Thomas Pettus, gent. who died August 27, 1679.*—Also for *Thomas Littlewood, gent. October 12, 1683.*

Here were the arms of Marshal, Bacon, Jermy, Mounteney, and Diggs; and Calthorpe, quartering Bacon, Wachesham, Withe, &c. also impaling, quarterly, Stapleton and Ingham.

The present value 6l. 6s. 8d. and is discharged.

The late Rev. Dudley Butts was presented to this rectory in 1736, by the bishop of Norwich; on whose decease, 15th of March, 1779, the bishop presented the Rev. Mr. Jeffrey.

**PALLING.** Godwin, earl of Kent, and father of Harold, king of England, had a lordship in this town, in the reign of the Confessor; William the Conqueror seized on it, and at the grand survey Godric was bailiff or steward of it for that king. Valued at the survey at 6l. quit rent; it was eight furlongs

furlongs and twelve perches long, and eight furlongs broad.

This lordship seems to have been held by the lords of Hempstead. In the 4th of Richard II. 1381, John de Eccles aliened to the prior of Hickling a messuage, forty acres of land, thirty of pasture, ten of furz, and the rent of 6os. here, with lands in Waxham, and other lands here.

Alan, earl of Richmond, had a small fee belonging to a free-man, in king Edward's time; Edric, Alan's man or tenant, had seised on this in the time of Ralph, earl of Norfolk, and was valued at 2s. per annum.

In the 19th of Henry III. 1235, Walter de Ingham held this; and in 1261, there was an agreement between Adam, abbot of St. Bennet, and sir Oliver Ingham, about wreck at sea, between Palling-Cross and Wenkel-Ditch, when Oliver released to the abbot his right therein, and the abbot regranted to him and his heirs, half of it, and they were to gather it and keep it at their charge, till the abbot's bailiff of Ludham should come, and if any royal fish should come on shore, it was to be carried to Oliver's court at Waxham, and there to be equally divided.

In the 3d of Henry I. 1275, sir Oliver was lord, and died seised of thirty acres of land, which after came to the Stapletons, &c.

Roger Bigot, ancestor to the earls of Norfolk, had at the survey, one carucate of land, &c.

The family of de Felbrigg were enfeoffed of this by the lords Bigots; and sir Roger Bigot, of Felbrigg,

had a grant of free-warren in the 9th of Edward I. 1281.

In the 25th of Edward III. 1351, the prior of Hickling had licence to purchase this manor, and held in the 11th of Henry VI. by half a fee, of John Mowbray, duke of Norfolk.

The abbot of Holme's manor, or revenues of Horsey and Palling, were, in the 33d of Henry VIII. April 9, 1542, lett to farm to sir Thomas Wodehouse, of Waxham, for ninety-nine years, with the parsonages and vicarages, and wreck at sea; and sir Henry Wodehouse sold the lease in the 31st of queen Elizabeth, May 30, 1589, to Nathaniel Bacon, esq. of Stifkey, the wreck at sea extending from a tree called Mark-Tree, standing between Eccles and Palling, from thence to a cross in Palling, and so to a dike called Wenkel-Dike, and a cross in the ground called Headless-Cross, by the said dike, dividing the bounds or hundreds of Happing and of East and West Flegg,\* with all tithes and offerings, paying 25l. 10s. per annum.

After this, it came to sir Martin Calthorpe, lord of Hickling.

In this family it remained, as in Hickling; and Martin Calthorpe, esq. was lord in 1717, when Wortley Montague, esq. entered on it; afterwards purchased by Robert, earl of Orford; and in 1764, under a decree in the Court of Chancery, Berney Brograve, of Worstead-House, esq. bought the manor of Palling, together with the wreck of the sea, and the great tithes of Palling, and the perpetual advowson

\* Parkin

vowson of the church of Palling, and he is the present lord and patron.

The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, does not do that Saint much honour by its external appearance, was a rectory valued at five marks, and appropriated to the priory of Hickling, and a vicarage was settled in the reign of Edward I. There was a manse and three acres belonging to the rectory.

On Tuesday, April 20, 1779, several houses in this village were destroyed by fire.

On June 13, 1532, Richard, bishop of Norwich, annexed this advowson to the priory of Hickling, to be served by one of their canons.

In 1603, there was no vicar, and it had been served by a curate, as an impropriation. Sir Henry Wodehouse sold the impropriated rectory and patronage of the vicarage to Nathaniel Bacon, who conveyed it to the Calthorpes, and Martin Calthorpe was patron in 1717.

The vicarage was charged at 2l. 6s. 7d. and is discharged.

William Gostelyn, of this town, wills in 1473, to be buried in this church, and gives an acre and half of land, in Cotyote field, "to fynd the holy brede lof, as long as the world indureth," and to the church, a messuage, in Merefield, &c. *Reg. Caston, Norwich*, 188.

The Rev. Nathaniel Gerard was presented to this vicarage in 1769.



RUSTON, or EAST RISTON, to distinguish it from West Riston in the hundred of Clackclose, and wrote in Domesday, Ristuna. Ralph Baynard was lord of this town at the survey, of which, Ansger, a free-man, who held it under Ansger Stalra, was deprived. A free-man of bishop Almar had also lands, &c. valued at 22s. the whole was valued at 10l. 12s. and at the Conqueror's survey, at 20l. it was one leuca and a half long, and one leuca and four furlongs broad.

This appears to have been a very great manor, made up of several fees, and different tenures, before the grant of it to the lord Baynard, and afterwards was divided, and made several distinct lordships.

William, lord Baynard, a descendent of Ralph, who held it in capite, rebelled against Henry I. forfeited this lordship, and his barony, and that king granted it to Robert, a younger son of Richard Fitz-Gilbert, ancestor of the earls of Clare, and from this Robert, the noble family of the lords Fitz-Walter take their rise. The head of this barony was Baynard castle, in London, which gives name to a ward in that city.

In the 52d of Henry III. 1268, Bartholomew Baynard dying without issue, Petronilla, his widow, re-married Hervey de Vaux; and Isabel, Maud, and Emme, were his sisters, and co-heirs, who granted to Petronilla, the lordship that he held here, for life, with a messuage, seventy-two acres of land, two of pasture, &c. in this town, and Happisburgh, by fine; remainder to Richard Esturmy, who held it in the 54th of that king; but in the 1st of Edw. I. 1273, William Esturmy, brother of Richard, conveyed

veyed his right herein to Robert Burnell, bishop of Bath and Wells, with the lordships of Helagh, upon Swale, Kirkeby, Herblawere, and Osmunderly, in Yorkshire; and Morely, in Devonshire. In the 9th of that king the bishop had a grant of free warren here; and in the 12th, Peter de Huntingfeld, who had a lordship in this town, conveyed that to him, with that of Wyckham, in Kent; and Joan de Muncy, relict of Sir Richard Esturmy, released to him, in the 13th of that king, her interest herein, with messuages, lands, a mill, &c. and from this lord it was afterwards called the manor of Burnell, and he left it to his nephew.

Ingelram Berenger, in the 5th of Edward II. 1312, conveyed to Edward, lord Burnell (as a trustee) this manor, with that of Thurning, and 100s. rent in Gunton, in Norfolk; Eydon, Crofton, and Acton Reynold, in Shropshire; and Compton-Danno, in Somersetshire; this Edward dying, left Eliva, his wife, by whom he had no issue, and Maud, his sister and heir, and held this lordship by the service of 40d. at the end of every twenty-four weeks, to Baynard castle, then valued at 15l. per ann.

Maud, his sister and heir, married sir John de Handlo, lord Burnell, in her right; in this family it remained till the 4th of Henry V. Edward lord Burnell died possessed of it, leaving by Jocosa, his wife, three daughters and co-heirs, Joyce, Catherine, and Mary; and on a division of the estate, this came to Catherine, who married sir John Ratcliff, and they were possessed of it in the 18th of Henry VI. 1440; and the said lady Catherine held it in dower, in the 31st of that king, and John Ratcliff, her son and heir, inherited it. He was ancestor to the earls of Suffex.

In 1721, on June 27, an act passed for vesting the manor of Burnel in Ruslon, part of the estate of Jonas Rolfe, gent. and Lucy his wife, in trustees, to be sold for discharging of incumbrances thereof; and it was soon after possessed by the earl of Orford, in which family it continues.

**KERDESTON'S MANOR.** The family of Kerdeston was enfeoffed of a lordship here. William de Kerdeston, in the 6th of Henry III. 1222, was petent, and Robert Baynard, tenent, of common pasture in eighty acres of land.

Sir Thomas Kerdeston, in the 3d of Henry VI. 1425, being then called Netherhall, alias Kerdeston's, and in the 24th of that king it was settled on sir Thomas Kerdeston, and Philippa his wife, in tail, remainder to William de la Pole, marquis of Suffolk, and Alice his wife.

In the 16th of Edward IV. 1476, John de la Pole, duke of Suffolk, was lord, and Edmund de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, who was beheaded in the 5th year of Henry VIII. After this it was granted by the said king, as a forfeited estate, to Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, and being after his death again in the crown, was granted April 11, in the 4th of Edward VI. 1550, to Thomas Thirleby, bishop of Norwich, and his successors, and so continues in the see of Norwich.

**VAUX'S MANOR.** In the 20th of Henry III. 1236, William de Vaux, and Peter de Huntingfield, held one fee of sir Fulk de Baynard, and Fulk of Robert lord Fitz-Walter.

In the 9th of Edward II. 1316, Burga, widow of William de Vaux, held it, and in the 50th of Edward III. a fine was levied between John de Ecclesquerent, and sir John de Weyland, and Burga his wife, who was daughter and heir of William de Vaux, deforciant, of this manor, who granted to John two parts of it during the life of Robert de Martham and Sibilla his wife; and by another fine in the said year, sir John and his lady weré querents, and Robert and Sibilla, deforciants, of the two parts now settled on Burga, and her heirs. Elizabeth, daughter and heir of sir John and the lady Burga, married John Harewell, esq. of Warwickshire, and had Joan, a daughter and heir, who married John Stretche, esq. who enjoyed it in the reign of Henry V.

This lordship has been united to that of Burnel's, and is now in the earl of Orford.

The earl Warren had at the survey ten acres and half a carucate, which four socmen held of Stigand, archbishop of Canterbury, in king Edward's reign, as a lay-fee. This stands in Doomsday book under the hundred of Tunstead, and not in Happing. (as Ralph Baynard's is) and was valued with the earl's manor of Coltishall in South Erpingham hundred.

In this family it continued till the last earl Warren, who died without issue.

It was afterwards granted to the earl of Lancaster, and so to Henry IV. and the crown.

The abbot of St. Bennet had a carucate, and sixty acres, valued in Scottow. Stephen de Reedham held also lands here, and in Scottow, in the 33d of  
king

king John, paying 50s. per ann. and fifty combs of barley. This tenure is also placed in the hundred of Tunstead.

Roger of Poicliers had also fix acres of land and one of meadow, of which a free-man was deprived. This was valued, and went with his lordship of Tunstead.

The church, which is handsome, and has a small spire, is dedicated to St. Mary, and was a rectory. Jeffrey and Ralph Baynard, in the reign of William I. gave the advowson to the priory of Lewes in Sussex: sir Fulk Baynard, son of sir Robert, confirmed it; and the prior, in the 25th of Edward III. 1351, granted it to the king, who settled it on the dean and canons of Windsor, on his foundation thereof.

The register of Castle-acre says, that the advowson of this church, with those of Fishlake and Sandale Magna in Yorkshire, Whaddon and Caxton in Cambridgeshire, were granted by the prior to that king, that the priory of Lewes might be made an *Indegina*, as by letters patent, May 20, in the 47th of Edward III. 1373.

William, the second earl Warren, is said to have granted his interest in the patronage of this church to Lewes priory; Roger de Kerdestone, and William his son, the tithes of their lands.

By an inquisition, *sans date*, it was found, that Fabian, late parson of Riston, presented Rowland, his son, to the vicarage of this church, by a grant from the prior, though Robert Baynard opposed it.



In 1277, the rectory was valued at fifty-five marks, a manse, and sixty acres belonged to it, and there was a vicarage, valued at twelve marks. And before this, Peter de Hay, paying three marks, had by the gift of the prior this church, with a moiety of the chapel of Ridlington, for life.

In 1351, the rectory was appropriated to the chapel of St. George at Windfor, a pension of twenty marks per ann. being reserved for the vicar, with a manse, stable, and three acres of land, who was to find bread and wine; and the custos and canons of Windfor, to pay a pension of four marks per ann. and the vicar two marks per ann. to the bishop of Norwich.

In 1604, the curate certified that there were 260 communicants, and that then there was no vicar.

The vicarage is valued at 11l. 11s. 10d. and pays first fruits, &c. and the dean and canons of Windfor have the patronage.

In 1757, the Rev. Thomas Hewitt was presented to the vicarage of East Ruston, with a mediety of Ridlington, consolidated Feb. 10, 1757.

In this parish are between seven and eight hundred acres of common, which, if cultivated, would yield as many pounds per annum, and employment for many industrious poor.

STALHAM, is a pretty village, on the great road between Yarmouth and North-Walsingham. The abbot of St. Bennet at Holme had the principal lordship of this town in king Edward's time, and at the farvey, when the king and the earl had the soc.

The

The whole manor was valued at twenty shillings. It was one leuca and three furlongs in length, and five furlongs in breadth.

The family of de Stalham were, soon after the conquest, enfeoffed of this lordship.

William de Stalham was found to hold of the abbot of St. Bennet, the 5th part of a fee of the old scoffment here, and in Beeston, in the 12th year of Henry II. 1166.

In the 34th of Henry III. 1250, sir William de Stalham released to the abbot all his right in the advowson of this church.

Sir Robert de Curson dying without issue, sir William de Stalham, father of this William, had entered on the lands of sir Robert, though no relation.

The abbot continued the same to sir William, who gave to the abbot sixty marks of silver and two villains, and performed suit of court for the same; dated at St. Bennet's.

In the 20th of Edward III. 1346, Oliver de Wythe, and John de Ingham held this lordship of the abbot, by the fourth part of a fee: and in the 3d of Henry IV. 1402, the prior of Ingham, John Colvile, and Richard de Stalham, are said to hold the said fee.

In 1285, the abbot and convent of St. Bennet at Holme had a pound of incense yearly, and two garbs or two parts of the tithes of the ancient demesnes of William de Stalham.

The

The interest and lands in this town that belonged to the abbey, were granted to bishop Rugg by Henry VIII. and alienated after by him to sir William Wodehouse.

Alan, earl of Richmond, had a lordship, and the moiety of the soc, under commendation only, and the king was possessed of the other moiety of it.

Robert Malet laid claim to two manors, which Edric his predecessor had only, in king Edward's time, the commendation, and says that his father was seised of them.

The family of de Ingham held this lordship, and that of Ingham, in the reign of Richard I. from whom it came to the Stapletons: part of it was given to the priory of Ingham: and in the 3d of Henry IV. 1402, the prior of Ingham was returned to have a lordship here, and part of it came from the Stapletons to the Calthorpes, and was sold by them, in the 26th of Henry VIII. 1535, to Thomas Wodehouse, esq. of Waxham, and sir Henry Wodehouse was lord in the 17th of Elizabeth, 1575.

Roger Bigot had also at the survey a lordship, to which belonged many privileges.

Several persons had an interest herein: Richard le Butler, and Nicholas de Stalham, in the 24th of Henry III. 1240, divided, by fine, this inheritance, here and in Wickmere; Nicholas had Stalham, and Richard Wickmere, who dying soon after without issue, Nicholas enjoyed the whole.

In the 37th of Henry III. 1253. Jeffrey de Turgis, with Simon de Boleyn, released to Jeffrey de Bourdevile,

Bourdevile, two parts of a manor, and two knights fees, here and in Brunstead.

This afterwards came to Robert Rose, and Jeffrey Wyndless, of Chickering; and Henry Rose was returned as lord in the 9th of Edward II. 1316.

Edmund de Clipfby was lord, and John Clipfby, esq. his son, released all his right to the same, and lands here, to John Derby, esq. in the 2d of Henry V. 1414.

John Linford, August 2, 1456, left certain lands and tenements in this town, which afterwards were part of the possessions of the college of Herringby, in East Flegg; and on April 13, in the 36th of Henry VIII. the manors of Stalham-hall, Linford and Wild's, were granted by that king to sir William Wodehouse, being given by Hugh Attefenn's will, in 1475, to that college, the founder of it, with 10l. per ann.

In 1750, Mrs. Delf, of Norwich, had the manor of Linford and Wild's for life, remainder to captain Delf.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and was a rectory, in the patronage of the abbot of Holme.

Opizo de Castellis, Decret. Dr. rector: he complained, " That whereas he had been rector of this  
" church for twenty years, and received the profits,  
" the abbot and convent of Holme, feigning him to  
" be dead, had presented to the bishop Alan de  
" Thornton, and afterwards, in 1290, feigning him  
" dead, presented twice, to the great damage of the  
" said Opizo, in 500 marks, Alan receiving the pro-  
" fits

fits of one year, to the value of 6ol. sterling."—  
On this the abbot was summoned to appear personally at Rome, to make answer.

The rectory was appropriated to Trinity-hall, Cambridge, Nov. 10, 1352, for 1ol. per ann. being settled on the vicar, which was taxed at 5l. and to be in the patronage of that hall; and the rectory was valued at twenty-seven marks and an half, and the bishop was to have a pension of 2os. per ann. the vicar was also to have an agreeable dwelling: the hall was to present two persons to the vicarage, and the bishop to choose one of them.

In 1592, Mr. Richard Bayspool presented, since which time the patronage has been various.

In the chancel, a grave-stone, *In memory of Samuel Puckle, Esq; late Mayor of Norwich, who died August 22, 1661, aetat. 73.*

On the south side of the chancel a mural monument: *Here lyes the body of Katharine, one of the daughters of Thomas Castell, of Raveningham in Norfolk, who first married John Riches of this town. Gent. and afterwards the Rev. William Smith, D. D. one of the Prebendaries of the Cathedral Church of Norwich, and was his widow: she departed, &c. May 26, 1718, aged 78; and these arms, Castell impaled between Riches and Smith.*

In the cross aile, a grave-stone for *Elizabeth Burton, relict of William Burton, clerk, who gave to this town 5l. 13s. 4d. per ann. for ever, and died Jan. 6, 1682, aged 59.*



*In memory of William Burton, Gent. late Alderman of Yarmouth, who died July 19, 1686, aged 39.*

*In the middle aisle, Hic jacet sepulta Blitha Copeman, uxor amantissima Rici. Copeman, armigi. quæ obt. 15 Junii, 1654.*

*Redit ad requiem pia anima Rici. Copeman, armigi. 13 Aug. 1656.*

There are several grave-stones in memory of the family of Riches.

Sir Reginald le Gros gave, in the time of Henry III. several lands to this church.

There is a morrument on a pillar, in the middle aisle, with the arms of Puckle.

The Rev. William Adams was presented to this vicarage in 1744, by Eton college.

SUTTON, wrote in Doomsday Suttuna, was a very considerable manor, and extended itself into many towns. Edric de Laxfield possessed it in the reign of the Confessor, but the Conquerer gave it to Roger Bigot, who was lord of it at the survey.

In Edric's time there was a church, endowed with ten acres, and the king and the earl of Norfolk had the soc.

Edric appears to have enjoyed many lordships in this neighbourhood in the reign of Edward I. that he was a Dane by extraction is probable, and, perhaps bore some relation to that remarkable Edric, the traitor

traitor to king Edmund Ironside, of whom all history makes mention.

One thing is remarkable of Edric, the lord here, that he had, after the custom of the Normans, assumed his name from a town, probably Laxfield in Suffolk; a practice begun in the days of king Edward, and after the conquest generally followed.

Agnes, widow of Warine de Monte-Canisio, or lord Monchenfy, held it in dower of Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk, in the 30th of Henry II. 1184, valued at 16l. per ann. and in the 20th of Henry III. 1236, Warine de Monchenfy held it by one fee: in the said year, the advowson of the church of Swancomb, in Kent, (the head of the barony of Monchenfy) was released to this lord from the prior of Southwark, on the payment of five marks pension per ann.

In the 20th of Edward I. 1292, sir Hugh de Vere, in right of Dionysia his wife, daughter and heir of William lord Monchenfy, claimed the assise of bread, &c. and in the 34th of that king, one part of 500 acres of waste and marsh ground here, in Catfield, Ludham, and Heigham-Potter, were assigned to him, and two parts to the abbot of Holme, as lords of those towns.

Adomare de Valentia, earl of Pembroke, died lord in the 17th of Edward II. 1324, and held it of the earl of Norfolk.

After this it descended to the Hastings, earls of Pembroke, and in the 41st of Edward III. 1367, Juliana, countess of Huntingdon, late wife of John Hastings, earl of Pembroke, died possessed of it; and

in the 49th of that king, John Hastings, earl of Pembroke, dying beyond sea, Ann his wife, daughter and heir of sir Walter de Manny, held it in dower, valued at 21l. 2s. 8d. per ann.

From the Hastings it came to the Greys, lords of Ruthin, and in the 21st of Richard II. 1398, Richard earl of Arundel, and Philippa his wife, were found to be lords. The said Philippa was widow of John Hastings, (the last of that family) earl of Pembroke, and held it in dower; and on her decease, Reginald, lord Grey of Ruthin, enjoyed it, together with Brunstead, valued at 50l. per ann. but in the 14th of Henry IV. 1413, Joan, widow of William Beauchamp, lord Abergavenny, possessed it, and it descended to Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard earl of Worcester, who was married to Edward Neville, fourth son of Ralph Neville, earl of Westmoreland, and Edward Neville, lord Abergavenny, presented to the church in 1436: in this family it still continues.

In the 35th of Henry VIII. 1514, Thomas Alverede held the manor of Osmond's in Sutton, one hundred acres of land, &c. of the duke of Norfolk, and left two daughters and co-heirs, Margaret and Anna, one of which married Richard Holditch, esq.

The church is dedicated to St. Michael, consists of two ailes, a square tower with three bells, and a south porch, with a room over it, and is a rectory.

In the reign of Edward I. William lord de Monchenfy was patron, when it was valued at ten marks; the rector had a manse, with twelve acres of land.

In

In the 10th of Richard I. 1199, the sheriff of Norfolk certified that he had taken possession of the advowsons of this church and of Brunstead, with the moiety of Catfield church, for the king, which William de Monchenfy claimed against the abbot of St. Peter, *sup. dinam*; and that abbot quitted claim to William de Monchenfy and his heirs, all his right in the said advowsons, on a grant of 40s. per ann. to be paid by the rectors of the said churches, anno 12th of Richard I. 1389, &c. The present value is 6l. 16s. 8d. and is discharged.

The Rev. Thomas Williams was presented to this rectory in 1732, by lord Abergavenny.

WALCOTE, or WALCOT, wrote in Doomsday Walscota. Ralph, brother of Ilgar, had a grant of this town, on the deprivation of Edric, a thane, or one of the lords of the Confessor; and Humphrey held it at the survey of Ralph. To it belonged a church, endowed with twenty acres with the moiety of another. The king and the earl had the soc, valued then at 40s. and at the survey at 60s. It was one leuca long, and half a one broad, and paid 15d. gelt, whoever was lord.

This Ralph had also a grant of Edgefield and Stody, in Holt hundred; of Erpingham, in South Erpingham hundred; and of Honing and Ridlington, in Tunstead hundred.

EAST-HALL MANOR. Humphrey, who held it of Ralph at the survey, was nephew, or a near relation to Ralph, who enfeoffed him of this and other lordships, and assumed his name from the town of Edgefield, of which he was also lord.

William de Edgefield, and his mother, Maud de Walcote, by deed, *sans date*, granted to the monks of Broomholm two parts of the tithes of his demesnes here, and confirmed the gifts of Peter his father, and Humphrey his grandfather, to that priory.

Peter de Edgefield had a daughter and heir, Letitia, married to sir William de Rosceline, who brought it into that family.

In the 51st of Edward I. 1277, the leet was in the king, and the lord paid 2s. per ann. for it.

Peter de Rosceline, in the 14th of Edward I. claimed wreck at sea, frank-pledge, &c. Sir Thomas, his son, inherited it, and dying without issue, his six sisters and co-heirs inherited it. Joan, the fourth sister and co-heir, married John lord Willoughby, of Eresby, who purchasing their rights herein, died seised of it, held of the manor of Horsford.

On the death of William lord Willoughby, in the 18th of Henry VIII. 1527, it descended to his daughter and sole heir, Catherine, who married Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk: she survived him, and having no issue by him, re-married Richard Bertie, esq. by whom she had a son, Peregrine, lord Willoughby of Eresby.

After this it came to the Wodehouses, and sir Henry Wodehouse was lord of this manor, called East-hall, and that of West-hall, in this town, in the 18th of Elizabeth, 1576, and sold the demesne and copyhold lands to the tenants.

This lordship was in the earl of Orford.



WEST-HALL MANOR. About the reign of Henry III. this town seems to have been held by two different lords, and divided into East-hall and West-hall.

In the 24th of Henry III. 1240, sir Jeffrey Tregoz, sir Andrew de Hingham, sir Thomas Bacon, and sir Adam de Tivetshale, with Roger de Thurkelby, and Leticia his wife, were petents in a fine, and Thomas de Walcote, deforciant, of the advowson of this church, who was lord of this moiety, and living in the 34th of that king; and in the 9th of Edward II. 1316, Alexander de Walcote was lord, and presented to this church in 1302, when this lordship was settled, with 120 acres of land, 15s. rent, &c. on him.

In the 13th of Edward III. 1339, Alexander de Walcote conveyed his right herein to sir Walter de Walcote, who was lord, and died in the 29th of that king, leaving three daughters and co-heirs, who conveyed their right to Robert Herward, esq. and Margaret, widow of John Elvs, in the 6th of Richard II. 1383, and in the 6th of Henry IV. Thomas de Engain, esq. and Margaret his wife, passed it to the lord Willoughby, and so it was united with that of East-hall.

The church is a rectory, dedicated to All Saints, and in the reign of Edward I. valued at twenty marks, and the rector was then said to have most beautiful edifices, and many acres of land. The prior of Broomholm had a pension of 26s.

This rectory was appropriated to the priory of Ingham by Thomas Moor, in the 16th of Rich. II. 1393.

In 1603, the curate certified that there were 110 communicants.

This rectory impropriate was granted, with Ingham priory, to sir William Wodehouse, by Henry VIII. who exchanged it with bishop Rugg, with the said priory, for Hickling priory, &c. and this impropriated rectory remains in the see of Norwich, and is served by a stipendiary curate, nominated by the bishop.

In the chancel—*Hoc in busto mortalitatis suæ exuvias spe resurrectionis lætæ, lætus deposuit Joh. Collings, S. T. P. qui Boxstedæ, in agro Essexiensi natus, Oxon. in colleg. Lincoln. educatus, Norwici S. Ministerio, 44 annis functus, illic et educatus. Gregem, concives omnesq; pietatem vere amantes, summo in luctu reliquit. Gregis sui pastor vigilantissimus, veritatis pugil, errorum malleus. Theologiam sanam, morum integritate illustravit, eruditionem multiplicem vitæ simplicitate ornavit, humili; et humanitatis exemplar, non vulgare. Benevolentia, et beneficentia, nulli secundus, qui cum verum Dei ministrum, p. sanam et insamiam, illam merendo, hanc ferendo se diu approbaverat tandem secutum hoc tanto hospite indignum deseruit, cælumq; ubi diu antea versatus est lubens immigravit, xv calend. Febr: A°. salutis 1690, ætat. 67.*

In the church were the arms of Calthorpe, also Felbrigg, &c.

Besides the lordships above-mentioned, Ralph, brother of Ilgar, had invaded, or seized on the property of three free-men, who had ninety acres, and three carucates, valued at 20s. per ann. this was also held by Humphrey, and added to his manor aforesaid.

This

This town is the most northerly in the hundred of Happing, and lies next to Happisburgh.

The Rev. Thomas Hewett was presented to this curacy in 1746, by the bishop of Norwich.

WAXHAM. Alan, earl of Richmond, had the principal part of this town at the Conqueror's survey: two free-men, one of whom belonged to Edric, the other to St. Bennet's abbey, were deprived of lands, &c. here.

The said earl also possessed lands, of which the said Edric, a free-man, was deprived.

There was also a church, endowed with eighteen acres, valued at 18d. Edric added to it two soemen of St. Bennet's abbey, in the time of Ralph, earl of Norfolk, with three acres and an half, valued at 6d.

Edric had the whole at the time when earl Ralph forfeited; the king and the earl had the soc.

There were formerly two towns of this name, one called Waxham Magna, or Waxham St. John's, and Waxham Parva, or Waxham St. Margaret: great part of both these made up earl Alan's manor, of which the ancient and noble family of Inghams were, soon after the conquest, enfeoffed.

Sir Oliver de Ingham was lord of it in the 29th of Henry II. 1183, (when the third part of his great tithe belonging to it was confirmed to the monks of St. Bennet) as it was also by sir John de Ingham in the reign of king John.

From this family it came by marriage to sir Miles Stapleton, and from the Stapletons, by marriage, to sir William Calthorpe, whose grandson, William Calthorpe, esq. sold it to sir Thomas Wodehouse: sir William, his brother, succeeded him, and left it to sir Henry Wodehouse, who was lord in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and also of the manors of Ingham and Horsey.

This family of the Wodehouses is a distinct family from that of Kimberley, and bore for their arms; quarterly, azure and ermine, in the first quarter a leopard's head, or; which arms belong to the family of Power, and we find these Wodehouses to be formerly stiled Wodehouse, alias Power.

Sir William, son of sir Henry Wodehouse, lived in the reign of James I. and is said to have been the first person in England that erected and invented decoys for the taking of wild ducks. One of his decoys is still visible on this estate, and is mentioned by sir Henry Spelman, as being the first and oldest decoy in the kingdom.

In 1733, Thomas Blofield, esq. presented, as lord, to the churches of St. John and St. Margaret of Waxham.

In the said year Thomas Brograve, of Baddow in Essex, esq. bought, under a decree of the Court of Chancery, (with the manor of Horsey) of Thomas Blofield, of Hoveton St. John, esq. the manor of Waxham, together with the advowson of the church of Waxham, and Berney Brograve, esq. his eldest son, is now lord and patron.

The abbot of St. Bennet of Holme was lord of a manor here at the survey, and in king Edward's reign, two free-men under protection only, had twenty acres and a carucate; of these two the king and the earl had the soc, and there was another, the soc of whom was in the abbey of St. Bennet.

The whole was valued at 4l. and what the free-men had at 34d. It was one leuca and an half and one furlong long, and one leuca broad.

This lordship, which appears to have been a very considerable one, was no doubt, at the dissolution of religious houses, in the said abbey, and granted with its other lordships, &c. on the exchange of lands between the king and the bishop of Norwich, to that see.

The manor of Gelham-hall, in Waxham, was leased to Thomas Wodehouse, esq. in 1549, and valued at 7l. 7d. per ann.

It probably took this name from an ancient family, de Gelham, who might have held it of the abbots. Soon after the exchange, which was in 1535, bishop Rugg seems to have leased it to Thomas Wodehouse, who had several large grants of lands, &c. belonging to the abbey of St. Bennet, &c. from Henry VIII. and rents are mentioned payable out of Waxham, in an extent of the revenues of the see, made after bishop's Rugg's death.

The manor of Gelham-hall is supposed to have been swallowed up by the sea, as is the church, and many hundred acres, at Eccles, and a village called Whimpwell, which adjoined to Happisburgh and Eccles, is entirely lost.



There were (as we have observed) formerly two towns here, Waxham Magna and Waxham Parva, the latter of which only remains, and is called in most of the maritime charts Waxham Mock-Beggar.

The church of Great Waxham was a rectory, dedicated to St. John: the rector had a competent manse with land; was valued at nine marks, paid Peterpence 2s. 8d. and sir Oliver de Ingham was patron in the reign of Edward I. The last presentation was in 1384, by sir Miles Stapleton.

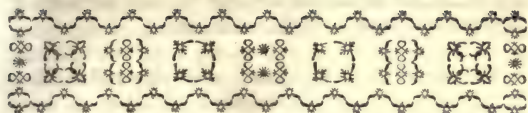
The church of Waxham Parva is dedicated to St. Margaret. This church is said to be confirmed to the abbot of Holme by pope Lucius, in 1183.

In the reign of Edward I. there was a rectory, valued at 10s. and a manse with land, but appropriated, as said, to Hickling priory; and this rectory paid 2s. rent to the bishop.

The Rev. Nathaniel Garrard was presented to this rectory in 1769, by Berney Brograve, esq. who occasionally resides at the manor-house here, and has built a most elegant seat at Worstead, in the hundred of Tunstead.







T H E  
H I S T O R Y  
O F  
N O R F O L K.

---

HUNDRED of HENSTEAD.

\*\*\*\*\* H \*\*\*\*\*  
HENSTEAD is bounded on the west  
by the river Tais, or Tase, which  
divides this hundred, from the city and  
county of Norwich, and hundred of  
Humbleyard; on the south-east by  
the hundreds of Loddon and Clavering; on the north  
by the river Yare, dividing it from the hundred of  
Blofield, and on the south by the hundred of Dep-  
wade. From Trowse-Newton north, to Saxlingham  
south, is its greatest extent in length, being about  
nine miles; and from Caistor west, to Rockland east,  
in breadth five miles. This hundred being so near  
A Norwich

Norwich, has no market town in it; but the country is populous, and in high cultivation.

The hundred of Henstead, anciently called *Henefteda* or *Heinfteede*, in Doomſday-book takes its name from the Saxon words *gine*, a husbandman, and *freda*, a place or mansion; and so signifies the place or dwelling for the husbandmen; which shews as if this part was cultivated before the adjacent part of the country, which is no wonder, if we consider that the old Roman Castrum or Caſtre is in it, which was a defence for them against all invaders.

In the Confessor's time, the abbot of St. Bennet at the Holme had a free man, who held five acres, &c. the rest of the hundred being the king's, at both the Confessor's and Conqueror's surveys, all the churches were valued in their several manors.

The fee of the hundred is, and always was in the crown, and has in different ages been leased out. to divers persons; as in the 1st of Edward III. 1327, to John de Claving, lord of Horsford, and it continued with that honour some time; it was then worth 8l. per ann. "without oppressing the country," as the words of the record say, and the earl marshal, by his bailiffs, held pleas *De vetito Namio* (Withernam) and had free warren in all his demesns in the hundred.

The town of Arminghall was exempt from the hundred, as belonging to the prior of Norwich; as also the towns of Trowse and Newton, on the same account.

James I. demised it to sir Charles Cornwallis, knt. Charles and Thomas his sons, for their lives, and the



the longest liver of them, with all its rights, court-lects, felons goods, &c. at the yearly rent of six pounds and nine-pence halfpenny farthing, or ten pounds increased rent for the whole hundred, which paid yearly, clear of all deductions, 56l. 9s. 2d. to every tenth, and is all in the deanry of Brooke, and archdeaconry of Norfolk.

The annual payment of this hundred to the land-tax, at 4s. in the pound, is 167ol. 17s. 2d. and the quarterly payments to the general rates is 11l. 18s. 9d. to a six hundred pound levy.

The towns in this hundred are as follow, to which list we add the number of votes polled by freeholders from each, at the last contested election, March 23, 1768, when sir Armine Wodehouse, bart. Thomas de Grey, esq. sir Edward Astley, bart. and Wenman Coke, esq. were candidates to represent this county in parliament.

	W.	de G.	A.	C.
Arminghall	1	1	0	0
Bixley	2	2	0	0
Bramerton	0	0	4	4
Castor St. Edmund	0	0	1	1
Framlingham Earl	2	1	3	2
Framlingham Pigot				
Holveston	0	0	0	0
Kirby-Bedon	0	1	5	5
Great and Little Poringland	1	1	3	3
Rockland	0	2	3	1
Saxlingham-Nethergate	1	1	7	7
Saxlingham-Thorpe				
Shottissham All Saints	1	0	10	20
Shottissham St. Mary, St. Martin and St. Botolph				

Stoke

	W.	deG.	A.	C.
Stoke Holy-Crofs	0	0	1	1
Surlingham	1	0	2	3
Trowfe with Newton	2	2	2	2
Witlingham	0	0	0	0
Yelverton	0	0	3	3
Total	11	11	53	52

*Seats and principal houses in the hundred of Henstead.*

<i>Bixley,</i>	Earl of Rosebery, knight of the thistle, and one of the sixteen Peers for Scotland.
<i>Bramerton,</i>	The heirs of the late John Houghton, esq.
<i>Framlingham,</i>	Mr. Thomas Garland.
<i>Kirby-Bedon,</i>	Sir John Berney, bart.
<i>Shottisham,</i>	Robert Fellowes, esq.
<i>Ditto,</i>	James Bransby, esq.
<i>Trowfe Newton,</i>	Captain Money.
<i>Yelverton,</i>	Mr. Edward Rigby.

Mr. Blomefield says, "Part of this hundred is  
" inclosed, and part uninclused, the soil is inclining  
" to be light, and the greatest part of it is but mid-  
" dling, and was it not for the convenience of being  
" improved, by muck so easily brought from the  
" city of Norwich, it would be but mean land."

ARMINGHALL, AMERINGHALL, or AMRINGALE,  
so called from Almaric its Saxon owner. This ma-  
nor was a beruite to Thorpe near Norwich: at the  
survey it belonged to the Conqueror, and was under  
Godric's management: the village was five furlongs  
long, and three broad, and paid 8d. to the geld or  
tax. It continued in the crown till given to one  
Flahald,

Flahald, with the manor of Lakenham, and his son Alan gave it to the church of Norwich; and it was settled by bishop Herbert, with the king's consent, on the prior and monks there.

In 1206, the 8th of king John, Robert the chaplain of Arminghall, settled seventy acres of land here, and seven acres in Trowse-Newton, on the prior and convent, after his own and his wife Estrild's death, and the death of their son John.

In 1281, Edward I. licensed Richard de Swerdeston, and Isabel his wife, to convey and settle many lands in this village on the prior and convent of Norwich.

In 1285, the prior had view of frank-pledge, and assise of bread and ale belonging to this manor, which continued till the convent's dissolution in the monastery, and was re-granted to the dean and chapter, who are now lords: it hath been leased out by them to the families of the Mingays and Hernes, and the heirs of sir Horatio Pettus, of Rackheath, bart. have the present lease.

The prior was anciently taxed for the manor, rents and lands, at 1 l. 13s. and for his impropriate tithes and spiritual tithes six marks and eight-pence.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, and was appropriated by John de Grey, bishop of Norwich, to the chamberlain of that monastery: the rectory was valued at six marks, and the vicarage at forty shillings, and was not taxed: it paid three-pence carvage, but no sinodals, procurations, nor Peter-pence, it being exempt from the archdeacon's jurisdiction. The dean and chapter hath probate of

wills, and all archidiaconal power; but at the appropriation, the bishop reserved to himself and successors all pontifical and parochial jurisdiction, and gave them liberty to serve the church by their chaplains, removeable at pleasure; but yet they were forced to endow a vicarage, to which the priors of Norwich presented.

Thomas Serleby was presented by the dean and chapter in 1579, and held it united to Trowse, and since there have been no vicars, but the church hath been served (as it now is) once every fortnight by a perpetual curate, nominated by the dean and chapter, who pay him an annual stipend.

Here was a small chapel dedicated to St. Andrew, now demolished; it stood at a place called Belhawe.

The church is eleven yards long, and five and an half broad, the chancel is seven yards long, and the same breadth as the church, and are both thatched; there is a square tower about thirty-five feet high, and three bells, but no ailes or porch.

On a brass plate in the altar rails:

*Johannes Stanhowe et Anna uxor ejus.*

We find that John Stanhowe, gent. lived here in 1583.

On a stone in the chancel:

*Here lyeth interred the body of that religious and charitable gentlewoman, Mrs. Jane Stanhowe, first the wife and widow of Nic. Herne, Esq. and lastly of John Smith, Esq. who exchanged this life the 27th of Mar. A. D. 1649, aged 62 years and upwards.*

*Vivit*

*Vivit in Aeternum quæ Christo vivere novit,  
Mortua, non moritur, pulvere, non perijt.*

Arms of Brereton. John Brereton, apothecary, of Norwich, ob. Aug. 26, 1710, 30. William Brereton, Gent. 5 Apr. 1700, 71. Ric. Brereton, 17 Aug. 1708, 39. Sufanna wife of William, Aug. 17, 1714, 66.

On the south side of the altar is a mural monument with the arms of Heron, or Herne, sab. a chev. er. between three herons or hernes arg. Crest, a herne's head and neck erased arg. gorged with a ducal coronet or. Pitt, az. three bars, in cheif three stars or.

*Siste Gradum, viator, dum præconis vices hoc marmor supplet, et quisquis es, velim ut scias: hoc non indignum scitu, lapis noster in humum vergens, ac de humo loquens humilis est, et ideo non quid intus latitat, sed quid extra jacet, narrat Aëvo præsentis et futuro, Johannis Hernij armigeri, depositum in tumba propinqua dormit, totum scilicet Hernij quod dormire potuit: si quæris quis, et qualis fuit? Gentem et mentem indicabo. Joannis Hernij de Hendon in agro Middisæxiæ, juris consulti cetebris, regis et ecclesiæ in nuperis nostrorum motibus Hyperaspistis strenui et inmoti, filius vere primarius et primogenitus collegij sancti Johannis apud Oxonienses, nec non hospitij Lincolniensis Alumnus meritißimus, ingenio subtilis et placidus, concilio, cautus, et nervosus eloquio, promptus, disertus, ordinatus. Ast! quum annos nondum 46 numerasset, proh dolor! dolorum catervis, febris, scrofula, podagra, scorbuto, calculo, dyssenteria, exhaustus, exustus, obrutus, abreptus; sexto Mariij anno salutis reparatæ 1664. Unicæ et lectißimæ conjugis, sex filijs et tribus filiabus valedixit, animam Christum spirantem, Christo reddens.*



*Maestissima vidua hoc mausoleum erexit in memoriam mariti interiti, seu potius avolati, tanquam pignus amoris non interituri, alteram folij paginam, cum Deus, vitæ et necis arbiter evocaverit, ipsa cum ipso lubenter divisura.*

In the other column;

*M. S. Mariæ Herne filiæ Georgij Pitt de Harrow super Montem, in agro Middlesexiensî, armig. conjugis dilectissimæ Johannis Herne de Armingale Norf. arm. quæ 33 Paulo minus annos viduata viro cursum hunc peregit feliciter, nempe Deo, devota, virtuti, pietati, fidei, amica, pauperibus tantum non prodiga, nec tamen suis parca, spe certa annisque tandem plena, exoptata requievit morte. Jan. 31, A<sup>o</sup> ætatis suæ 74. Dom. 1697.*

*Vive quasi quotidie moriturus,  
Morere, ut vivas perpetuo.*

*Hec te scire volo, nil te moror amplius, hujus et memor humanæ conditionis, Abi.*

This estate, long in the family of the Hernes, was purchased by lady Pettus, the mother of the late sir Horatio Pettus, bart. of Rackheath, on whose decease the title became extinct. Sir Horatio Pettus served the office of high sheriff of this county: he married a grand-daughter of Dr. Prideaux, dean of Norwich, by whom he left two daughters; the eldest married to John Richard Dashwood, esq. of Cockley Cley near Swaffham, and lately deceased; the younger daughter not married.

The Rev. Edward Symonds was presented to this curacy by the dean and chapter of Norwich in 1765.

BIXLEY,

**BIXLEY.** This village is now in the liberty of the duke of Norfolk, who is lord of it, as a member to his manor of Framlingham-Earl; and it hath passed with that from early times.

In 1285, Roger le Bigot, earl of Norfolk, claimed to his manor of Biskele, a member of Framlingham Parva, view of frank-pledge, assise of bread and ale, all of his own tenants in Biskele, and it was allowed him in Eire. The advowson always attended the manor, which wholly at first belonged to Roger Bigot, who granted off divers parts to be held of his barony.

Bishop Sugand owned it in the Confessor's time, and gave it to his free man named Genret, who held it under him.

Ralph Fitz-Walter had it. It was then worth twenty shillings, and was after raised to fifty shillings. The village was half a mile long and four furlongs broad, and paid 10d. ob. gelt. It had a church and twenty-four acres of glebe, valued at two shillings a year.

Ulketel, the Dane, had then another part, and Anslec, a free man, another; all which, after a long contest in the hundred court with Godric the sewer, Roger Bigot recovered, and had his manor compleated by divers parts, in Surlingham, Rockland, and Bramerton, being added to it.

The first part that he granted off was to Saier or Saer de Biskele, and Ada his wife, who survived him, and William de Biskele inherited, who was dead before 1233, (19th of Henry III.) for then Hugeline his widow released all her right to the prioress

of Carrowe, which house held it to the dissolution; and now it belongs to Carrowe abbey manor, and was always held of Forncet manor at half a fee; the prioress being taxed for it at 52s. 8d. temporal rents here: but in 1609, Charles Cornwallis, knt. in right of the wife of sir Ralph Shelton, knt. son and heir of sir John Shelton, knt. owners of Carrowe, sold part of them to Richard Osborne, gent. The prioress had a fold-course here,

Another part was granted by Bigot, the founder, to Langley abbey, who gave it at the foundation to that house, which was always taxed at ten shillings for their lands here; and after the dissolution it came to the Wards. It was held at a quarter of a fee of the Earl Marshal, as of Framlingham Parva manor.

In 1268, 52d of Henry III. another part belonged to Thomas Rock, de Rupibus, or Rokele; and in 1286 Henry de la Rokele conveyed to Richard de la Rokele, his manor in Trowse, Biskele, &c.

In 1303, 14th of Edward I. sir John de Biskele had a manor or free tenement, which in 1396 John, son of Adam de Norwico, or Norwich, held it at half a fee of Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk; and in 1309 he levied a fine, and settled it on himself for life, remainder to Nicholas his son; it then contained a messuage, one hundred and six acres of land, ten acres of meadow, and forty shillings rent, in Biskele, Kirby, &c.

In 1427, 6th of Henry VI. John de Norwich had it, and gave it to the master of Mettingham college, who held it in 1432; and after the dissolution of that college it came to the Wards.

The

The manor of Surlingham extends hither, and over all the tenants, except those of the earl. The king hath the leet, as belonging to his hundred of Henstead: and the prior of Norwich had commonage on the heath or common pasture between Bixley and Framlingham.

51. Bixley rectory, 451. sworn clear yearly value. Now consolidated with Framlingham Earl.

In 1690, the duke of Norfolk gave this rectory to William Dilke; and at the death of David Fleming, who held it with Framlingham Earl, the Rev. Dr. Henry Goodall, the present rector, succeeded, and holds it consolidated with Framlingham Earl, being presented in 1747 by dame Susan Ward. The duke of Norfolk is now patron.

The church here is an antique small building, of one aisle only, which, with the chancel, is eighteen yards long, and five broad, and is tiled, as is the south porch, and tower, which is low and square, and hath in it two small bells; on the biggest is, in the old English character,

*Sancte Johannis Baptiste ora pro nobis.*

It is dedicated to St. Wandragesilius the abbot, to whose image pilgrimages were made in those days. The present fabric was built by William de Dunwich, who was one of the bailiffs of Norwich in 1272; for on a stone at the south-east corner of the chancel, are these words, in Saxon characters,

*Anime Wilelmi de Donewigo fundatoris hujus egglesie propigiatur Deus.*

BIXLEY-HALL, the seat of the family of the Wards, is a well-built, handsome house, erected by sir Edward Ward, bart. grandfather of sir Edward and sir Randal Ward, barts. It is situated near the high road from Norwich to Bungay, and fronts three ways; looking north towards Norwich, west against the road, and south through divers inclosures, towards the east part of Boringland heath.

The Baronetage, vol. iii. p. 195, mentions a Ward married to Margaret Mortimer, as father and mother of

John Ward, who by the marriage of the daughter and heiress of John, son and heir of Thomas de Bosco or Bois, of Kirby-Bedon, became lord of that manor in 1363, the 37th of Edward III. and was succeeded by

John Ward, gent. his son and heir, who married Catherine, daughter of William Appleyard, lord of Bracon-ash and Dunston: his will was proved October 27, 1445, the 24th of Henry VI. by which he ordered his body to be buried in the church of St. Mary at Kirby; and it appears that he was lord of the manors of Wodehouse, Bedons alias Seams, and patron of two parts of the advowson of Kirby St. Andrew; having estates in Bixley, Surlingham, Bramerton, Rocklands, Framlingham, Trowse, and Wittingham, leaving

Robert Ward, gent. his eldest son and heir, who married Alice Kemp, of Giffing, by whom he left

Robert Ward, esq. who married the daughter of John Coppledick, esq. and had

Robert



Robert Ward, of Kirby, esq. who by a daughter of sir Giles Capel, of London, knt. (ancestor of the earl of Essex) had

Henry Ward, of Postwick or Posswick, esq. who in 1553, the 1st of queen Mary, was one of the representatives in the parliament held at Oxford for the city of Norwich. In the 4th of queen Elizabeth, 1562, he died seised of Kirby-Bedon manors, &c. of the manor and advowson of Postwick, of Plumstead Magna manor, and other estates in many of the adjacent towns; of the manor, rectory, scite of the monastery, &c. of Flitcham, and of the rectory of Barkway in Hertfordshire: he married Margaret, daughter of William Ugges, of Pockthorpe by Norwich, by whom he had several children; the eldest was

Edward Ward, esq. of Postwick, who was the first of the family that settled at Bixley, and built the old hall there. In 1565, the 7th of queen Elizabeth, he was lord of Kirby-Bedon, and held it of John Leigh, as of his manor of Surlingham. By his will, he devised the manor of Barkway rectory to his son Edward, with remainder to Joseph Ward, a younger son, brother to the said Edward; and soon after his decease, the two brothers joined, and sold it to dame Susan Saltonstall. He married Ann, daughter of John Havers, of Winfarthing, gent. by whom he had twelve children; and dying in 1563, lies buried under an altar tomb in Bixley chancel, at the north-east part of it, with the crest and arms of Ward, impaling Havers; the effigies of himself and wife, with a fold-stool between them, in a praying posture, with nine sons behind him, and three daughters behind her, still remain, and this inscription:

*In fatal tombe a Squire here lies, inshrynde by deathe;  
 One Edwarde Warde, who lefte of twelve, ten children  
 deare,  
 Wyth Anne his lovinge Wife, on Maye Day, past his  
 breathe,  
 And soule to God by Christe, though senceless corpes lye  
 heare.*

*Obiit 1583, ætatis suæ 41.*

Of all his numerous issue, William Ward, the sixth son, was the most remarkable; who being put apprentice, became a wealthy goldsmith in London, and jeweller to Henriette-Marie, king Charles the First's queen, and was knighted by that king. The great fortunes which this gentleman raised, was owing to a lucky accident soon after his setting out in trade, which is thus related: Mr. Ward standing by his shop door in Lombard-street, a man in a sailor's habit passed by, whom he asked the usual question, Whether he wanted any thing in his way? Whose answer was, he could not tell, till he knew whether he had occasion for something he had to dispose of, which he would shew him if he pleased to go into the back shop; where Mr. Ward was surprized with a great number of rough diamonds poured out of a bag upon the counter by the sailor, who at the same time asked him if he had occasion for, or would buy any such things, and if so, what he would give for them. Mr. Ward answered he had, and would buy if they could agree; which was soon done, and so much to Mr. Ward's liking, that he invited the sailor, and all the ship's crew, to supper at a neighbouring tavern; where he treated them so generously, that the sailor whispered to him at parting, that he had such another parcel for him in the morning, if he pleased to buy; which Mr. Ward gladly accepted of, and bought them, gave the like  
 treat,

treat, and parted merrily with mutual joy; the sailor for his ready cash, and the jeweller for the great advantage that he saw in the purchase. He soon fell to work upon the stones, which fully answered his expectation, and so much added to his fortunes, that he soon raised his reputation, and became one of the most eminent bankers in London.

It afterwards happened, that Edward lord Dudley, having much impaired his fortune by irregular living, was advised by his friends to apply to Mr. Ward, as an honest and substantial banker, for 20,000*l.* who told his lordship at once, that the money was ready upon producing satisfactory security, which his lordship soon did: upon which, Mr. Ward told his lordship he thought he might be supplied better, and more honourably, than by borrowing. And being asked how; Mr. Ward said he had an only son, and his lordship a grand-daughter, (named Frances) the only issue of his son and heir sir Ferdinando, deceased; and if they might be married together, he would supply more than the present want. My lord listened to it, the match was soon concluded, and so the two families and estates became united. When Sutton lord Dudley died, the married couple were not equal in honour; the lady baroness Dudley, (the honour descending to females, on failure of heirs male) her husband only Mr. *Humble Ward*; but he, meriting much for seasonable supplies brought to his majesty, was, in consideration thereof, first knighted at Oxford in 1643, and shortly after advanced to the dignity of a baron, by the title of lord Ward of Birmingham in Warwickshire, from whom the present John lord Ward, viscount Dudley, is descended.

But to return to the elder branch of the family.

Thomas

Thomas, eldest son of the said Thomas and Ann, settled at Bixley, and married Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Godsalve, of Buckenham-Ferry, esq. by whom he had

Thomas, who married Ann, daughter of William Peart, of Essex, esq. and died in 1632, seised of the manor and advowson of Postwick, the manor of Great Plumstead, &c. leaving

Edward Ward, of Bixley, esq. his son and heir, who was knighted by Oliver Lord Protector, Nov. 2, 1657: he having been high sheriff of Norfolk in the preceding year, was continued in that office this year also. His first wife was a Catlyne, by whom he had no issue; but he had several children by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of John Harbourn, of Mundham, esq. grand-daughter of William Harbourn, of Mundham, esq. who was sent ambassador by queen Elizabeth to the Grand Seignior, as appears by her majesty's letters patent, dated November 29, 1582. In the year 1660, the 12th of Charles II. sir Edward was created a baronet; which patent, it is said, was procured by lord Ward, that the eldest branch of his family might not want a title of genuine honour. He died about 1664, seised of Postwick manor and advowson, lands and estates in Bixley, Framlinghams, Kirby, Trowse, Arminghall, Poringland, &c. held in soccage of the duke of Norfolk, which he left to

Sir Edward Ward, bart. his eldest son, who died about 1684, and married Jane, daughter of William Rant, M. D. of Thorpe-Market and London; she died in 1671, leaving many children, the eldest of which was

Sir

Sir Thomas Ward, bart. who died single in 1692, leaving his estate to his brother,

Sir Edward Ward, bart. who married Barbara, daughter and co-heiress of Leonard Gooch, of Earsham in Norfolk, esq. and had issue,

Sir Edward Ward, bart. who married Susan, daughter and sole heiress of Mr. William Randall of Yarmouth, merchant: sir Edward died in March 1736, and was buried at Bixley: they had issue three sons and two daughters, of which Thomas and Elizabeth died young.

This sir Edward Ward stood candidate to represent the city of Norwich jointly with Miles Branthwayte, esq. of Hethel, in the year 1734, against Horatio, the late lord Walpole of Woolterton, (brother of sir Robert Walpole, Knight of the Garter, earl of Orford) and Waller Bacon, esq. of Erleham, as appears by the following register of the poll, taken May 15, 1734.

#### Candidates.

Horatio Walpole, esq.	1785
Waller Bacon, esq.	1749
Sir Edward Ward, bart.	1621
Miles Branthwayte, esq.	1567

Sir Edward Ward, bart. succeeded his father in the honour and estate: he was fellow commoner of Caius college in Cambridge, and dying single in 1742, was interred in the chancel; for whom there is a neat mural monument over the south door, with the arms of Ward, and this inscription:

*Ostendunt*



*Ostendunt Terris hunc tantum Fata.*

*Sacred to the memory of Sir Edward Ward, of Bixley, Bart. (son of Sir Edward, and dame Susan his wife) who at an age exposed to temptation, and prone to vice, in spite of the contagion of corrupt examples, blush'd at every vice, and practis'd every virtue: Every humane and generous principle was implanted in his soul by Nature, improved by Education, matured by Practice; a large and diffusive Benevolence distinguished him to the World; to his Friends, Faith and Constancy inviolable; to his Relations, the purest Affection; and to his Mother, Piety and Tenderneſs beyond example. At the University of Cambridge, for the space of three years, he pursued his studies with diligence and ſucceſs, and being ready to enter into the public and buſy ſcene of life, fully prepared to ſatisfy the expectation of his Country, the hopes of his Friends, and the fond wiſhes of a Parent, a malignant fever put an end to his life, in the 21ſt year of his age.*

*He died April 7th. 1742.*

He was ſucceeded in honour and eſtate by his only ſurviving brother, the late ſir Randal Ward, bart. in whom the title became extinct.

On the deceaſe of ſir Edward, ſir Randal declined engaging in the buſineſs of a Ruſſia merchant, to which he had been educated, and retired to his family ſeat at Bixley, where he reſided chiefly to the day of his death, filling up the moſt honourable of all characters, when filled up well, **THE HONEST ENGLISH COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.**

Sir Randal was an active, excellent, judicious magiſtrate to the public: in private life, he was ſincere, generous, and friendly: in his friendships immoveable, and in his conduct conſiſtent. firm, and reſolute.

resolute. He was a man of strong sense, and had a vein of humour in his conversation almost peculiar to himself: he had no pride, and yet maintained a proper dignity: no man was ever more personally beloved, for he never made professions without meaning; nor were those professions to be shook when made, by an unmanly adulation to the opinions of others. Sir Randal adhered firmly to his friend, and from his heart despised all meanness, ingratitude, and falsehood, in whatever characters he found them: no wonder therefore that he was so greatly esteemed when living, and that his loss was so universally deplored.

Sir Randal married a sister of Tho. Durrant, esq. of Scottowe, but had no issue. Susanna, his only surviving sister, succeeded him in the family seat and estate at Bixley, and married the earl of Rosebery, of Scotland: she also died without issue, and the estate of Bixley is now in the said earl, who is a Knight of the ancient order of the Thistle, and one of the sixteen peers elected to represent Scotland in the British house of peers.

Lady Rosebery was a woman of great beauty and fine accomplishments; educated and versed in the polite world, she had few superiors; of a ready wit, and easy grace in her carriage: she long shone amongst the most admired of the Belles in Norfolk, and died admired, as she had lived. The earl of Rosebery, after her decease, married Miss Vincent, a daughter of sir Francis Vincent, bart. of Stoke-Dabernon in Surry, who has issue.

BRAMERTON. The name of this village is said to signify *Brad-mer-tun*, or *Broad-mere town*; to which Broad-mere belongs a swan-mark to this day.

It was in the hands of Roger Bigot at the conquest, and is now in the liberty of the duke of Norfolk, as a member of his manor of Framlingham, which extends hither; and indeed this town is very particular for not having a manor belonging to it; the principal part and advowson belonging to Surlingham manor; the next considerable part to Framlingham; another to Bixley, another part to Trowse-Rokeles, another to Kirby-Bedon, another to Cringleford, another to Framlingham-Pigot; besides others that extended hither. The whole at the conquest was four furlongs long, and two and an half broad, paid 10d. ob. geld, and had a church and twenty-four acres of glebe, worth 2s. per ann.

The church of St. Peter is a rectory, capable of augmentation, for it stands thus in the king's books: 6l. Bramerton rectoria. 48l. clear yearly value.

To this rectory belongs a parsonage house, and convenient out-houses, joining to the south-side of the church-yard, and about twenty-two acres of glebe. When Norwich Doomsday was made, lady Maud de Multon, in right of Surlingham manor, to which the advowson, and above half the town belonged, was patroness.

The church and steeple were totally re-built in 1462. It is thirty-one feet long, and eighteen feet broad; the chancel is twenty-six feet long and fifteen broad; it hath no ailes; the square tower adjoining to the west end is forty-five feet high, and contains three bells; the whole, with the porch, being well covered with lead.

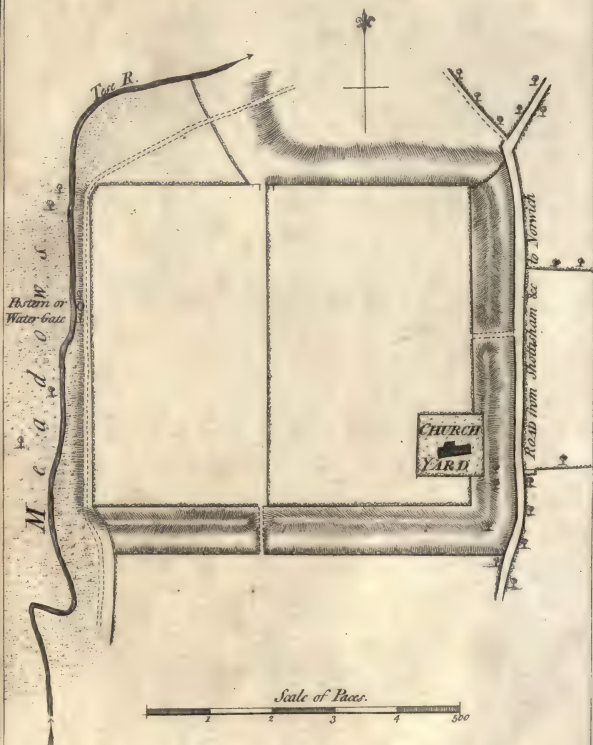
The Rev. Richard Berney was presented to this rectory by the late John Houghton, esq. in 1756.

CASTOR.



*The VENTA ICENORUM of the Romans, now*  
**C A S T O R.**

*Drawn Sep<sup>r</sup>. 7<sup>th</sup> 1778.*





CASTOR, or CAISTER ST. EDMUND'S, the ancient Castrum, or one of the chief camps of defence when the Romans possessed this country.

We take it, that after Claudius Cæsar entered this land, which was about the 46th year after Christ, and Ostorius his proprætor or lieutenant had vanquished the Iceni, the old inhabitants of these parts, who openly opposed them, and defended their country to the very utmost of their power, that then they first settled here, raised camps, appointed colonies, and fixed stations, in order to keep the new-conquered country in subjection, and to fortify themselves against any future attempts of the natives; that in case of any turn of adverse fortune, they might not be destitute of strong camps and large fortifications to retire to, till they could either turn the scale themselves, or gain time to send to their allies to come to their assistance; and that in case of necessity such help might not be hindered, (like a wise and warlike people) they always took care so to fix their camps and stations, in all places where the situation and course of rivers would permit, that they might have a free passage by them to the ocean, either to have assistance by men or provisions, whenever they wanted them; or if they could not keep their ground, a safe retreat at least for their persons and effects. Thus landing at the Garienis Ostium, or mouth of the Yare, where Yarmouth now is, they fixed a strong castle on the south side, placed a garrison of the Stabælian horse there, named it Gariannonum, (from its situation on the Garienis, or Yare) and so made it a guard as well as an entry into that part of the country which is now called Suffolk, the remains of which are still very perfect: the town that belonged to it assuming the Saxon name Burgh from this fortification, at this day called Burgh Castle,

where abundance of coins, fibulas, and other Roman antiquities are now found. Opposite to this, on the northern side of the water, as an inlet into, and guard of that country which is now called Norfolk, they made another camp, and called it *Castrum*, and the village in which it was is now called *Castor* or *Castre*. And following the river up into the country, till the course of it divided into two streams, they turned with that on the southern side, and at the first streight, where it was easy to command the passage over, fixed this camp, which for its dimensions and strength was named *Castrum*, or *The Camp*, by way of eminence, and is still called *Castor*.

It was certainly their most considerable fortification in these parts, as appears from its dimensions, which remain very conspicuous to this day. It is a square single vallum and rampart, and hath been inclosed with a strong wall of flints and Roman bricks, still evident in many places: the grand entrance was in the middle of the east part, at each corner of which there were mounts or watch-towers, and below on the west part, which was washed by the *Taïs* or *Tale*, was a water-gate with a round tower by it, where the vessels used to unlade. The whole scite contains about thirty acres.

At the south-east corner, within the rampart, stands the parish church, placed there on account of the convenience for the materials of which it is built, for the whole is of flints, and pieces of Roman bricks, taken from the old walls of the camp; and indeed most of the houses in the parish are built of the like materials. At the south-east end of the chancel, in the bottom of the trench, is a small spring or well of water, about five feet deep, which  
is

is always full and very cold. I never heard of any urns found, which makes me think there was no burial-place appointed here, but at the Venta Icenorum; which, though Mr. Cambden and others have thought fit to fix here, I can by no means join with them, but imagine *that* place to have been at what we now call North Elmham, where there is by far a greater number of urns found than at any place in the counties of Norfolk or Suffolk; all the several known Roman burial-places being far less than that\*. The country people now call it Castor Castle, and the part of the tower by the water, when it stood higher than it does now, might give rise to its being so called.

We take it, when the Romans in general quitted this land, which was about the year 418 after Christ, that this camp being deserted in a good measure, the remaining Romans and natives joining together, became one people; and the situation where Norwich now is, being much better than that at Castor, as standing on rising and high ground, and on a far better stream, this at Castor declining, as the sands at Yarmouth increased, most of them left this place and settled there, as well for the better convenience of fishing, as for carrying their goods higher up into the inland parts of the country, even to Venta, which though then in the decline, yet remained a place of more note than this; till by the fixing of the sand on which Yarmouth now stands, the water so far retired, as to cut off all commerce to it by that element, and then Venta wasted very speedily as Castor had done; out of the ruins of which the new-founded city of Norwich suddenly sprang up to great maturity; but yet Castor was a place still regarded, as fit for defence, and as such always belonged to,

C 2

and

\* Blomefield.

and was in the hands of the Saxon, English, and Danish kings, both before, in, and after the Hephtharchy, till king Edward the Confessor gave it to the monastery of St. Edmund his kinsman, with Mildenhall, and the eight hundreds and an half in Suffolk; and Thurketel, a noble Dane, who had obtained the keeping of this place, with a grant of part of it, gave his part, with Thorpe, in common, to the monasteries of St. Edmund and St. Bennet at the Holme, and upon the abbot of Bury's releasing Thorpe wholly to St. Bennet, the abbot of St. Bennet released their part in Castor to St. Edmund, and so the whole became vested in Bury abbey, and continued so till the conquest.\*

The great number of Roman coins daily found here, convince us of its having been a place of great repute during the most part of the time, when that great people were concerned in Britain, I have seen above an hundred, found by Mrs. Susanna Long, of Dunston, who hath many more found by other people; I have a great number myself, besides several which I gave to the cabinet of coins in the public library of the city of Norwich, among which the following inscriptions may be read on the several obverses and reverses.

DIVA. FAVSTINA. Reverse, AVGVSTA, silver, a Venus holding a torch.

DIVVS. ANTONINVS. Reverse, an altar with a sacrifice burning thereon. DIVO PIO, silver.

IMP. CAES. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. COS. XIII. CENSOR. The reverse is Fortune holding a Cornucopia, standing on the rostrum of a ship. S. C. FORTVNAE, AVGVSTI.

NERO.

\* Blomefield.

NERO, CLAVD. CAESAR. AVGG. CENSOR.  
Reverse, GENIO. POP. ROM. S. C.

SEPT. AVG. CAES. PONT. silver.

D. N. CONSTANT. - - - Reverse, a Roman receiving  
a British youth. PEL. TEMP. REPARATIO.

IMP. C. ALLECTVS. P. AVG. Reverse, a ship under  
sail. LAETITIAE. AVG.

IMP. SEPT. GETA. CAESAR. PONT. Reverse, NOBI-  
LITAS.

IMP. CONSTANTIVS NOB. CAES. Reverse, GLORIA,  
EXERCITVS.

GALIENVS AVG. Rev. VIRTVS AVG.

D. N. GRATIANVS. P. F. AVG.

ANTONINVS PIVS AVG. Reverse, the emperor re-  
presented as Jupiter, with a spear in one hand, and  
a globe in the other. RECTOR ORBIS.

IMP. LICINIVS AVG. Rev. GENIO POP. ROM.

IMP. C. VICTORINVS. P. F. AVG.

IMP. AVG. ANTONINVS. F. Rev. P. M. T. R. P. IIII.  
COS. IMP. A Hercules.

IMP. CONSTA - - - PONT. MAX. A woman giving  
suck to a man. PIETAS ROMANA.

CONSTANTINVS. AVG. Reverse, BEATA. TRANQUI-  
LITAS. On an altar, VOT. XX. S. T. R.

All these in Mrs. Long's collection, besides several  
others of Commodus, Julia, Claudius, Constantine  
the Great, Tetricus, Carausius, Faustina jun. Con-  
stantine jun. &c.



Those that follow are some of my own collection, and others in the cabinet of the public library:

SEVERVS. PIVS. AVG. Reverse, a Minerva. VICT. PART. MAX.

IMP. LICINIVS. P. F. AVG. Reverse, GENIO. POP. ROM. At bottom, P. T. R.

CONSTANTINVS. P. F. AVG. Reverse, An Apollo. SOLI. INVECTO. COMITI.

IMP. M. IUL. PHILIPPVS. AVG. Reverse, FIDES MILITVM. S. C.

M. IUL. PHILLIPPVS. CAESAR. Reverse, PRINCIPI. IVVENT.

CONSTANTINVS AVG. Reverse, GLORIA. EXERCITVS.

IMP. C. MAVR. SEV. ALEXAND. AVG. Reverse, P. M. TR. POT. VI. COS. II. P. P.

MAXIMIANVS. NOB. CAES. Reverse, SACRA. MONET. AVGG. ET. CAESS. NOSTR. S. T.

T. CAES. IMP. AVG. I. TR. POT. COS. VI. CENSOR. S. C.

IULIA. MAESA. - - - -

DIVA. FAVSTINA PIA. Reverse, an altar. CONSECRATIO. S. C. the largest size.

M. D. C. VICTORINVS. Reverse, PROVIDENTIA. AVG.

- - - ESV. TETRICVS. AVG.

There are great numbers of the Denarij, with Romulus and Remus sucking the wolf; and those with Constantinopolis and the Genius of that city on the reverse: the most common are Constantine's, with the reverses of *Gloria Exercitus* and *Militum Reparatio*, with a Roman taking a Briton captive; made probably when Constantine appeased the British insurrection

rection, and his soldiers had recovered the credit they had before lost in a battle with them.\*

[A Drawing of the VENTA ICENORUM, by Mr. ARMSTRONG, is given in this History, as taken September 7, 1778.]

OVERHALL MANOR, belonged to the abbot of Bury, was worth forty shillings a year at the Confessor's survey, and five pounds at the Conqueror's, when this town was three quarters of a mile long, and half a mile broad, and paid 16d. to the geld. The church had eleven acres of glebe, and its advowson belonged to this manor: the abbots always presented to it till the dissolution, and had lete and free warren allowed them *in Eire*.

At the dissolution it was vested in the crown, and continued there till 1553, and then queen Mary, in the 1st year of her reign, granted it to sir John Godsalve, knt. for life, and then to his son Thomas Godsalve, esq. and his heirs male, with the advowson of the church, and court baron, leet, and all other liberties, in Castor, Howe, Poringland, and Arminghall.

This sir John was second son and heir of Thomas Godsalve, esq. register of the Consistory Court at Norwich, who was the first raiser of the family, and died in 1542, leaving sir John his eldest son and heir, who was one of the clerks of the privy-seal to king Henry VIII. and was succeeded by Thomas Godsalve, esq. aforesaid, his son and heir, who died seised of this manor and advowson in 1587, when he held it by the 40th part of a knight's fee, leaving Roger Godsalve, esq. his son and heir, then

twenty years old, who in 1606 sold the manor, advowson, and estate to

John Pettus, of Rackheath and Norwich, esq. and his heirs, and the late sir Horatio Pettus, bart. was lord and patron.

NETHERHALL MANOR, was a part of this and the adjacent village of Markshall, which was given by the Conqueror to Ralph de Beaufoe, as was the Markshall part, which belonged to Godwin, and soon after to the Bigots, earls of Norfolk, in which family they continued; and when the settlement was made by Roger Bigot on king Edward I. this manor, with the leet and assise of bread and ale of all the tenants, was excepted; and in 1303 was sold by Roger le Bigot, and Alice his wife, with Markshall advowson, to Walter de Langton, bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, and his heirs; and in 1306 the bishop sold it to Giles de Munpynzon, and lady Christian his wife, with the advowson of Markshall which belonged to it, and joined it to Markshall manor, and continued with it till it was purchased by Thomas Pettus, and was joined to Castor Overhall, with which it still remains.

This town is now in the liberty of the duke of Norfolk.

The Chorography of Norfolk says, that the lord of Overhall hath court-baron and leet, waif, stray, &c. and that the fine is 4s. an acre.

The lord of Netherhall holdeth court, and the fine is 4s. an acre, but anciently the fine of both these manors was but 2s. an acre.

The

The church is in Brook deanry and Norfolk archdeaconry. The rector hath a house, and about twenty acres of glebe.

Lady Ann Pettus, widow, presented John Goddard, who was buried in 1695, and sir John Pettus, bart. gave it to Robert Fawcet, at whose institution the church of Markshall (long since in ruins) was consolidated to Caister; he was buried here, being succeeded by Thomas Manlove, and he by the present rector.

The Rev. Mr. John Freeman was presented by the late sir Horatio Pettus in 1746 to this rectory, consolidated with Markshall in Humbleyard, March 16, 1698. Edward Stracey, esq. of Rackheath, is the present patron.

The church is dedicated to St. Edmund, the king and martyr; its north porch and chancel are tiled; there is a square steeple and three bells; the nave is twenty-eight yards long, and seven broad.

*Benefactors to the town of Caister St. Edmund's.*

Thomas Neale, of this town, by will dated Sept. 21, 1597, and proved in the archdeacon's office at Norwich, gave 3s. 4d. a year to the poor, to be distributed every Christmas-day; and tied two pieces of land in this town, called Shortlands, of about an acre, for payment thereof.

Thomas Pettus, esq. by will, dated Oct. 14, 1618, proved in the prerogative court of the archbishop of Canterbury at London, gave 5l. 10s. a year for ever, to be distributed by the overseers for the time being in this church every Sunday, as equally as may be,

to six poor people in this town; and tied all his lands in Shimpling in this county, being about 30l. per ann. for payment thereof.

William Middleton, of this town, blacksmith, by will, dated Jan. 20, 1647, proved in the archdeacon's office, gave to the poor 3s. 4d. a year, to be distributed every Christmas-day; and tied all his house and ground in this town for payment thereof, which are now in the possession of Benjamin Cogman.

This table was erected by Thomas Blondel, who, at his own expence, recovered the said donations, after they had been buried in oblivion for a time, and do here set them in public view, to prevent the like for the future.

*Extract from the Register.*

1588, the 19th of November, was a day of thanksgiving to God, for the great and wonderful overthrow of the Spanish navy, which came to fight the Pope's battle against this island, for their gospel; at which overthrow, the very enemies were so astonished, that some of them said, Christ was become a Lutheran; and all that saw it did say, that it was the Lord's work: so this day was appointed by our church to be spent throughout the realme, in preaching, praying, singing of Psalms, and giving thanks, for a thankful memorial of the Lord's merciful mercies yerelie.

The Spaniards, to lessen the honour of this great and memorable victory obtained over them by queen Elizabeth, gave out that their defeat was principally owing to adverse and tempestuous weather: queen Elizabeth



Elizabeth was so far from being mortified at this report of her vain-glorious enemies, that she considered it as her greatest honour, and plumed herself upon it, inasmuch as her success and deliverance was owing to the particular blessing of Providence on her arms, and that she was under the peculiar protection of the Almighty: her majesty, to shew that this was her sense, immediately ordered a medal to be struck, representing the Spanish Armada dispersed and in distress, with the following inscription:

*Afflavit Deus et Dissipantur.*

**FRAMLINGHAM-EARL.** There are two small villages of this name in Henstead hundred, in the liberty of the duke of Norfolk; they were both but one at the time of the conquest, and was early called Framlingham Parva, or Little Framlingham, to distinguish it from Framlingham Magna, or Great Framlingham, in Suffolk, which also belonged to the same family: but when the part which belonged to Ulketel was granted off by the Bigots to be held of them, that took the name of Framlingham-Picot or Pigot, and the other of Framlingham-Earl, both from their lords, by which name they are known.

Mr. Le Neve says, that the name of Framelinge-ham signifies *the seat or abode of the son of Frame*, who was a Saxon of great note in these parts.

It had before the conquest been in many parts; one belonged to Godwin, who held it of Stigand; another belonged to Edwin, and after that to Godric the sewer, who held it of earl Ralph, and after his forfeiture, of bishop Aylmar; Turolde had another part, and Ulf, and two Norwich burgesses, others. It was then, as now, an extensive manor, having  
lands,

lands, &c. belonging to it in Trowse, Yelverton, Holveston, Kirby, Poringlands, Shottishams, Stoke, Surlingham, and Rockland, with the advowsons of Yelvertons and Poringlands; and the whole was half a mile long, and as much broad, and paid 13d. ob. geld.

It passed with the possessions of the Bigots, earls of Norfolk, and has attended the Norfolk families, and is now in his grace the duke of Norfolk: but the advowson was separated from the manor very early, being given by Gunnora, wife of Sweyne de Essex, and mother of Henry de Essex, to the monks at Thetford, with the consent of Roger Bigot; and it remained in that house, and passed with it at its dissolution to the duke of Norfolk, in which family it hath always remained.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Goodall, archdeacon of Suffolk, and prebendary of Norwich, is the present rector, and holds it consolidated with Bixley: he was presented by dame Susan Ward in 1747, but the duke of Norfolk is the present patron.

The church is dedicated to St. Andrew the apostle, hath only a nave thirty-one feet long and eighteen broad, and a chancel twenty-five feet long and eleven broad, both being covered with thatch; the steeple is round, tiled at top, and hath two bells.

Mr. Thomas Garland, of Norwich, has a pretty summer villa on the summit of very high grounds near the heath, about which he has made some improvements with much taste, and it may, with propriety, be called Mount Garland. The view from the house is more extensive than is to be found elsewhere: the shipping in Yarmouth Roads, and the churches

churches for many miles round are easily distinguished. The ponds, which have a communication with each other, are worthy notice, and the gardens (tho' with a northern aspect) are not less so.

FRAMLINGHAM-PIGOT, was separated from Framlingham-Earl very early, when Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk, gave to his beloved cousin, Reiner Picot, knt. and his heirs male, for the acceptable services that he did him in feats of arms, and other honourable deeds, to his great credit and praise, with the king's special leave, all Framlingham-Pigot, with the advowson of the church there; also his whole manor, and services of all the tenants belonging to it, and all liberties whatever, with a fold for five hundred sheep, going in Framlingham, Bramerton, Kirby, and Rockland; with view of frankpledge over all the tenants, free bull and free boar, hunting, hawking, and fishing, as well in Framlingham, as in all the earl's adjacent manors, to hold them as freely as the earl received them of the king, when he knighted him: and at the same time he constituted the said Reiner, and his heirs male, marshal of his household and castle of Framlingham in Suffolk, with all perquisites, customs, and profits, thereto belonging, with liberty to take two bucks every summer, and one doe every winter, at what time they please.

This lordship came to the heirs of the late John Pell, esq. alderman of Norwich.

This rectory was held by the late Rev. Mr. Richard French, rector of Bergh Apton, and chaplain to sir Robert Walpole. The present rector is the Rev. Thomas Paul, presented by Benjamin Paul, clerk, in 1764.

The church is very small, and never had a steeple, but a bell hanging on the outside in an arch at the west end. The nave is only eleven yards long and seven broad; the chancel six yards square; both, as the south porch, are tiled. This is also dedicated to St. Andrew.

In the nave, on the south side, is a low altar tomb; but no inscription; on a brass plate is this:

*All Men that do my Sepulture behold & see,  
On me John Buntyng shew your charite.  
Bur d Aug. x. M.cccccc°.*

In the porch: *Edward Watson, an humble admirer  
of Free-Grace, 1722, 68. Amy his Wife, 1725, 70.*

*Strict is the way to Heaven, and strait the gate,  
Few enter in, because they strive too late,  
Be therefore ready now, as you would dye,  
Our works are seeds, sown for Eternity.*

'HOLVESTON,' commonly called Holston, is in the liberty of the duke of Norfolk, as a member of Framlingham, and takes its name from its situation in a great hollow or hole. At the survey the village was half a mile long and three furlongs broad, and paid 8d. geld.

The moiety of the town, and the advowson of the church, belonged to Roger Bigot's manor of Framlingham; and the other moiety of the church and town constituted Holveston, alias Vaux's manor, so called from Ethard de Vaux, lord of it at the conquest; who held it under Godric, who managed it for the king. The mediety of Holveston that belonged to Vaux's manor, was consolidated before  
Norwich

Norwich Doomſday was made to Bergh-Apton, and the earl's mediety to Rockland mediety, and the church hath been ſo totally demolifhed, that it is now ploughed over. It was about twenty-four yards long, and ſtood on the weſt ſide of the road leading from Holveſton hall to Yelverton heath, right between them, on the very pitch of the hill, from which place the road to the heath is mended with its ruins, which were pulled down for that purpoſe: the road formerly joined to the ſouth-eaſt part of the church-yard, which it doth not now touch by about fifty yards.

In 1358, Thomas Percy, biſhop of Norwich, at the requeſt of ſir Walter Manney, knt. perpetually united this mediety to that of Rockland Major, and Roger Godwine, then rector there, had poſſeſſion of it October 6.

The other mediety is conſolidated with Bergh-Apton, of which the Rev. Nevill Walter is rector, on the preſentation of the Right Hon. the earl of Abergaveny in 1765.

In 1285, Roger de Bigot, earl of Norfolk, had view of frank-pledge and aſſiſe of bread and ale of all his tenants here: but that part of the village, not held by the Norfolk family as a member of Framlingham, belonged to the ancient family of the Holveſtons, or Uulveſtons, who took their name from the town, of which ſir John de Holveſton, knt. of Norwich, in 1349, was patron of Hardingham, and in 1390 ſeoffee for the manor and advowſon of Flixton in Lothingland, for ſir John Faſtolf, knt. His ſon, William de Ulueſton, of Heverland, eſq. had a daughter, Catherine, married in 1420 to Henry Cat, eſq.

About



About 1549, William Halse, of Heveringland, died seised of and left this manor to Margaret, Elizabeth and Catherine, his daughters and heiresses, with those of Heveringland, Montjoy, &c. And afterwards sir Thomas Gawdy, of Claxton, purchased it, and was lord in 1570, and it continued in that family till it was sold to the Jays.

Suckling Jay was lord in 1663, and died in 1677: his son John Jay, esq. was lord in 1669, and at his death made sir Charles Tyrrell, of Heron in Essex, his executor, who sold it to Mr. Marcon.

John Marcon, esq. of Holveston, barrister at law, lord and patron of Edgefield, died in 1723, and Rebecca his relict, daughter of sir Benjamin Wrench, knt. and now widow of colonel Harbord, holds it for life; and Mr. John Marcon, (says Blomefield) attorney at law in Swaffham, son of Edmund Marcon, late of Forncet, gent. cousin to the said John, is heir in reversion.

In 1323 the earl of Pembroke, Aymer de Valence, held the mediety of this advowson, as belonging to the fees of the barony of Montcheny, together with his manor of Bergh-Apton, which this mediety hath always attended, being annexed to that advowson.

The whole village is quite demolished, except the hall, and four or five cottages.

**KIRBY-BEDON.** Kirby, or Kirkeby, signifies the *dwelling at the kirken or churches*; and Bidon or Bedon was added, to distinguish it from another village of the same name in this county; it being the name of the ancient lords of the capital manor: that it should take its name from its churches, is no wonder, there  
being

being two here long before the Confessor's time; for in his survey they were found to have each of them ten acres of glebe, then valued at 12d. a year, and both belonged to Robert de Curson, who held them and the manor of Roger Bigot: the town being half a mile long and as much broad, paid 20d. geld.

The part which Godric the fewer managed for the king, which formerly was Edric's, and his own part, which formerly was Edwin's, and the part which was the bishop of Bayeux's, with the part of Bigot's, formerly Ulketel's, constituted the manor belonging to Langley abbey, afterwards called Osborn's, which now is, and hath for some years past, been joined to the manor of Saham and Wodehouse in Kirby-Bedon, into which town the several manors following extend, viz. Eaton, Surlingham, Framlingham, Trowse-Rokeles, Witlingham, and the dutchy of Lancaster, of which several small parcels of land here were held in 1447.

**KIRBY-BEDON MANOR.** This manor continued in the Bigots after Curson's death, who held it of Roger Bigot at the survey, till Hugh Bigot, earl of Norfolk, enfeoffed it, with many others, no less than seven whole knights fees, in Halenald de Bidun, who held also one fee in Wadley in Berkshire, of the honour of Waringford.

This Halenald gave the church of Hockham, with the consent of Agnes, daughter of Pain Fitz-John, his wife, to the abbey of Osney. In 1168, he and his wife granted a mark a year rent in Sutton, to Missenden abbey; and that they were persons of the first rank in those times, appears from the witnesses to this deed of gift, Adam son of William de Sutton, his principal clerk or chaplain, Benedict his  
D chaplain,

chaplain, Nic. de Brunsted his sewer, &c. William bishop of Norwich confirmed it; Humphrey de Bidun was lord: and in 1170, John de Bidun held an honour containing five knights fees and an half, in the county of Northampton, as we learn from the Red Book of the Exchequer; but we do not find that he was lord here, but John de Bidun, jun. his son, was, and died so, leaving Maud, daughter of Thomas Fitz-Bernard, his widow, lady here, who remarried to John de Bokesford, and died seised in 1254.

In 1302, John de Saham had this moiety or manor, and the whole advowson; from whom it took the name of Saham's, which it still retains.

About 1503, it was purchased by sir James Hobart, knt. In 1506, William Lincoln, of Norwich, gent. was buried in the Black Friars there, and it appears by his will that Robert Wormegay had married his sister, for in it is this clause, "I will that my executors endeavour to recover the third part of the manor of Saham's in Kirby, which was my sister Wormegay's right."

In 1553, sir James settled it on his son Miles Hobart, who had livery in 1571, but only of two-thirds; for in 1546, sir Nicholas Hare, knt. and Robert Hare his son, had a third part. In 1550, Michael, son and heir of sir Nicholas, had it; and in 1557, sir Nicholas Hare, knt. master of the rolls, ordered that this manor, if his sons died without heirs male, and the third part of St. Andrew's advowson, which he had before settled, with other estates in this hundred, on his son Michael and Elizabeth his wife, in jointure, should go to his brother John Hare, mercer, of London, and his heirs, who afterwards inherited it.

In 1603, sir Thomas Hobart. knt. and Michael Hare, esq. were lords and patrons; but in 1604, Owen Shepherd, esq. was lord and patron.

In 1610, the manor was settled, in trust, on William Spencer and William Palmer, gents. by the aforefaid Owen, who left it to Robert Shepherd, of Witlingham, esq. who was lord in 1660, as was Ambrose Shepherd, esq. in 1693, when the three manors of Saham, Osborn, and Wodehouse, were all united, and in 1712 belonged to

The Rev. William Brooke, rector here, who was succeeded by his eldest son

William Brooke, esq. recorder of Norwich, lord, as also patron of the church of St. Andrew, who presented the Rev. Richard Brooke in 1746.

The capital manor-house, and the demeans, were sold by Robert Shepherd, esq. to Mr. Cock of Norwich, who sold them to captain Nicholas Rookwood, who conveyed them to the

Berneys, who have resided here ever since, it being now the seat of sir John Berney, bart. son and heir of the late sir Hanson Berney, bart. who has a considerable estate at Barton-Bendish, in the hundred of Clackclose, in this county. Sir Hanson Berney served the office of high sheriff for this county. Besides his estates in Norfolk and Middlesex, sir Hanson possessed a very valuable plantation near Carlisle-Bay in the island of Barbadoes, in the year 1759, the annual produce of which was then estimated at 2500l.

WODEHOUSE MANOR, in Kirby, was originally a moiety of Bidon's, or Saham's manor. Thomas Fitz-Robert, son of Maud de Bidon, having purchased several parts, obtained at last a division, and made it a separate manor: he came and dwelt by the wood here, and so called it Wodehouse manor, and assumed the surname of de Bosco, or du Bois, or du Bois, of Kirby, on that account; by which name in 1280 he had the leet here, and all liberties of a leet; but in 1285 the king recovered it, and let it to him in fee-farm for ever at 6d. a year, payable to his hundred of Henstead. He was returned by the name of Thomas Fitz-Robert, to hold this manor, and that of Stow-Bedon, and lands in Thompson, of Baldwin Wake, as of his manor of Brunne in Cambridgeshire, at one fee.

In 1301, Thomas de Bosco, of Kirby-Bedon, and Maud his wife, settled it on Robert de Hales, their trustee, to the use of themselves for life, remainder to their heirs; and John de Bosco, who is often called John Atwood, their son inherited it, whose daughter and heiress married to — Ward, of Bixley.

The manor had ten acres in demean, three acres of meadow, 5l. quit-rents, and nine messuages held of it; and it extended into Apton, Bramerton, Rockland, Yelverton, Wittingham, Framlingham, Trowse, Bixley, Arminghall, Lakenham, Castor, and Poringland.

In 1401, John Ward held it of Thomas Mowbray at half a fee; and in 1572 Edward Ward.

In 1586, the manor of Kirby-Wodehouse, alias Ward's, was conveyed by Stephen Coppin, gent. and John Hewke, to Thomas Godsalve, esq. and John



John Holland, gent. and afterwards was purchased by the lord of Saham's manor, and joined to it, and so continues.

LANGLEY ABBOT'S, alias OSBORNE'S MANOR. Roger Fitz-Osbert held a fee here, which came to the abbey of Langley soon after, if not at its foundation. The abbot was always taxed at 36s. 9d. ob. for his manor of Kirby, which at the dissolution came to the crown, and was granted in 1543, by Hen. VIII. to John Corbet, esq. to be held by the rent of 3s. 8d. ob. a year; and immediately after, the king licensed Corbet to sell it to Robert and Tho. Osborne, and Thomas was lord in 1572.

In 1587, it was settled on Fiske, as trustee to the Osbornes; and in 1589, Thomas Osborne, gent. settled it in trust on William Timperley, esq. and William Money, jun. who in 1594 released it to Osborne again; and in 1605, Thomas Osborne, gent. obtained licence to alien it; and in 1672, John Coppledicke, esq. was lord, and some time after it became joined to Saham's manor, with which it now remains.

The church of St. Mary at Kirby-Bedon was appropriated to the abbey of Langley, and the rectory was valued at eight marks, and the vicarage at five, but was not taxed, and so occurs not in the king's books.

The church stood east of St. Andrew's, their church-yards being parted by the road only; it is now in ruins: it had a south porch, nave, and chancel, the steeple is standing, and is round, and had two bells, which were lately taken down and placed in St. Andrew's church.

The Memorial of Robert Shepherd, esq. and Ann his Wife, Anno Dom. 1600.

*Christ is to me as life on earth, and death to me is gain,  
Because I trust through him alone, Salvation to obtain.  
So brittle is the state of man, so soone it doth decay,  
So all the glory of the World, must fade and passe away.*

*Disce, quid Es, quid Eris,  
Memor esto, quod morieris.*

Brooke. Gul. on a chev. arg. a lion ramp. fab. crowned or,

*Exuvia Rebecca Brooke, cælibis filia Willielmi Brooke, armigeri, et Franciscæ uxoris ejus, ob. 3 Jan. 1739, æt. 29.* Arms and crest of Brooke.

*Edward Brooke, of Bramerton, gent, ob. 12 Febr. 1718, æt. 63.* He was youngest son of William Brooke, clerk, formerly rector here.

*Sir Thomas Berney, Bart. died April 12, 1742, æt. 53.*

Crest, a coronet, in which three feathers argent. Berney, per pale az. and gul. a cross ingrailed erm. quartering, 1. Redham, gul. a chev. erm. between three reed sheaves or. 2. Caston. 3. on a canton gul. a croset or. A coat of pretence of Folkes, per pale gul. and vert. a delis erm. quartering arg. on a cheif az. three lioncels ramp. of the field, three mascles az.

Motto of Berney. *Nil Temere, Neque Timore.*

Francis Cremer, gent. was buried in the nave in 1730, for whom there is a mural monument erected against the north wall.

M. S.

*M. S. Francisci Cremer, de hac parochia generosi. Filij primogeniti Francisci Cremer de Ingolsthorp in Comitatu Norfolciæ Armigeri, qui in Academia Lugduni sex annos commoravit alumnus, et post laborem multum in studijs Mathematicis feliciter impensum, plurimis ingenij Dotibus indutus, animam suam. Sub læta spe, Deo grate reddidit, die 24<sup>o</sup> Feb. A. D. 1730, annoque æt. suæ 39<sup>o</sup>.*

*Juxta hoc Monumentum quoque sepulta jacet, sub spe ultimi Judicij, Magdalena conjux prima supradicti Francisci Cremer generosi, Filia unigenita Edwardi Coleman de Civitate Londini generosi, una cum quatuor Filijs, quos ille suscepit de Susanna, conjuge sua secunda, et Relicta, Filia Johannis Randal de Chedgrave, in Comitatu Norfolciæ Generosi.*

The Rev. William Brooke, who is patron, was presented to the rectory of Kirby-Bedon St. Andrew and St. Mary, in 1775, by the lord bishop of Norwich, by lapse,

**PORINGLAND MAGNA.** There are two villages of this name, one called East or Great Poringland, and the other West or Little Poringland; both of them are in the liberty of the duke of Norfolk, and formerly were but one village, the whole of which (except the parts of other manors which extended hither) came into the hands of Roger Bigot, and have continued in the Norfolk families ever since.

But the advowsons, and other parts which were granted off by the Bigots, constituted other manors lying in both parishes. It is plain that the church of Great Porland (as it is commonly called) was founded before the Confessor's time, for in his sur-

vey we find it mentioned, as having then twelve acres of glebe, worth one shilling an acre, of which Ulketel, a Dane, was then patron, as belonging to the manor of Framlingham, to which the chief part of this town always was, and now is, appendant: the stile of the court anciently being Framlingham *ex parte* Poringland.

At the Conqueror's survey the towns were a mile and a quarter long, and a mile broad, and paid 12d. to the geld or tax.

In 1285, Roger le Bigot, superior lord of both the Poringlands, claimed view of frank-pledge, assise of bread and ale, and free warren over all his tenants; and afterwards the Earl Marshal, lord here, was sued for exceeding the bounds of his free warren in Poringland Parva, by extending it above half a mile towards Shottisham, when it did not really extend over the way leading from Norwich to Bungay, beyond which sir John de Norwich claimed free warren, and in all his demean lands in Cruche-Stoke, Howe, and Poringland, which liberty he had of the grant of king Edward III.

The advowson of the church of Great Poringland, which belonged to the earl's manor of Poringland Magna, as a Member of his manor of Framlingham Earl, was given, with divers lands, by the Bigot family to Clement de Poringland, whose son Roger de Poringland, and Joan his wife, gave it in the time of Henry III. to the monks of St. Mary at Thetford; in which house it continued till its dissolution, and then was granted with it to the duke of Norfolk.

This

This family, firnamed of the town, continued here many generations. John de Poringland, and Catherine his wife, owned the estate of that family in 1268, and in 1313 Roger de Poringland and Margaret his wife had it, and after them Alexander their son, from whom descended Robert de Poringland, a monk of Norwich, and brother Richard de Poringland, a Grey Friar there; as also another of the same name, vicar of St. Stephen's.

This estate came to the Fastolfs, and was sold by Thomas Fastolf, gent. in 1594, to Thomas Branfby, gent. which family continued some time here.

Ever since the first union, the parishes joined in choosing officers, (as they do now as to overseers) but since the consolidation of it to Howe, they pay their church rate to Howe, as well as all their tithes, and choose one constable and one surveyor for themselves.

Poringland Magna has been sometimes called Porland, alias Polland, alias Pelling, alias Poor England.

PORINGLAND MANOR, was part of both the towns, which Roger Bigot gave to Robert Fitz-Roger Helke, or de Clavering, who in 1198 founded Langley abbey, to which he gave it; and the abbots always held it of Forncet manor, till the dissolution.

In 1543, Henry VIII. granted the manors of Poringland, Rockland, &c. to John Corbet, esq. who sold them immediately to Roger and John Gostlyn, and their heirs; and in 1548, at Roger's death, Agnes his only child, then married to John Poynet, had livery of them.

In



In 1588, sir Thomas Gawdy, knt. one of the justices of the Common Pleas, died seised of, and left them to Henry his son. In 1623, sir Robert Gawdy, of Claxton, knt. had them; and they continued in that family, till sold by Thomas Gawdy, esq. and divers mortgagees, to Mr. Crowe; and in 1723, Roger Crowe, gent. was lord, who left it at his death to John Bedingsfield, of Beeston, esq.

The abbot was taxed for his temporals in both the Poringlands, at 7l. 6s. 10d. ob.

Another part was granted by Roger Bigot to Robert Fitz-Roger afore said, which he did not give to his monastery at Langley, but was always held at half a fee of Forncet manor, by the Roscelines, to whom the Claverings had granted it; from whom it took the name of

ROSCELINE'S, or RUSTELINE'S, in Poringland. In 1235, Peter de Rosceline held it of Robert Fitz-Roger; and in 1317, Thomas son of sir Peter Rosceline, knt. let it to farm to sir Walter de Norwich, at 6l. 11s. 8d. a year, when it extended into both Poringlands, Cruchestoke, Shottissham, both Framlinghams, Yelverton, Trowse, Bracondale, Surlingham, Kirby, Holveston, Bramerton, Rockland, Lodon, and Langley.

In 1327, William de Shottissham, clerk, settled it on John de Shottissham and Margaret his wife.

In 1638, Edmund Doyley, esq. died seised, and was found to hold it of the king's hundred of Henstead, in free soccage; Susanna his daughter being then only three years and nine months old. But whether the whole of this manor was manumised,  
or

or into what hands it afterwards came, does not appear.

The Rev. Mr. John Marlyn was presented to this rectory by the Right Rev. Philip Young, lord bishop of Norwich, by lapse, in 1764; and May 10, 1779, the Rev. John Barlowe Seale was presented by the chancellor, masters, and fellows of the university of Cambridge.

**LITTLE PORINGLAND.** This manor belonged also to the Norfolk families, as a member of their manor of Framlingham, and continues so now; there is leet, free warren, and assize of bread and ale belonging to it, as did the advowson, till granted off, with divers lands, by the Bigots.

The church was demolished before the year 1540; there are few ruins of it now to be seen, the highest piece of wall being about seven feet only. It was dedicated to St. Michael, whose image stood in the chancel, in the usual place of the *Imago Principalis*, or *Patron's Image*, which was always on the north side of the altar, mostly against the east wall, or at the very corner.

When Norwich Doomſday was taken, the patronage was in seven parts, William le Monney de Gowthorp, Wil. Lerer de Dunstone, Wil. son of Nic. de Dunstone, Edm. de Carleton, Tho. de Framlingham, and others. The rector had a house and four acres of land.

In 1395, John de Dunston, and Maud his wife, settled a fourth part of the advowson on sir Edmund de Thorpe, knt. John Reymes, and others.

In 1406, John Atte Dam in Oxburgh had it, and the same year, Roger Blickling, citizen of Norwich, gave it to Robert Leghun, who soon resigned, for the next year John Witton had it by lapse, who changed for Swardeston with Walkeline Percombe; and he in 1412 for Rede, with Simon Aleyn, who was presented by sir Thomas Erpingham, knt.

In 1416, Clement Herward, Roger Blickling's feoffee in the manor of Gowthorpe in Swardeston, (to which this patronage was said to be appendant) presented John Rede of Peterborough, who was buried in the chancel in 1422. We find no presentation at his death, till 1432, when William Wirmod had it by lapse, who changed for Bergh-Apton in 1434, with Roger Philpot, who was presented by Robert Blickling: his successor, Walter Windeshore, resigned in 1463, and John Winter had it of the gift of John Gosselyn, then patron. He lived at Little Poringland, and by his will, dated 1505, ordered his body to be buried in the "grave redy  
"made withynne the chaunfell of Lityl Poryng-  
"land, Item, I wyll and bequethe to the fyndyng  
"of v lights callid halff quarter candells to brenne  
"in the honour of the v wounds of our Lord God,  
"and v joies of our Lady St. Mary, to brenne up-  
"on my grave every holyday in tyme of dyvyne  
"service, coming of the profights of suche londes  
"as hereafter shall appear remayning in my feoffes  
"hands to that use and intent, to be found perpetuall.

"Item, I wyll and bequethe that my place in  
"Caster called Hawes, with all the appurtenances,  
"viz. lands, medues, woods, rents, and services  
"thereto belonging, withyne the hundred of Hen-  
"sted; and also my lands, medues, woods, with  
"appurtenances

“ appurtenances in the town of Intwood, Swerdes-  
 “ ton et Carleton, or withynne the hundred of Hu-  
 “ milyerd, shall remayne and goo to the fynding of  
 “ a good and honest Secular Prest, that shall be  
 “ parson of the said church of Lytyl Poryngland,  
 “ wth the profights and revenues that shall come of  
 “ the said benefice, shall be downlieng & uprising  
 “ ther, to pray for me, and for my frends, that I  
 “ had the good of, withynne the town of Litol Po-  
 “ ringlond : This to be done and performed by the  
 “ advice of my lord bishop of Norwich, master  
 “ James Hubberd the king’s attorney, and master  
 “ Dr. Hare, chauncelor of my said lord of Nor-  
 “ wiche, after the ordur & form of law & good con-  
 “ sciens. I wull that the said messuage, lands, &c.  
 “ shall remayn ever in feoffees hands, of 12 of the  
 “ best of the hundred. The king and chieff lords  
 “ of the fee to be served of due right and custom ;  
 “ the which I wull myn executors and myn feoffees  
 “ namyd shall pay them ; that is to say, *John Hall*  
 “ gentylman, *Thomas Sparrowe*, *Will. Sire*, *Robert*  
 “ *Hotte*, *Herry Baker*, *John Dussing*, junior, *John*  
 “ *Osborne*, *John Hare*, *Tho. Gooche*, *Rob. Leman*, *Rob.*  
 “ *Rede*, & *Barth Meeke* ; and ever when it so hap-  
 “ peth, that it shall come to the number of 4 per-  
 “ sons, then I wull it shall ever be renewed and  
 “ taken a new state thereof ageyn to that use and  
 “ intent aforenamyd, and fynding of the lights  
 “ afore wretyn, provided the same land, &c. to re-  
 “ mayn in the hands of my executors and supervi-  
 “ sors, (executors, *Tho. Wright*, *John Halle*, gent.  
 “ *Andrew Sire*, and *Ric. Matchet* ; *James Hubberd*,  
 “ and *Dr. Hare*, supervisors) during the nonage of  
 “ my son Leonard’s children, and to him that is  
 “ eldest alive at 24 years, the lands, &c. to remayn  
 “ in his hand, to the use foresaid ; and if any of  
 “ the children of my brother Leonard break any of  
 “ the

“ the abovesaid points of my will, then my ffeſſes  
 “ alyve, ſhall turn him out and take the ſaid pro-  
 “ fits, and pay the ſaid preſt. Provided that if the  
 “ king’s laws will not ſuffer it, but will annex the  
 “ church of Littil Poryngland to any other church  
 “ thereby, then the ſaid meſſuage and lands, &c.  
 “ to remayn to the next of my blood.” So that  
 upon the union of the church to Great Poringland,  
 the eſtate went to the heir at law.

The Rev. George Robert Wadſworth was pre-  
 ſented to this rectory, conſolidated with Howe,  
 May 6, 1734, by the Right Hon. the Earl of Hunt-  
 ington, in 1767.

**ROCKLAND.** Called antiently Rockland Ab-  
 bots, (to diſtinguiſh it from Rockland in Shropham  
 hundred) from the abbot of Langley having the  
 manor here, which conſiſted of ſeveral parts; be-  
 longing to Alnoth, Godric, Ulketel, Ulf, and Wil-  
 liam de Noers, at the Confefſor’s ſurvey; and the  
 king, Roger Bigot, and William biſhop of Thet-  
 ford, at the Conqueror’s.

In 1235, Roger Picot held it; and in 1238, the  
 abbot of Langley held it of Picot’s fee, which ex-  
 tended into Surlingham, Bramerton, &c.

In 1249, William Summerſweyn, and Eda his  
 wife, gave lands to the abbey, which Simon, abbot  
 there, added to this manor; and Robert Bryan,  
 and Alexander his ſon, gave part of a fee here, and  
 the leſſer part of the advowſon of St. Mary’s,  
 which they had of the Bigots, to this houſe.

At the diſſolution it was granted by Henry VIII.  
 with Poringland manor, to John Corbet, eſq. who  
 in



in 1543, sold off the barley rents in Rockland and Bramerton, and the manors of Rockland and Poringland, to Roger and John Gostlin, and their heirs, and both the manors continue together at this day.

Rockland-Broad belongs to this manor, in which all the tenants of the manor have a joint right of fishing in common, as well as their lord, for their own use, but can sell none. This manor hath lete, weif, and stray. The fine of the antient copyhold is certain at 2s. per acre.\*

John Bedingfield, of Aylsham, esq. is the present lord.

LITTLE-BREECHE MANOR, belonged to Edwin and Haslec, one of the Conqueror's thanes; and at the conquest to Godric, the sewer, and after to Thurstan, whose son Walter, in 1202, sold it to William de Badiant, to be held at the fourth part of a fee. In 1249, William Summersweyn and Eda his wife, sold it to Herbert de Helgeton or Hillington; and it seems Eda was heiress to Badiant, for she warranted it to Herbert and John de Helgeton. In 1285, sir Thomas de Helgeton had the lete or view of frankpledge over all his tenants here: he joined it to Earham's manor in Surlingham, with which it now remains.

Great part of this town belonged to Roger Bigot's manor of Surlingham, and was held of him by Aitard de Vaux, and hath passed with the capital manor of Surlingham ever since.

In

\* Blomefield.

In this church-yard there were two churches ; the church of St. Margaret is in ruins, and stands a few yards east of St. Mary's ; it never had a steeple, but consisted of a chancel and nave only, and was much of the same bigness with St. Mary's ; it was given early to the nuns of St. Margaret, of Bromehale in Berkshire, and the advowson belonged to Little-Breeche manor, and was called Rockland Major : it was appropriated to that house, and had a vicarage endowed, the nomination of which belonged to the bishop of Norwich, and the presentation to Bromehale prioress ; but afterwards, the whole was consolidated to Rockland Major.

The church of St. Mary is now in use, a moiety of it, called the Pars Major, or greater part, was always a rectory belonging to Roger Bigot's part of the town, which belonged to Surlingham, and had ten acres of glebe ; for though he infeoffed Aitard de Vaux in the manor, yet the advowson was excepted, and attended the manor of Forncet, till it was lately sold by the duke of Norfolk, along with the rectory of St. Laurence at South Walsham, to Queens-college in Cambridge, the master and fellows of which are now patrons.

The other moiety, called Pars Minor, or the lesser part, was given to Langley abbey by Robert Bryen, the patron, and confirmed by Alexander his son ; and was soon after appropriated to that monastery, and it was confirmed by the pope and diocesan, and for this the abbot paid 12s. 6d. spiritualities, 12d. sinodals, and 20d. procurations, for his part. This was afterwards consolidated to the other moiety, and in 1360 sir Walter de Manney, patron of the mediety of Rockland St. Mary, and of the mediety of Holveston, got them consolidated by a perpetual

perpetual union, as they now remain, by Thomas Percy, bishop of Norwich, so that now it is an entire rectory, incapable of augmentation.

The church is thirteen paces long, and sixteen yards broad; the chancel is seven yards long and five broad; the steeple is square, about fifty feet high, and hath three bells.

Mr. Hugh Robinson, rector here and of Bramerton, returned answer, that there were seventy-two communicants here, in 1603.

The Rev. James Marsh was presented to the rectory of Rockland Major, with a mediety of Holveston, and Rockland Minor, by the master and fellows of Queens-College, Cambridge, 1774.—Rockland Major was consolidated with the mediety of Holveston in 1358, and they with Rockland Minor in 1449.

**SAXLINGHAM.** This and most other towns beginning with the words Saixe, Seaxe, or Sax, such as Saxham, Saxmundham, &c. had their names, in all probability, from one or more persons of the name of Sax, among the Saxons, which name continued till after the conquest, as appears from the Consuetudinary of Bury abbey, where Richard son of Sax is mentioned after that time.

The town is commonly divided into two parts, called Nethergate, and Overgate, or Thorpe; the manors were called Netherhall-Verdons, and Overhall, or Thorpehall, and have been united for some time past; to the former the advowson of Saxlingham-Nethergate belonged, and to the latter that of Saxlingham-Thorpe.

SAXLINGHAM OVERHALL, OF VERDON'S MANOR, was in several parts in the Confessor's time, held by Edric, Herald, Ulf, Ailward, Ulnoth, Lefolt, and Stegar, and at the Conqueror's survey, by that king, who managed his part by Godric; Robert Malet, who gave his part to Walter Fitz-Walter; Roger Bigot, Drue de Bevraria, Robert Fitz-Corbun, whose part Gunfrid held, and John Waleram's nephew, to whose part the advowson of Nethergate church, and ten acres of glebe, valued at 16d. per annum, then belonged; the whole town being two miles long, and half a mile broad, paid 16d. to the geld. The parts were afterwards vested in the Bigots, and were infeoffed by Roger Bigot in

William de Verdon, in Rufus's time, along with Briffingham, &c. and it continued in the Verdon's till Wido de Verdon gave it with his eldest daughter, Alice, to Nicholas de Bruncester, and the said Nicholas gave it with Oriel or Muriel, his eldest daughter, to Walter Malet, and their heirs male, for want of which it returned to the Verdon's, and passed a long time in that family, with the manor of Briffingham.

In 1285, 13th of Edward I. John de Verdon, knight, had liberty of free warren allowed him here, and held the manor of the earl of Norfolk at one fee, as of his manor of Forncet. In 1365, sir John Verdon settled it on Simon Simeon in fee, on default of issue male; and in 1380 the said Simeon had it, and presented in full right. In 1401, sir John Bernak, knt. held it. In 1478 John Broughton, esq. died seised of this, Stonham Aspale, in Suffolk, and Colne Eugayne, in Essex, and left John, his son and heir, who died in 1528, leaving Ann and Catherine his co-heiresses, (his only son

John

John dying under age) who had livery of this, Tilney and many other manors in Norfolk, Suffolk, Bedfordshire, Devonshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cornwall, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, Leicestershire, Hertfordshire, Oxfordshire, Essex, and Northamptonshire; so great was the estate of this family. These two co-heiresses married,

Ann to sir William Howard, knt, lord Howard of Naworth; and Catherine to sir Thomas Cheine, knt. lord warden of the Cinque Ports, by whom several large parts were severed from the manor, which went to sir William Paulet, knt. in right of Ann his wife, one of the co-heiresses of William lord Howard: and in 1603 the marquis of Winchester was found lord and patron; and in 1609 sir Henry Gawdie, knt. of Claxton, and other inhabitants of Saxlingham, who had purchased several parcels of its demesns, were found to hold Verdon's manor at one fee; of Forncet manor.

In 1636, 12th of Charles I. sir William Pawlet and sir Henry Gawdie had it; and afterwards it belonged to judge Gawdie, in whom all the manors and advowsons were joined. After him it was Charles Suckling's, and then John Tuttle's, esq. who died in 1684; and Elizabeth his daughter and heiress inherited it: she married John Mingay, esq. and died in 1716, leaving her three daughters her heiresses;—1. Elizabeth, married to John Purkin, esq.—2. Mary, to John Fowle, esq.—3. Susan, to John Baron, D. D. dean of Norwich, who all joined and sold it (except the advowson) to Robert Atwood, esq. father of John Atwood, esq. whose daughter and heiress, Ann, by Joanna his wife, married the present sir Thomas Gooch, bart. of Benacre in Suffolk, eldest son to sir Thomas Gooch,



late lord bishop of Norwich, and afterwards of Ely; and his son John Gooch, esq. resides at Benacre, a gentleman much esteemed, and worthy his progenitors, and in whom the spirit of Gooch and Sherlock will never be forgot while he remains alive.

The MANOR of THORPEHALL belonged at the conquest to the abbot of Holm, and was given by Hugh, abbot there, to John son of Robert, commonly called Fitz-Robert, and his heirs in fee; to be held by the service of half a knight's fee, on condition, that if John son of Pagan or Fitz-Pain, should recover it from the abbot, then he was to hold it of Fitz-Pain.

Eustace de Vescei gave to Adam de Carleolo or Carlisle, in the time of king Stephen, in exchange for the manor of Caldebec, &c. which his father gave to Adam with Maud his daughter, all his land in Saxlingham, being half a fee, held of the abbot of St. Benedict, and nineteen bovates of land in Knapton, &c.

After a long confused descendance for several centuries, in 1350 John de Stoke-ferry and Alice his wife, settled it on Jeffrey Botiler and Joan his wife, and Thomas de Bumpstede, and John de Plumstede, to the use of Jeffrey, who jointly with his wife, in 1357, conveyed it to sir John Wingfield, knt. and Eleanor his wife, and their heirs; and this year John de Verdon and Maud his wife settled their manor here on sir John Wingfield and his wife (except Overhall advowson) for life. In 1358 sir John and Eleanor his wife settled Netherhall on themselves in tail, remainder to Catherine wife of sir Michael de la Poole, knt. remainder to Thomas  
and

and William Wingfield, his brothers, Richard de Amundevile being trustee.

Michael de la Poole and Catherine his wife, in 1374 held this manor, and the advowson of Saxlingham Thorpe: in 1401 Michael de la Poole, earl of Suffolk, held it of the abbot of St. Bennet: in 1433 William earl of Suffolk and Alice his wife had it, and died seised, and left it to his son John; and it remained in the Suffolk family till the attainder of Edmund de la Poole, and then the king seised it, and granted it in moieties to Edward Wadham and Thomas Fogg, and their heirs male, in 1509: and in 1512 the king granted Fogg's moiety to Christopher Garneys, and his heirs male; but Margaret wife of Edmund de la Poole enjoyed the whole manor for life, but survived her husband only two years.

Michael de la Poole, earl of Suffolk, was a great favorite of king Richard II. and like other favorites soon became obnoxious to the people, and the duke of Gloucester, the king's uncle, and the nobles resenting his insolence, they took up arms, and charging him with high treason, demanded justice of the king against him. On this he fled to France, and died at Paris, Sept. 5, 1379, the 12th of Rich. II.

In 1558 Thomas Chapman had livery of it, at the death of Alexander his father, and held it in 1561, and in 1566 sold it to Thomas Gawdy, of Claxton, and Frances his wife, and his heirs, and Henry Gawdy, his son, joined it to Verdon's manor.

The other moiety, which was Bremer's, came to John Dimock, who in 1567, with the queen's licence,

cence, sold it to William Tuttill, of whom Gaw bought it, and joined it to Verdon's about 1567.

In the church of St. Mary of Saxlingham Nethergate, in the east chancel window, are these arms: East-Angles.—Verdon.—Boyland.

On the south side of the altar is a neat mural marble monument, with the arms of Norwich Deanry, impaling, Baron, gul. a chevron arg. corded lozenge az. between three garbs or. and a coat of pretence of Mingay, and this inscription of the dean's own composing.

*Cujus ossa hic Sila Sunt,  
Si Rerum novarum curiosus, Scire desideras,  
Quisquis ades Spectator,  
Saxo nihil, Vicinis Dubia respondentibus,  
Me forte mei certiores habes Indicem,  
Fui JOHANNES BARON Clericus,  
Hujus Ecclesiæ quondam Rector,  
Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Norvici tandem Decanus,  
Qui  
Exuvijs hic depositis, ne Vermibus deficerent pabula,  
Animum in Creatoris manus transmissi; Reducem,  
Sæcula Expectantem meliora.  
Si Fortunæ Dotes in primis quæstas, Queras: eas vix  
esse nostras Existima,  
Deo tamen dante, me fuisse intelligas,  
Quousque per Ingenium, per malevolos licuit,  
Doctrina, opibus, Fama, Loco, Sic Satis,  
Cum hoc mihi potissimum in votis fuerit,  
Ut declinata Invidia, otio fruere honesto,  
primorum Extremus.  
Si Vitæ jam Exactæ Rationem Queras; frustra quæris  
in præsentia  
Cum neque respondere probe Sciam Ipse,*

*Nec Curat populus omnino, aut curat nimium,  
 In alium Diem differenda est Cognitio,  
 Quando omnium Judici Deo Rationem Sum redditurus ;  
 Tu quoque,  
 Interea, Tu candide Spectator.  
 Hunc Hominem considerans, Teipsum respice,  
 Tu Judex æquissime, pater optime,  
 Servum de multis male admissis dolentem, Absolve,  
 Filijque immerentis, & Supplicis ;  
 Meserere mei.  
 N. B. Omnius sunt Redditur.  
 Jus.*

*Natus 31 Octobris, } Anno Salutis } M DCLXXVII<sup>mo</sup>.  
 Obijt undecimo Julij } M DCCXXXIX<sup>no</sup>.*

There are stones in the nave for, *Ann, Relict of Leonard Gleane, gent. and Elizabeth their daughter.*

*Amy Copping, 1720. 20.*

*Our time is short, the longer is our rest.  
 God calls them soonest, whom he loveth best.*

In the chancel, *Mary, daughter of John Baron, clerk, and Susan his wife, daughter of John Mingay, esq 1707. Ann Baron their daughter, 1712.*

The church of St. Mary, of Saxlingham Thorpe, is now ruined, the steeple and walls only standing.

June 7, 1740, John Berney, D. D. the present rector, and archdeacon of Norwich. was instituted to the rectory of Saxlingham Nethergate, with Saxlingham Thorpe annexed, being collated by Thomas Gooch, bishop of Norwich, (to whom he was chaplain) by lapse of time, and had a union to the consolidated rectories of the two mediocities of He-

therfet and Cantlofe, which he now holds, with the rectory of St. Clement in Norwich.

This town produced Adam de Saxlingham, (a White Friar, of Norwich convent) a man of good learning, and great ingenuity in preaching and disputing. He wrote divers treatises, and flourished under Edward III. anno 1350.

The church is twenty-five yards long, and six and a half broad, and hath no ailes: the nave and chancel are leaded, and the south porch is tiled; it hath a square tower and six bells. The parsonage, which is a good and convenient house, joins to the west part of the church-yard.

SHOTTISHAM, SHOTESHAM, SCOTESSA, or SCOTESHAM, signifies the village of *sects*, or portions, and was very properly so called, for it was in about twelve parts, at the Confessor's and Conqueror's surveys. It had four capital manors, four parish churches, two hamlets, and the manors extended into Framlingham, Bedingham, Brooke, and Stoke Holy Cross.

The MANOR of VAUX, NERFORD, or SHOTTISHAM-HALL, contained the parish of Shottisham All Saints, commonly called High Shottisham, from the situation of the church on a great eminence, the advowson of which belonged to this manor till it was given to Pentney priory. Alnot held it at one carucate, at the Confessor's survey; and it afterwards belonged to Ralph earl of Norfolk, and on his abjuring the realm fell to the Conqueror, and Godric, his sewer, took care of it. The bishop of Baieux had it of that king in fee, and Roger Bigot held it of him, and gave it afterwards to Aitard de Vallibus



bus or Vaux, in whose family it continued many generations : it was first valued at 30s. per annum, and after at 3li.

Elias de Vallibus or Vaux, one of the itinerant justices, was lord here, and obtained the lete by grant from the crown, so that it was severed from the hundred. Oliver de Vaux was lord, and after him, John his son.

In 1202, Robert de Vaux settled on Ralph abbot of Holm, two carucates of land in Shottisham, which Robert his father gave to that monastery, by which he much lessened the manor, in 1248.

The manor being held of the Norfolk family, earl Roger was guardian to William de Vaux, lord here, who in 1250 added divers rents and services to it, which he purchased of William de Hemenhale and Maud his wife, and of Jeffrey de Caam and Agnes his wife.

In 1263 John de Vaux, of Thurston, obtained a charter for free warren here, of king Henry III. This John was sued for appropriating the fishing to himself on each side of his mill, it being proved that all the fishery of the manor was common to the tenants, except the mill pool only ; and at the same time the abbot of Holme was fined for hindering the common fishing at Linewesse in Shottisham.

In 1285 John de Vaux was allowed to have a lete, and view of frank-pledge, as well over all his freemen of Shottisham as other tenants there : and in 1288, one moiety was assigned to William de Nerford, in right of Petronel his wife, eldest daughter and co-heir of John de Vaux ; who held it jointly,  
ly,

ly, in 1291, of the earl Marshal at one fee: in 1300, Maud sister of Petronel was seised of the other moiety of it; and in 1306, William de Ros, her husband, had it.

After the death of William de Nerford, about the year 1300, who had the whole manor allotted him, Petronel his widow, in 1303 settled it on Oliver de Redham for life, paying her 40 li. per ann. clear out of it. In 1327 sir John de Nerford, knt. and Agnes his wife, settled it, with Wisset in Suffolk, and the advowsons of Pentney priory in Norfolk, and Rumburgh priory in Suffolk, &c. on themselves and the heirs of John. There was an exact extent and survey of this manor made in his time, and there was one thousand one hundred and thirty-six acres belonging to it.

In 1374, Agnes, then wife of John Matravers, sen. held the manor for life. This Agnes first married sir John Argentine, by whom she had sir John Argentine her son and heir; and secondly, to sir John de Nerford, knt. who died the 3d of Edward III. and left Thomas Nerford his brother and heir, who died in 1343, and sir John Nerford, knt. his son, was his heir; whose daughter and heiress, Margaret (or Margery) de Nerford, died without issue; but before her death, in 1390, sold it to

Sir John White, knt. and his trustees, sir Miles Stapleton, knt. Oliver Groos, and others.

This family was originally of Suffolk, and in 1272, Bartholomew le White and Alice his wife had an estate at Stoke Neyland in that County; and soon after, William son and heir of Ralph le White, of Saxlingham in Norfolk, and Ellen his wife, had  
lands

lands in Shottisham : in 1388 Ralph White had it, whose son, Robert White, esq. of Shottisham, was father to the aforefaid sir John White, knt. who was the raiser of this family by his martial exploits. In 1401, the 3d of Henry IV. he was the very first person named in the commission by Henry IV. to raise the aid to marry the king's eldest daughter : in 1403 he and Margaret (or Margery) his first wife, lived in Tunstall in Suffolk, and owned a manor in Orford. He was a commander under the earl of Dorset at the siege of Harfleur ; and in 1417, the 5th of Henry V. at the siege of Roan in Normandy, he rode up to the gate of that city, and challenged the bastard Darly, a French officer, to break a lance, who accepting his challenge, at the first course ran sir John through, who by his falling from his horse was presently dragged into the town, and in a few hours died there.

By Joan, or Julian, his second wife, who was daughter of Peter Hovel, of Swannington, and relict of John Butt, of Norwich, he had John White, of Frettenham, lord of Maidenton or Mayton manor there, which his father gave him, who with Alice his wife, daughter and heiress of Robert Burnham, of Lynn, are interred in Frettenham church, leaving Mayton to Margaret their daughter and heiress, who was buried by them in 1431, leaving issue by Giles St. Lowe, esq. her husband, one daughter, Elizabeth, married to Henry Stathen, esq. who died in 1481, and left Joan, their daughter and sole heir, married to John Sacheverell.

The Shottishams, for which parish of them is uncertain, are remarkable for giving birth to Henry Howard, youngest son of Henry Howard, earl of Surry, and brother to Thomas, duke of Norfolk, who

who was beheaded, June 2, 1572, the 14th of queen Elizabeth, and of course lost the title.

This Henry was a man of great parts and learning, was educated at King's-college in Cambridge, and was afterwards of Trinity-hall when he took the degree of master of arts in the usual and ordinary steps. He was left a younger brother's fortune by his father, which was very slender, and after the duke of Norfolk's death was reduced to great indigence, and lived in obscurity during the reign of queen Elizabeth. On the succession of king James to the throne, he was in the first year of that king's reign (anno 1603) sworn of his majesty's privy council, appointed lord warden of the Cinque Ports, and constable of Dover castle; and the same year was created a baron of the realm, by the title of Lord Howard of Marnhill, and soon after earl of Northampton; then one of the commissioners for executing the office of earl marshal of England, and was installed knight of the most noble order of the garter: after which he was constituted lord privy seal, and was elected by the university of Cambridge, of which he had been so illustrious a member, chancellor of that university.

He died at his house in Charing-cross, which he had built out of the ruins of a religious house, called Rowncival. Jan. 15, 1614. He founded the hospital or alms-house still remaining at Castle-Rising for twelve poor women and a governess; another for twelve poor men and a governor, at Clum in Shropshire; and another at Greenwich in Kent, for twenty poor men and a governor, eight of which are to be chosen out of the Shottishams, where he was born, and which were then but one village. He lies buried under a monument of white marble

marble in the church of Dover castle, or as others say, in Framlingham church in this hundred.

From Sacheverell this manor went to the Whites. John White, alias Halls, held it at the 12th part of a fee of Shottisham manor, which paid for it to Forncet manor. This part at his death descended to Frances his daughter and heir, and at her death, in 1597, it went to her sister Helen, who died single; Mary, married to John Sprat, and Martha, then single, and so this ancient family of the Whites centered in females, and the whole inheritance, viz. the manors of Shottisham-hall, Toft-hall, and Swans, the advowson of the church of St. Michael at Poringland Parva, &c. came to the

D'Oyleys, a family of great antiquity, surnamed from the lordship of Oilleia or Oyly in Normandy, which they enjoyed long before the Norman conquest; and at that time

Robert eldest son of the lord of Oyly, for his great services in that expedition, was amply rewarded by the Conqueror with two baronies, containing many goodly lordships and manors, in England, lying chiefly in Oxfordshire. This family were great benefactors to the abbies of Abington, Eynesham, Godstow, Tame, and others. In 1071 they built the castle and bridge of Oxford, which was their antient seat, and new walled that city. This Robert being the king's constable was made baron of Hokenorton in Oxfordshire, by the Conqueror, and married Algitha daughter and heiress of Wigotus or Wigot, a Saxon thane or nobleman, who was lord of Wallingford, by whom he had the lady

Maud,



Maud, his daughter and heir, who inheriting her ancestors valour, valiantly defended the empress her namesake, in her castle at Wallingford: she first married Miles Crispin, and afterwards Brian Fitz-Count, lord of Burgavenny, but leaving no issue, was succeeded by

Nigel, or Nigellus D'Oyly, her uncle, who was constable to William Rufus, and baron of Hocknorton; he married Agnes, and left two sons, Fulk, buried at Eynesham, in 1126, and

Robert, the eldest son, succeeded as lord high constable, and baron of Hocknorton: he married Edith daughter of the lord Greystock, and built the abbey of Missenden in Buckinghamshire, and amply endowed it; and in 1129, at the earnest request of his wife, founded the famous abbey of Olney, by Oxford, and settled large revenues on it; and at his death left his honours and his fortunes to his eldest son,

Lord Henry D'Oyly, baron of Hocknorton and the king's constable, who married Margery daughter of Humpry Bohun, earl of Hereford, and had five children by her, Henry and Robert; Margery, who at last was heir to her brothers; another daughter married to Maurice de Gaunt (from whom descended the Gaunts earls of Lincoln) and a third daughter married to Thomas lord of Daventry; at his death his estate and honours fell to his eldest son

Henry, who had two wives, Sibil and Maud, who re-married to William de Cantalupe; he had only one daughter, Maud, who died young. He attended king Richard I. to Jerusalem, and as he returned,  
died

died and was buried in Austria, and was succeeded by his only brother

Robert, who was baron of Hocknorton and the king's constable, but dying without issue, his eldest sister,

Margery, by the king's favour, was declared his heir: she married Henry de Newburgh, a great courtier, and earl of Warwick, by whom she had Margaret countess of Warwick, who married two husbands; first, John Marthal, in her right earl of Warwick, &c. secondly, John de Pleffet, a courtier, likewise earl of Warwick in her right: she had issue, Thomas earl of Warwick, who married Ela daughter of William Longspee, earl of Sarum. But though the honours separated thus from the family, yet several manors and a good part of the estate descended to

Robert D'Oyly, who was the eldest son of Gilbert the younger, and only brother to the first lord Henry:

John son of this Robert, was the first of the family concerned in Suffolk, where he had a seat, at Wrentham, and was succeeded by his son,

Roger, who had

Roger D'Oyly, his eldest son and heir, who inherited all the Oxfordshire estate; from whom sir John D'Oyly of Chislehampton in Oxfordshire, bart. is descended, as may be seen in the Baronetage, vol. 4. p. 500. 1. 2. 3. But

John D'Oyly, second son of Roger, and younger brother to the last mentioned Roger, had the estate in

in Suffolk, and married Rose daughter and co-heir of sir William Dunstan, knt. Their son,

Edward D'Oyly, had issue

Sir Edmund D'Oyly, knt. who married the daughter and heir of John de Bowden, of Northamptonshire, by Alice, sister to sir John Swinford, and by her had

Thomas, father to

Edward D'Oyly, who married Ann daughter and sole heir of Thomas Legate, son of Helmin Legate, of Pondhall, near Hadleigh in Suffolk, by whom he had that manor and seat, where he fixed, and his posterity remained, till they removed hither. He died about 1447, and was buried in St. Mary Woolchurch in Lombard-street, London.

John D'Oyly, their son and heir, in 1466, had licence granted him by Thomas archbishop of Canterbury, to have a chapel for his family at Pondhall: he died in 1483, and was buried, with Elizabeth his wife, in St. John's chapel in Hadleigh church, to which town the family were great benefactors.

Edward D'Oyly their son and heir, married Ann daughter of Thomas Cotton, of Landwade in Cambridgeshire, esq. and died in 1534.

Henry D'Oyly, esq. his son and heir, was knighted by king Henry VIII. at Boleyn in France: he had three wives, 1st. Joan daughter and heir of William Stede, of Marshland, by whom he had no issue; 2d. Jane daughter and sole heir of John Elwyn, of Wiggshall in Norfolk, esq. 3d. Margaret,  
natural

natural daughter of John duke of Norfolk, reliſt of ſir John Tinperley, of Hintleſham in Suffolk: he died in 1563, ſeiſed of Pondhall and Topsfieldhall in Hadleigh, Coſſford manor in Whatfield, and many other eſtates in Suffolk; leaving

Henry his ſon and heir, who marrying Ann ſiſter and ſold heir of Edmund White, of Shottiſham, came here and ſettled in the old ſeat of the Whites: he was knight of the ſhire for Bucks in queen Elizabeth's time, ſheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1573, and again ſheriff of Norfolk in 1590: his wife was buried in the church of St. Mary at Shottiſham, Dec. 6, 1592, and he was interred by her in May 1597, dying ſeiſed of the manors of Shottiſham-hall, Swans, and Toſthall, in Shottiſhams; of Blackfordhall, Rokeles, and Grangeville's, in Shottiſham, Stoke Holy Croſs, and other adjacent towns, holding the manor of St. Benet in Shottiſham by leaſe: of the manor of Mayton in Frettenham, Warham manor, which he bought of John Appleyard, eſq. Thorpe Parva, and of ſeveral churches and appropriations in Norfolk, beſides his antient eſtate and manors in Suffolk. They left ſeveral children, of which Ann, married Thomas Townſhend, of Bracon-Aſh, eſq. ſon and heir of ſir Robert Townſhend, knt. chief juſtice of Cheſter.

Edmund D'Oyly, of Shottiſham and Pondhall, eſq. their ſon and heir, was high ſheriff of Norfolk in 1604: he firſt married Ann daughter of ſir John Goodwyn, of Winchindon in Bucks, by whom he had Henry, who died young, and Elizabeth, married to Charles Veſey, of Hintleſham in Suffolk, eſq. his ſecond wife was Catherine daughter of ſir Henry Nevil, of Billingham in Berkſhire, knt. (by Elizabeth his wife, ſole daughter and heir of ſir

John Gresham, of London, knt. by Frances his wife; daughter and sole heir of sir Henry Thwaites, of Lound, on the Woldes in Yorkshire, knt.) This sir Henry Nevil was one of the privy council to Henry VIII. and Edward VI. brother to Edward lord Abergavenny, and father to sir Henry Nevil, ambassador in France from queen Elizabeth, to king Henry IV. On his marriage he settled the manors of Pondhall, Topsfieldhall and Cosfordhall, in jointure, and an annuity of two hundred marks a year out of his manors of Thorpe Parva, Shottishamhall, Swans, Tofthall and Warham; the whole jointure being estimated at one thousand marks a year. He was buried in Shottisham St. Mary, Oct. 12, 1612, and had issue, 1. sir Henry, 2. William, 3. John, 4. Charles, 5. Robert, 6. Edmund; but the four last of them died without issue; and two daughters, Elizabeth, married to Mr. Buxton, of Tibenham, and after to William Perte, of Mounteney's Inge in Essex, and Alice, to William Clop-ton, of Casteleyns, and of Gray's Inn, London.

Sir Henry D'Oyly, knt. eldest son and heir, married Susan daughter of Lionel Talmash, of Helmingham in Suffolk, esq. and sister to sir Lionel Talmash of the same place, the first baronet of that family: he was buried in St. Mary's chancel, March 6, 1616, and had issue, Ann and Susan, who died young, and one only son and heir, Edmund; he died seised of the several manors aforementioned.

Edmund D'Oyly, esq. married Bridget eldest daughter of John Coke, esq. fourth son to sir Edward Coke, knt. lord chief justice of the king's bench, by whom he had Susan, who died young; she remarried to sir Isaac Aspley, of Melton Constable



ble in Norfolk, bart. he was buried in St. Mary's chancel, with these lines :

*Here lieth the body of Edmund Doyly, esq. son and heir of sir Henry Doyly, knt. who was married unto Bridget daughter of John Coke, of Holkham in the County of Norfolk, esq. He departed this life in Sept. 1638.*

William D'Oyly, esq. brother to sir Henry, and uncle to Edmund, married Elizabeth daughter of Richard Stokes, archdeacon of Norfolk, and by her had two daughters, Catherine and Margaret, and one son,

Sir William D'Oyly, the elder, who inherited the manors of Shottishams, Gostelyn's, three manors in Warham, &c. in Norfolk ; Pondhall, Cosford, and Topsfieldhall in Suffolk, at Edmund's death. In 1642 he was knighted by king Charles I. for his gallant behaviour abroad, in the service of the great Gustavus Adolphus, at whose death he remained in foreign parts some time: he was a very accomplished person, and much valued in his country, being one of the gentlemen returned members for Yarmouth at the Restoration, for which he was very zealous: he was one of the commissioners appointed by the House of Commons out of their own members to see the army disbanded, in 1661; and was one of those chosen by the city of Norwich to wait on the king with the resignation of their charter, soon after his return. In 1663, July 29, he was created a baronet; and dying in 1677, left issue, by Margaret Randall, of Pulham, his wife, six daughters and three sons :

1. Catherine, who married Edward Stafford, of Marlwood, near Thornbury, in Gloucestershire, esq. the lineal descendant of sir Edward Stafford, ambassador from queen Elizabeth to the French king, of the family of the Staffords, dukes of Buckingham.

2. Margaret, married to Col, Robert Suckling, of Wootton in Norfolk.

3. Mary, to Mr. Lane, of Watlington in Northamptonshire,

4. Elizabeth, to Adam Banks, citizen and woollen-draper, of London.

5. Ann, died single in Ireland.

6. Philippa, a very accomplished lady, married to Dr. Edward Whetenhall, bishop of Cork and Ross in Ireland, translated afterwards to the united sees of Kilmore and Ardagh.

His sons were Charles, the youngest, Edmund, the second, for whom there is this inscription on a black marble in the abbey church at Bath.

*Here lyeth the body of Capt. Edmund D'Oyly, grandson of sir William D'Oyly, the elder, of Shottisham in the county of Norfolk, bart. page of honour to his royal highness prince George of Denmark, and captain of a man of war; who in her majesty's service in the West-Indies got the distemper of the country, of which he died here, in the 29th year of his age, and 10th of May, A. D. 1703.*

Sir William D'Oyly, eldest son and heir, was knighted in 1664, in the life-time of his father,  
and

and in 1666 was admitted to the office of one of the four tellers in the Exchequer, in the room of William Pynkeney: he was commonly called sir William the younger, and at his father's death succeeded to the honour and estate, which he very much impaired, by disposing of the manors of Shottisham-hall, Swans, Tosthall, with the lease of St. Bennet's manor in Shottisham, Blackford-hall, alias Stoke Holy Cross manor, with Rosceline's and Gostelyn's in Poringland Magna and Parva, and Stoke, to Samuel Verdon, sometime under-sheriff of Norfolk.—He married Mary, daughter of Mr. Hadley, a grocer of London, sister to the first lady of Arthur earl of Torrington, by whom he had five sons, Edmund, Henry, Hadley, Robert and Philip, besides daughters.

Sir Edmund D'Oyly, bart. eldest son and successor to his father, married Dorothy, daughter of Philip Bedingsfield, esq. of Ditchingham in Norfolk, and by her had two sons and one daughter.

Sir Edmund D'Oyly, baronet, being the 730th in order of creation, dwelt lately at Costesey in Norfolk.

The arms of this family are, gul. three bucks heads, caboshed arg. attired or; though some of them have sometimes borne the arms of the Oxfordshire family, or, two bendlets az. Crest, out of a crown proper two eagles wings indorsed perpendicularly sab. besante. Motto, *Do No Yll, Quoth D'Oyle*.

The atchievement usually borne hath, 1. D'Oyly. 2. Legat. arg. a saltire engrailed az. 3. Moswell, arg. a chev. az. between three boars heads cooped sab. muzzed or. 4. ar. a lion ram. az. armed gul.

5. White. 6. quarterly arg. and sab. on a bend gul. three mullets.

In 1689 the widow of Mr. Verdon had these manors in mortgage, and soon after Mr. Scrimshire and Mr. Hadley: and in 1699 Robert Davy, esq. trustee to sir Edmund D'Oyly, sold the manors of Shottisham-hall, Toft-hall and Swans in Shottishams; Blackworth-hall, otherwise Blackford-hall, alias Stoke Holy Cross manor, with the manors of Rostlings and Gostlings, in Poringlands and Stoke, to Christopher Gibbs, of Norwich, worsted-weaver, and his heirs.

The fines of Shottisham-hall, &c. are at the lord's will: there are \* bond-days in harvest, and † plough-beves in wheat and barley seal; and the tenants pay cocks, hens, and eggs, for their commonages.

**TOFTHALL MANOR** belonged to bishop Stigand, and at the Conquest to Roger Bigot, and Ralph Fitz-Walter held it of him, as a manor containing two carucates of land, worth at the first survey 40s. and at the second 4li. per ann. Upper Shottisham was then a mile and a half long, and half a mile broad, and paid 16d. to the geld: there was the moiety of a mill, and the advowson of a church belonging then to the manor; and the moiety of the advowson had fifteen acres of glebe, then valued at one penny an acre per ann.

It

\* These days the tenants were bound to work for their lord, he finding them beverage, (i. e.) meat and drink.

† These days they were forced to plow for the lord, he finding them provisions for themselves and horses.

It came early from the Fitz-Walters to the Langtots or Langtofts, from whom it took its name ; and in 1235 Nicholas de Langtoft held it, at half a fee, of the earl of Clare and Gloucester, and it was now joined with the manor of Ickburgh, and passed with it in this family ; and it came afterwards to the Yelverton's : In 1401, the 3d of Henry IV. John Yelverton and his trustees conveyed it to Thomas Legate and Margaret his wife, and it continued in the Legates till it was joined to Shottisham-hall manor by Edward D'Oyly, who married Ann, sister and sole heir of Thomas Legate. It was then held of the manor of Shottisham-hall.

SWAN'S MANOR was owned by Ulketel the Dane, who held it of Edric, whose possessions the Conqueror assigned to Robert Malet, lord of the honour of Eye, who had it at the last survey, from which time it passed as the manor of Little Thorpe ; and John Swan, from whom it took its present name, was lord in 1401, and held it at a fifth part of a fee of Shottisham-hall : he was alive in 1420, the 8th of Henry V. and then he presented to Little Thorpe. Robert Swan, his son and heir, succeeded him, who sold it to the Whites, who joined it to Shottisham-hall, with which it now remains.

The MANOR of SHOTTISHAM ST. BENET, was very extensive at first, for it contained the greatest part of Little or Low Shottisham, the large hamlet of Grenesvill (which is now included in Shottisham and Stoke) and that part which belonged to the bishop of Baieux, and was held by Alured in the Confessor's time.

King Canute, when he founded the abbey of St. Bennet at Holm, gave one part to find the monks



with provisions ; this was St. Botolph's church and parish, for the church and parish of St. Martin was given by one Brictric, a Saxon, with Grenesvill hamlet ; which at that time was a mile long and half a mile broad, and paid 2s. to the geld : Little Shottisham, viz. the parishes of St. Martin and St. Botolph, being a mile and a half long, paid to the geld 16d. Another part, which was the abbot's, was granted by the convent to Walter Giffard, who gave it to Odine to be held of him ; and at the conquest, Walter the successor of Odine had it, but this part was soon joined by the Vaux's to Shottisham-hall manor, with the convent's approbation.

In the time of Henry II. this manor was allowed to enjoy all the liberties granted to the monastery of Holm by the several kings of the realm, and consequently had all royalties in itself, as liberty of free warren, view of frank-pledge, freedom from all tolls, by land and by water, in cities, burghs, counties, markets, and fairs ; soc and sac, infangenthef, grithbrich, wardpeni, &c. it being held *in capite* as parcel of the abbot's barony. In the time of Henry III. the abbot had two hundred and twenty acres of arable land in demean, valued then at four-pence halfpenny an acre per annum ; five acres of meadow valued at eight-pence an acre ; and he was afterwards, in 1428, taxed for all his temporals here, at 41li. 15s. 6d. It continued in the monastery till the exchange, and then came to the fee, and now belongs to the bishoprick of Norwich, of which it hath been held by lease ever since ; the several lords of Shottisham manors having been lessees.

Part of Grenesvile's manor is in Stoke. The fine of St. Benet's manor is 4s. an acre certain.

The ABBOT of LANGLEY'S MANOR here, was held of the manor of Forncet, and was formerly part of the manor of Hoe, or Howe, as it is now called, that extended hither, and was given to that house by Richard de Hoe, of which it was after held by sir Richard de Boyland. It was after held of the abbey by divers families, as by William Gavel in 1401. and after by the Gawfells, &c. The abbot of Langley had this and other temporals here, for which he was taxed at 38s. 4d.

Of the four parishes in this village, the church of ALL SAINTS, called High or Great Shottisham church, was given by sir Robert de Vaux, founder of Pentney priory, in Norfolk, to that house when he founded it, and so it became separated from Shottisham-hall manor, which it constantly had attended to that time ; and Ralph de Hoe released all his right in it.

The same founder also gave to that house, a mill at Shottisham, and fifteen acres of land late belonging to the church ; and the advowson of St. Botolph's church here, and the prior got the church of All Saints appropriated to his house, and was taxed for its spirituals appropriated, at twelve marks, and presented to the endowed vicarage till the dissolution, when the whole vested in the crown, and continued there till 1552, and then Edward VI. granted the impropriate rectory and the advowson of the vicarage, and the advowson of the churches of St. Mary and St. Botolph, to William Necton, and William Mingay and his heirs, and it continued in the Mingays, for in 1715 William Mingay, gent. was impropriator and patron.

On the south side of the altar is a mural monument, thus inscribed ;

*Ricardus Neech, A. M. hujus et Inferioris Ecclesia Vicarius, sub hoc Pariete depositus, lætam in Christo Resurrectionem expectat. In cujus Memoriam Antoninus, Filius e multis unicus relictus, Gratitudeinis et Officij ergo Monumentum hoc erexit : obiit Sexto die Martij A° Salutis 1676 Ætatis Sux 64°.*

The steeple is square, and sixty feet in height, and hath a ring of five tuneable bells.

The church is fifty-six feet long, and eighteen feet and a half broad ; and the chancel is twenty-six feet long and fifteen broad ; in it is a stone, with the arms of Bransby arg. on a bend cotized sab. between two fleur de lys gul. a lion passant or. impaling Bransby. Crest a lion's head erased or.

*Here lieth Eliz. the wife of Thomas Bransby, of Harleston in the county of Norfolk, Esq. and daughter of Robert Bransby, of this parish, Gent. She died August 10, 1718, in the 33d year of her age ; she had, and left by the said Thomas, four sons, Thomas, William, James, and George, and four daughters, viz. Elizabeth, Margareta-Maria, Bransby, and Philippa. She was a dutiful daughter, a good wife, a prudent mother, and a friendly neighbour, and in all respects a great example of piety and virtue. By her spouse a distich.*

*Quæ Pia, quæ Prudens, quæ Provida, pulchra fuisti  
Uxor, in Eternum, chara, beata : Vale.*

Thomas Stinnet, my dear and only son, as sweet a child as ever was, died 1620, and is buried right  
against

*against the pulpit in Shotesham All Saints.—O Lord!  
Let me meet my Childe in Glorie. Amen. Amen.*

The church of ST. MARY in Little or Low Shottisham belonged formerly, in an alternate presentation, to the manors of Shottisham-hall and St. Bennet; and in 1187 there was a great contest about it, before the bishop of Norwich and Ralph Glanville, justices itinerants, between Ralph abbot of Holme, who claimed it as a chapel belonging to his church of St. Martin; and Robert de Vaux released all right in St. Martin's to the abbot, and he all his right in St. Mary's to Robert, and all the lands in both parishes were to be parted equally, and a moiety settled on each church; and the lands of Vaux's fee to belong all to St. Mary, and those of the abbot's fee to St. Martin, each was to be a mother church; and for this agreement Robert gave the abbot as much land in Shottisham as was worth 2s. a year in rent.

In 1287 this advowson, on the partition of the estate of John de Vaux, was assigned to the part of Maud de Roos, second daughter and co-heir of the said John: and in 1311, William de Roos, of Hamlake, and Maud his wife, settled this advowson, and a carucate of land here, on Richard prior of St. Mary Magdalen of Pentney, and his successors for ever: it appears that the land belonged to the church, for that house was taxed 3d. only for their temporals, and at ten marks for the spirituals, being the appropriation of this rectory; and at eight marks for their appropriation of the church of St. Botolph, the vicarage of which was consolidated to this.

In

In 1305, Alan de Quitebuck was instituted to the rectory of St. Mary, and died in 1310; and bishop John Salmon appropriated it to the priory of Pentney, reserving power to him and his successors, to endow a vicarage, and collate the vicars to it for ever.

And the year following, the same prior, on pretence of the smallness of the revenues of St. Botolph's parish, got that also appropriated, and agreed that the bishop should endow and collate to the vicarage, and both vicarages being perpetually annexed in 1311, the bishop endowed them, and appointed one vicar for both the parishes: the prior was to have all the great tithes, and part of the glebe, on condition he repaired the chancels: the vicar was to have a house and land, and a house over against St. Botolph's church, and was to pay all the synodals and procurations: and in 1311, the 5th of Edward II. July 3, Thomas de Cleydone, priest, was instituted to the churches of St. Mary and St. Botolph, at the bishop of Norwich's collation; and in November following William de Chevele, priest. In 1327 William de Hakeford, priest, changed this vicarage for Catton, with Robert de Langele, who resigned it. In 1352, the 26th of Edward III. fir William Valentine, of Borewell, priest; in 1381, the 5th of Richard II. John Forster, of Whiston, &c. and so the advowson continued in the bishoprick till the exchange in the time of Henry VIII. and then fell to the crown, as did the impropriation at the dissolution of Pentney priory; and both continued there till 1552, the 6th of Edward VI. and then the king granted the impropriations, and the advowsons of the vicarages, to William Necton, and William Mingay, gent. in whose family it continued till 1731, when the impropriations and advowsons



vowfons were fold to the late William Fellows, efq. a gentleman whose benevolent exertions in founding and eftablifhing the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, will remain an indelible monument of his goodnefs of heart and rectitude of conduct. He died much lamented by the poor, to whom he was a munificent guardian. His fon, Robert Fellows, efq. is lord and patron, and refides here : he is alfo treafurer of the hofpital to which his father fo liberally contributed.

The church of ST. MARY is forty feet long and nineteen broad, and the chancel is twenty feet long : it hath a fquare tower, fixty feet high, and but one bell.

In the eaft window of the chancel are the effigies in the glafs of John Prifot, chief juftice of the Common Pleas ; and of Bartholomew White and his wives, who built the chancel, and put up that window in 1486, the 2d of Henry VII. for under them is this infcription :

*Orate pro animabus Johannis Prifot, Capitalis Jufticiarij Domini Regis Henrici Serti, Bartholomei Whyte, Johanne & Alicie, uxorum ejus, qui iftam cancellam fieri fecerunt, A°. Dni. 1486.*

There were many arms in the windows of Shotifham hall, (which ftands near St. Mary's church, and was the feat of the D'Oylys) as White impaled with Tindal, Crofts, Appleyard, Schuldham, Holditch, Yelverton, Froxmere, Cocket, Prifot, and Lane, Woodhoufe and White, Clopton, Froxmere and Cornwallis, Clere and White, &c.

Thomas Lawrence, of St. Alban's hall in Oxford, A. M. (an apothecary's son in London) afterwards of Merton college; after he had taken his degree, studied phyfic, and practised that faculty in Norfolk, and was of some eminence there, especially upon his writing and publishing, "*Mercurius Centralis*," "or a *Discourse of Subterranean Cockle, Muscle, and Oyster Shells*, found at the digging of a well, at sir William D'Oyly's in Norfolk, many feet under ground, and at a considerable distance from the sea; sent in a letter to Thomas Browne, M. D. printed at London, 1664, in five sheets in 8vo." He died in Norfolk some years after.

The church of **ST. BOTOLPH** is now totally demolished, being pulled down at the Reformation: the ruins of the steeple shew that it was square; the church-yard has been ploughed up; it abuts southward to a hollow way leading eastward over the river to High Shottisham church, being the very corner piece at the turn of that way.

It was appropriated with St. Mary's to the priory of Pentney, and both became one vicarage; the whole glebe and house belonging to this church, except Fisher's Croft, was reserved to the vicar. Norwich Doomsday tells us that there was a house and thirty acres of land.

The church of **ST. MARTIN**, belonged to the abbot of St. Bennet at Holm, and at the exchange of the revenues of that abbey, came to the see of Norwich, and the bishop of that see is now patron. It is a rectory. The ruins of the church may be seen not far distant from St. Mary's.

The ancient family of the Mingays hath been here for a long time, as also that of the Bransbys, which came from the neighbouring village of Poringland Magna.

In 1764 the Rev. James Ansdall was presented to the vicarage of Shottisham St. Mary, with the consolidated church of St. Botolph, by the late William Fellowes, esq. who also at the same time presented him to the vicarage of All Saints.

The Rev. Thomas Money was presented to the rectory of Shottisham St. Martin in 1764 by the bishop of Norwich.

STOKE, commonly called **STOKE HOLY CROSS**, antiently **CRUCHE STOKE**, from its parish church, which was dedicated to the honour of the Holy Cross, was in many parts, belonging to the several manors of Shottishams, Eaton, &c. but the principal manor and church, which had eighteen acres of glebe, then valued at 2s. per ann. belonged to Alwin of Thetford at the Confessor's survey, and to Roger Bigot at the Conqueror's, and was then held of him by William Pecche, it being worth 26s. 6d. a year.

There was another manor and church, which was antiently called **BLAKEWORTHE**, and now the **MANOR OF BLACKWORTH, OR BLACKFORTH HALL**.

This part of the town was held by Walter one of the Confessor's thanes, in part, and partly by Ketel the Dane, under bishop Stigand; and was then in three parts or manors, which were all given by the Conqueror to Tovi, who made them one manor: the whole of this part, at the Conqueror's survey, laid in

in the hundred of Humbleyard, and had a church, and twenty-three acres of glebe, and the moiety of another advowson, belonging to it : Stoke was then a mile long, and four furlongs broad, and paid 11d. to the geld, without Grenesvill.

In the time of Henry II. Ralph Curzun, of Flegg, was lord, and sold a part of it, to be held at the fifth part of a fee, to Robert son of Rosceline, which constituted Rosceline's manor here, and which joined to the manor of that name in Poringland ; both which have been, and still continue joined to this manor of Blackworth.

In 1259 Robert de Curzun granted it to Simon de Whatefield, and in 1267 Reginald de la Wade and Alice his wife conveyed it to Adam abbot of St. Benet at the Holm ; when it contained a capital messuage, a carucate of land, and 13s. and 4d. annual rent, in Stoke and Grenesvill, on condition the abbot should find Reginald, during his life, two robes, or thirty shillings sterling, one at Christmas, the other at Easter ; and every week fourteen loaves, and eight flaggons of ale, such as the monks drank ; and to Alice, if she outlived Reginald, seven loaves and nine flaggons of ale ; and thus the manor became joined to

THE MANOR OF GREENESVILL, OR GRANGVILLES ROCKELLS, which belonged to the abbot of Holm, and contained that part of Grenesvill hamlet which laid in Stoke.

This manor was confirmed to St. Benet's by several kings and popes ; but abbot Conrade, who lived in the time of Henry I. granted to William Curzun the land of Grenesvill in fee, who there-  
upon

upon swore fealty to the church, and to pay fixty felli\* of wheat; and he also gave two parts of the tithes of his land at Blackworth, and at Fridelstone or Fritton, to that monastery, and William his successor confirmed it; and Daniel abbot of Holm granted it, in fee, to Robert Picot and Beatrice his wife, for the same rent; but Ralph Curzun about the time of Henry II. had it, and acknowledged that he held it in fee of the abbot, and that if William Curzun, of Witchingham, should recover it against him, he would not sue the abbot: he gave also to the abbey two sheaves of the tithes of his demesns here, which was held by sir Robert Curzun in 1239.

This Robert in 1218 sold half the manor to Richard de Rupella or Rokele, viz. half a carucate of land, &c. containing an hundred acres, to be held by him and his heirs of the said Robert and his heirs, by the yearly rent of thirty combs of wheat, and the sale was inrolled before the itinerant justices in eire at Norwich, the Sunday next after the feast of St. Agatha, among whom were Ralph Germyn, Walter de Verdon, Richard de Seinges, John de Worthstede and others; and sir Richard at the same time released to the abbot of Holm, all his right in two sheaves of the tithe corn of the demesns of this manor; the abbot, as chief lord of the fee, consenting to the alienation.

Soon after this, sir Richard granted it to Reginald de Karevilla, or Carvill, in marriage with his daughter Alice, and they afterwards conveyed it again to the abbot of St. Bennet, who settled it on sir William de la Rokele, knt. whose son sir Richard de la Rokele,

G

\* Quere. If not fixty seams of wheat.----A seam is eight bushels.



kele, knt. in 1296, had licence of king Edward 1. to exchange this manor for that of Woodball in Sandringham, which was accordingly done, and the abbot releas'd his right to Rokele in his possessions in Appleton, Sandringham, Newton, and Wolfer-ton, and so they became united to Rokele's manor in Appleton.

In 1272 the other moiety was sold by Robert Curzun, of Town Barningham, and Ralph his son, to sir Simon, son of Richard Braunch, and it is said to lie in Cruchstoke and Castor, and the abbot of St. Bennet confirmed the sale, on condition he was paid yearly thirty combs of wheat; and if it should happen that sir William de la Rokele, knt. should recover the manor of Grenesvill in the king's court, namely that part of it which he had of the gift of Reginald de la Wade, against the said abbot, then the said Simon need not to pay the corn to the said sir William de la Rokele, as was used to be paid to sir Robert de la Rokele his father.

In 1279, sir Simon de Grinvile, or sir Simon Btraunch of Grinvile, died seised, and was succeeded by Peter Braunch, who in 1215 had leet and view of frank-pledge allowed him here.

The other part of the town, called STROKE MANOR, belonged to Gilbert Pecche, and after that to the Bydun family, and then to the Burgates; and sir Baldwin de Burgate, knt. lord of it, and Rose his wife, gave many lands here to St. Bennet's abbey; and in 1272 John de Tyveteshall held it of Giles de Wachesham, of the manor of Thuriton in Suffolk, which was then owned by Giles, son of the said Giles, at a quarter of a fee. In 1285 William de Montchenfi was lord, and he and his tenants were  
summoned

summoned to do their suit to the king's hundred of Henstead, though he had a leet to his own manor.

This year all these manors of Stoke and Grenesvill were united, and Andrew de Hengham conveyed them to Henry de Norwich and Catherine his wife; and in 1297, the abbot of Holm let all his revenues here for life to sir Walter de Norwich, with the free chapel by the scite of this manor of Grenesvill, with Chapel-land and Chapel-acre, with the wood, and fifty-six acres of demeans joining to the scite.

In 1301 there was an extent made of this manor for sir Walter de Norwich, then lord, by which it appears, that the prior of Hickling had twenty acres of land, and paid to the lord 2s. 6d. and four mine of wheat; and the abbot of St. Bennet held fifty-three acres of land, and the rents were 35s. 10d. besides the corn rents, which were nine quarters and an half and two fifth parts of a bushel.

In 1302, king Edward II. granted to sir John de Norwich, knt. and his heirs, free warren in all his demeans, in Cruchestoke, Howe, Shottisham, Poringland, Sculthorpe, Lyng, and Great Maffingham in Norfolk, Bromfield, Walpole, Melles, Wenhafton, Thorington, Shipmeadow, Metyingham, Ilketeshale, Redesham, and Dalyngho in Suffolk, and soon after this sir Walter purchased all he could in this neighbourhood; for in 1306 sir Richard de Boyland granted to him and his heirs, all the lands and tenements belonging to his manor of Howe, lying in Shottisham, there being twenty-five tenants and their services, all which he added to this manor. The same year Reginald, son of Nicholas de Shottisham, sold him all his meadows and marshes

between the water-mill and Markshall bridge; and William, son of Peter Butts, of Norwich, an estate in Blackworth village, in Cruchestoke parish, and lands by Grenesvill hill, in Grenesvill village in Cruchestoke aforefaid, and land abutting on the way called Ykeneldefgate.

In 1308, Thomas son and heir of sir Peter Rosceline, knt. granted to sir Walter de Norwich the yearly rent of 6li. 11s. 8d. to be received of his tenants in Poringland Magna and Parva, Cruchestoke, Shottishams, and other adjoining towns, by deed, dated at Blackworth in Stoke, and thus Rosceline's manor became wholly joined to this, though Thomas Rosceline, upon suing for it, was returned lord of Rosceline's manor in 1315.

In 1322 sir Walter Norwich, knt. and Catherine his wife, owned Blackworth in Stoke, and the several manors and fees joined to it; and this year the settlement of the Norwich's estate was made, and by fine levied between John de Norwich, querent; and Regimus, parson of Hingham, and Walter de Thurston, parson of Sculthorpe, deforcients, the manors of Sculthorpe, Ling, Howe, and Blackworth, with the advowsons of Ling, Sculthorpe, and Howe, after the decease of Catherine widow of sir Walter de Norwich, knt. and of Joan widow of Alexander de Clavinger, were all settled on sir John de Norwich and his heirs male, remainder on Thomas de Norwich, with remainder to Roger, brother of Thomas.

In 1343, Nicholas son and heir of John de Suffolk, granted divers lands to sir John Norwich, knt. and in 1353 Henry de Kenton, parson of Swanton Abbots, did the like.

In

In 1356, Edward III. confirmed to sir John de Norwich, knt. his charter of free warren in all his manors and demeans. In 1372, sir John settled this, and other manors in trust, on sir John Plais, sir Robert Howard, sir Roger Boys, knights, and others.

In 1374, this manor and Mettingham castle, and other manors, at the death of sir John Norwich, jun. knt. descended to Catherine Brewse, his cousin and heir, she being daughter and heir of Thomas, brother to sir John Norwich the elder, father of sir Walter, father of the last sir John, and she settled it on her feoffees, with her other estate.

This Catherine in 1378 took upon her a religious habit, and became a nun at Dartford, and Margaret her aunt became her heir, who first married to sir Thomas Caily, knt. and then to Robert Ufford, earl of Suffolk, whose son, William Ufford, earl of Suffolk, inherited and was lord of this manor, and died in 1381.

It passed from the Suffolk family to the Billingsfords, and James Billingsford, clerk of the crown, who had an annuity of 20li. per ann. belonging to that office, was lord here, and of Stapleford in Hertfordshire, in 1388; and in 1476 one of the same name had it, with the manors of Over and Netherhal, in Tost Monacorum.

In 1558, Edmund Billingsford, of Stoke Holy Cross, esq. was buried in the chancel, by the tomb of Elizabeth his first wife, and Catherine his wife survived him; Thomas his son inherited; he had a daughter married to George Sheffield, a brother named Richard; John Appleyard, of Dunston, and

Thomas Gresham, being his cousins: in 1571 his son Thomas was lord, and married Ann daughter of sir Edmund Jenney, of Knodeshall in Suffolk, and was succeeded by Edmund Billingsford, who married Elizabeth Felton, a co-heiress, and had Thomas, who first married Mrs. Harman, and then Mrs. Brown.

In 1610, Thomas Billingsford settled Blackworth manor, and Rosceline's, &c. on Samuel Style and Edmund Purdye, who held it with Stoke manor, (then called Old Hallsted manor) of the manor of Forncet, at 4d. per ann. for castleward or forewatch; and the said manor was further held of Barningham manor, by a pound of pepper yearly; and soon after, Edward D'Oyly, esq. purchased the manor of Blackworth-hall, with the members belonging to it, viz. the manors of Stoke Holy Cross, or Old Hallsted, Rosceline, Rokeles, and Grenesvill or Grangeville, &c. and it hath passed ever since as the manor of Shottisham.

This manor hath lete, waif and stray; the fines are at the lord's will, and the woman's dowry is one moiety.

The prior of Norwich had large revenues here, in lands and rents of divers antient donations to that monastery; and the advowson of the church was given and impropriated very early, for John son of Oliver de Vaux, lord here, acknowledged by deed under his seal, to the prior and convent, that he had no right in any part of the advowson, on account of any feoffment made him by John de Waxtunesham, his ancestors having long before given the advowson to the monastery, to which house it had been then long appropriated.

In



In 1320, brother Ralph de Hemelfly, prior of St. Mary at Hickling, exchanged lands with the prior of Norwich, who was taxed for all his lands and temporal rents, at 31s. 9d. without those of the abbot of Holm, which were taxed separately at 13d. The whole town and hamlets being charged to each tenth at 12 li. but had a deduction of 2 li. 13s. 4d. allowed, on account of the lands of the religious here, they being taxed by themselves.

The rectory was appropriated to the chamberer's, or chamberlain's office, in the priory of Norwich, and had a vicarage presentative, and afterwards endowed, but was never taxed, so that it is not mentioned in the king's books; and indeed the town itself is left out in Saxton's map of the county. The priors of Norwich always presented to the vicarage till the dissolution, and then it was granted to the dean and chapter, who are impropiators and patrons of the vicarage at this time.

In Norwich Doomsday the chamberer, who was then impropiator, had a house and twenty-four acres of land; in the revision it is thus entered, to the parsonage belong twenty-six acres of glebe, and the tithe corn only; to the vicarage twenty-two acres of glebe, and all other tithes; and the spirituals of the prior of Norwich were valued at sixteen marks, and the temporals of the abbot of Langley at 4s. 7d. It formerly paid 2s. finodals, but no procurations to the archdeacon, it being one of the peculiars belonging to the dean and chapter, though now it seems otherwise, for in the revision of the archdeaconry of Norfolk, in 1630, it is thus entered,

Stoke Holy Cross vicarage: Elizabeth Burman, widow, is patroness and proprietary, (by lease from

the dean and chapter) Oliver Harrison, clerk, who also holds Shottisham by a personal union, is vicar. The vicarage is valued at 5*l.* pays 10*s.* tenths, and 15*d.* procurations at the bishop's visitation, 2*s.* synodals, and 6*s.* 8*d.* archdeacon's procurations. But notwithstanding this, we don't ever find the vicarage to have been in the king's books, and instead of five pounds, it was never estimated before the Reformation at but five marks, and not at all as we can find since; but being not mentioned in the valor, it is capable of augmentation, if sworn to be under 5*ol.* per ann. clear; but it appearing by Mr. Edon's last valor, published in 1742, not to be certified as yet, till that is done, it is incapable of that advantage.

In 1550 the dean and chapter paid to the bishop of Norwich 6*s.* 8*d.* per ann. for a parcel of tithes in this town, lately belonging to the sacrist of Holm abbey. There was a guild held in this church, in honour of the Holy Cross.

On the outside of the south wall of the church is a mural monument, with this,

*Memoriæ sacrum Thomæ Havers clerici, qui Theologia,  
Medicina*

*Chirurgia, et Lythotomia, doctus fuit, et expertus: Erga  
Deum, Pius,*

*Erga Homines, justus; Pauperibus et Ægrotis semper  
Amicus, obiit 27<sup>o</sup> Die*

*Junij A<sup>o</sup> Domini 1719. Ætatis suæ 60.*

The church stands on a very great eminence; the west part of the nave (which is fifty-three feet long) is tiled, and the east part leaded; the chancel is tiled, and is twenty-three feet long and twenty feet broad, as is the nave; it has a south porch tiled, but

but no ailes; the steeple is square, about fifty feet high, and hath three bells.

Within the altar rails lie Dorothy, second daughter of John Burman, gent. and Catherine his wife, born in 1649, buried in 1653, and also John, son of John Johnson, gent. and Mary his wife, ob. 1681. Matthias their son 1677.

*In the womb of this tomb, twins, in expectation lay,  
To be born in the morn of the Resurrection-day.*

Robert Legard died March 19, 1715, aged 57.

*Mors, vitæ finis est, et initium, ergo memento mori;  
Familie Legardorum in Norfolcia ultimus.*

Mary, wife of Robert Legard, gent. ob. Dec. 6, 1714, aged 49. She was daughter to William Crabb, M. D. of Norwich.

*Hodie mihi, Cras tibi.*

The Rev. Charles Millard was presented to this vicarage in 1776 by the dean and chapter of Norwich.

**SURLINGHAM, SUTHERLINGHAM**, or the village of low meadows on the south side of the water, was in several parts at the Confessor's survey. The chief manor belonged to Ulketel the Dane, and was after given by the Conqueror to Roger Bigot, of whom Ethard de Vaux held it at the survey, when the town was a mile long, and half a mile broad, and paid 19d. to the geld, towards raising every 20s. tax laid on the hundred: this constituted the manor of Surlingham, which had the advowson of St. Mary's church

church in Surlingham belonging to it ; and it contained also the greatest part of the adjacent village of Bramerton, the advowson of which church also belonged to it ; as also the advowson of the parochial church of St. Saviour in Surlingham, which was given with the church of St. Mary there, to the abbess and nuns at Carrowe by Norwich, by Maud de Multon, lady of the manor, and patroness of them both ; and immediately after the gift, the rectory of St. Saviour was appropriated to that house, which to its dissolution received all the great and small tithes belonging to it, paying a yearly stipend out of them to a serving chaplain here : and it continued a distinct perpetual curacy till lately.

In 1630, in the revision of the archdeaconry of Norfolk, it is returned, that James Culley, clerk, was then curate and proprietor, that it paid 18d. sinodals, and 5s. archdeacon's procurations, and was appropriated to Carrowe ; and there being no vicarage endowed, it was never entered in the king's books. The abbess, in order to get it appropriated, pretended that it was only a chapel belonging to the church of St. Mary ; but that was contradicted by the return then made, and entered in Norwich Doomsday-book : where it is said, that Surlingham St. Saviour had the same patroness with St. Mary, and that though they had now valued it with it, yet heretofore it was a mother church, distinct from the other church, and had baptism and burial ; for the lady Maud de Multon, who was formerly patroness of the same, declared that all infants born in that parish were baptised there, and that her own brother, and many others, lie buried in that church, and that the parishioners have been buried there immemorially.

In

In the Chorography of Norfolk, St. Saviour's church at Surlingham was returned to be a donative, some time belonging to the priory of Carrowe, and purchased of the king after the dissolution, whereto belongeth one barn, and no other houses, and thirty acres of glebe: about 1705, it was settled by consent of all parties, that the impropriator should pay for ever a clear rent charge of 16l. a year, by quarterly payments, and so should enjoy all the great and small tithes and glebes belonging to this parish; and soon after the service was removed to St. Mary's, and the church dilapidated: it never had any steeple, the bell hanging in a nich at the west end.

The nave and chancel were of an equal heighth and bigness, each being fifteen yards long and six broad; and had a south porch.

It stands on the side of a hill, about two furlongs north east of the church of St. Mary the Virgin, which was given also by Maud de Multon, lady of the manor, to which the advowson was till that time appendant.

In 1706, Francis Brooke was instituted to the vicarage of Surlingham St. Mary, at the nomination of the bishop, and presentation of Nathaniel Axtell, owner of Carrowe, on the death of James Bowgin, clerk. Hitherto the impropriation had gone with Carrowe, but soon after this Mr. Axtell sold the impropriations of both churches, and the presentation to the vicarage; and on the sale, settled a clear annuity of 16l. to be paid quarterly out of the great and small tithes of St. Saviour, and the parsonage house and glebe lands of St. Mary; besides which, all the small tithes whatever of St. Mary's parish belong



belong to the vicar, which are now lett to the impropriator.

In 1725, Thomas Manlove, A. B. was instituted by Thomas Tanner, S. T. P. on the resignation of John Fox, and presentation of Richard Gent, at the nomination of the bishop of Norwich, to the vicarage of the parish of St. Saviour and St. Mary of Surlingham, and was inducted by the archdeacon of Norfolk.

In 1731, Gilbert Bennet, A. B. (now rector of St. Peter's, the principal church in the city of Lincoln, below hill, 1779) on the cession of William Evans, D°. In 1736, on Bennet's cession, Roger Giddings had it, and held it with Moulton rectory by union; he was nominated by the bishop, and presented by Richard Gent, the elder, patron and impropriator, whose son, Mr. Richard Gent, of Surlingham, is the present impropriator and patron, at the bishop's nomination.

The church of St. Mary hath a steeple about fifty feet high, round at bottom, and octangular at top, and four bells in it.

The capital MANOR of SURLINGHAM, with BASTWICK'S, PANCLOSE, and VERDON'S annexed.

Surlingham manor belonged to Aitard or Ethard de Vaux, who held it of Roger Bigot in the time of the Conqueror, and it continued a long time in his family, and passed with the manor of Kewick.

It remained in the Vaux's family till about 1250, and then John de Vaux gave it with his daughter Maud, in free marriage, to Thomas de Multon or Moulton,

Moulton, of Gilesland in Cumberland, and they, in 1252, had a charter for free warren in all their demesns, by grant of king Henry III. but notwithstanding this, and other favours conferred on him by that king, he deserted him, and joined with the rebellious barons against their prince; upon which the king seized upon this manor, and gave it to William de St. Omer, and directed his writ to the sheriff of the county to deliver him seized; but the sheriff favouring the barons, would not do it, and for his refusal was next year fined 10l. and after that 20l. and the treasurer of the Exchequer was ordered by the court to levy it. But after this, making his peace with the king, he died seized, and in 1275, Maud his wife settled it by fine on herself for life, and then on Hubert de Multon her son. She was found to have free warren, assise of bread and ale, and view of frank-pledge, in the towns of Surlingham, Bramerton, and Rockland, but that the leet, or view of frank-pledge, belonged to this manor only for thirty years past, when Andrew Walceline, bailiff of the king's hundred of Henstead, to which these letes belonged, took of the then lord of Surlingham, twenty shillings and a robe, to say nothing of it.

In 1295, it was found that Maud de Vaux, widow of Thomas de Multon, died seized, and left it to Hubert her son, as guardian to Thomas her grandson, son of her eldest son Thomas de Multon, who died before his father; but when the said Thomas, the grandson came of age, he released it to his uncle Hubert, who held it of the said Thomas de Multon, who was found to hold five fees in Surlingham, Denham, Kirby, Keswick, and Cringleford, of Forncet. At Hubert's death, John de Multon his son inherited, who held it of that Thomas de Multon,

ton, of Gilesland, who had released it to his father Hubert: and it seems that John died a minor, and was succeeded by Margaret du Bois his sister, then the wife of sir William Leigh, knt. for they settled it in trust on Adam de Brampton and William de Tofts, it being then worth 32l. 14s. per ann.

In 1378, sir William Leigh, knt. was sole lord, and granted off a fortieth part of a fee here and in Rockland, to the abbot of Langley; that part here constituted the abbot's manor. He died seised this year, and sir William de Leigh, knt. his son, succeeded him.

In 1415, this sir William settled this manor, and Bramerton advowson, on himself and Agnes his wife, in tail, Henry Preston and others being trustees: he gave lands in Cringleford to St. Giles's hospital in Norwich; to the deed is his seal affixed, circumscribed, "*Sigillum Domini Willi. de Legh Militis.*" The crest is a falcon rising from a torse; the arms are, two bars surmounted by a bend chequy. He died in 1427, and Agnes his wife survived him, and sir William Leigh, knt. his son and heir, had livery of his lands: he died about 1492, and Thomas Leigh, or Lye, his son inherited, who died in 1494, seised of this manor and Bramerton advowson, which extended into Bramerton, Kirby-Bedon, Yelverton, Bixley, Poringland, and Framlingham; it being held of the lord Dacres, who held it of the Norfolk family. Robert Leigh, his son and heir, succeeded.

In 1327, John Leigh, esq. paid to Richard Bainard, feodary to the duke of Norfolk, 4l. for an aid to marry Catherine, daughter of Thomas duke of Norfolk, he holding Surlingham manor at four fees, of his honour of Forncet. After him Tho. Leigh, esq.

esq. and Maud his wife, owned it, who seems to have been a Redman, it being settled at their marriage on Matthew Redman, in trust.

In 1556, Thomas Samson, a trustee, released to Thomas Leigh the manor, with a warren of conies, free warren, &c. in Surlingham and Bramerton: in 1568 Thomas Leigh, esq. conveyed it to Richard Lowther; and in 1570, sir Thomas Gawdy, knt. of Claxton, was lord, and had free fishery in the river belonging to it.

In 1587, at the death of sir Thomas Gawdy, knt. one of the justices of the Common Pleas, who died the 5th of November, it was found that Henry, his son and heir, was then 36 years old, and that the manors of Bastwick in Surlingham, and Panclose there, were held *in capite* of the king, that Verdon's manor in Surlingham was held of Forncet, as was also the capital manor of Surlingham.

In 1603, sir Henry Gawdy, knt. was found lord, as heir to his father sir Thomas, who purchased it of Mr. Leigh. The fines are certain at two shillings an acre.

It was sold by Gawdy to Mr. Corbet, and belonged afterwards to Mr. Corey, and after that to Major Hauteyn, who sold it (the advowson of Bramerton and the warren excepted) to Col. Thomas Sidney, of Ranworth, whose two daughters and heiresses had it; Mary married to sir Brownlowe Sherrard, bart. who released their right to William Perry, esq. of Turvile Park in Buckinghamshire, who married Elizabeth, sister to the said Mary.

The court is usually kept at Coldham hall, commonly called the Wood's End, which formerly belonged to one of the united manors, but is now a publick-house belonging to a private owner.

**EARLHAM'S MANOR** in Surlingham, with **LITTLE-BREECHE** in Rockland. This manor belonged to Godric the sewer, and Alnot the Saxon, when the survey was taken: in 1215, Roger de Veteri Ponte or Vipond, had it: it was some time owned by John de Earlham, from whom it took its present name. In 1272, it had assise of bread and ale, and William de Carleol, a minor, in the custody of sir Richard de Boyland, had it. In 1285, sir Thomas de Helgeton or Hellington owned it, and joined his manor of Little-Breeche in Rockland to it, which hath passed with it ever since.

Sir Thomas Gawdy purchased it of Mr. Holdich, of Ranworth, and left it to Henry Gawdy, esq. his son, and it was sold by the Gawdys.

In 1720, Thomas Rant, esq. of Yelverton, was lord; at whose death James Rant, esq. of Mendham, his brother, had it, whose son, William Rant, of Mendham, esq. sold it to James Bransby, of Shottisham, gent. the present lord.—The eldest son is heir, and it gives no dower.

The court is usually kept at the public-house called the Ferry, which is owned by the earl of Roseberry, who married the heiress of Bixley, the late Miss Ward, sister to the late sir Randal Ward, bart.

**ABBOTS OF LANGLEY MANOR**, in Surlingham, was granted (part by sir William Leigh, part by Richard de Hoe or Howe, and part by others) to  
that



that house. In 1285, the abbot was summoned to shew why his villains of Surlingham did not do suit to the king's hundred court : but the abbot was discharged, on proving no such suit was ever done.

In 1401, the abbot held a fortieth part of a fee here, and in Rockland, of sir William de Leigh and Nicholas de Castello or Castle ; and another part of the heirs of Hubert de Multon. This continued in the abbey to its dissolution, and it seems afterwards to have been joined to the capital manor.

The Rev. Charles Gogill was presented to the curacy of Surlingham St. Mary, 1766, and also, at the same time, to St. Saviour, on the nomination of the bishop of Norwich.

TROWSE and NEWTON ; now called Trowse with Newton, the latter being a hamlet to the former, though originally it was the contrary ; Newton being the principal part or manor, and Trowse an appendage to it. Bishop Stigand owned all Newton, and about half Trowse, and a free-woman held them of him : at the conquest Godric seized it, but could not keep it, for upon her appeal to the Conqueror himself, she had it restored for life : it contained three furlongs in length, and four in breadth, and paid 8d. geld, towards every 20s. raised on the hundred. There never was a parish church at Newton, but the inhabitants always went to Trowse. After her death Godric had it, and Ralph Fitz-Godric gave it, with the advowson of Trowse, to the monks of Norwich, which gift king Henry II. confirmed.

In 1285, the jury presented, that the bailiff of the king's hundred of Henstead always held his hundred court at Trowse, till within these thirteen years

H

past,

past, when he was inhibited so doing by the prior of Norwich, lord there, under pain of excommunication ; and it being found to be one of the prior's manors, enjoying the privileges of the church, and that this was no damage to the crown nor country, the inhibition was confirmed. In 1428, the prior was taxed for his temporals here at 10l. 8s. 10d. ob.

At the dissolution, Trowse and Trowse-Newton manor, with the impropriate rectory and advowson of the vicarage, were conveyed to the dean and chapter of Norwich, who are now lords, impropriators, and patrons of the vicarage.

Trowse-Newton hall is an antient building, erected by the priors of Norwich, whose country seat it was : it had a chapel and all offices convenient : in 1335, Edward III. and Philippa his queen lodged there. It continued as a retirement for the Danes, long after the dissolution ; but is now held upon lease by Capt. Money, late quarter master general to the army commanded by Gen. Burgoyne in North America. Capt. Money has erected a new building upon an eminence that commands a view of the city of Norwich, the river winding through the meadows, and the country round to a considerable distance.

ROKELE'S MANOR in Trowse, extended into a great number of the adjacent villages, but though it was so very considerable at that time, the several parts have been sold off or manumised, so that the late sir Randal Ward, bart. was the only remaining copyhold tenant of the manor ; which Anscot had at the Confessor's, and Ranulf or Ralph at the Conqueror's survey, who held it of Roger Bigot, and it  
hath

hath been held always of the Norfolk family, as of Forncet manor.

William Curzun was lord here, and gave it with his daughter, Alice, to Richard de Rupibus, Rupella, Rock, or Rokele, who had Richard and Reginald ; but they dying without issue, William Rokele their brother succeeded.

In 1268 Thomas Rokele was lord, and in 1286 Henry Rokele, who the next year conveyed it to Richard de la Rokele, who was lord in 1306.

In 1390 it was owned by John Rokele or Athyl, citizen of Norwich, who then conveyed to sir Miles Stapleton, knt. sir Roger de Boys, knt. Richard de Cratefield, master of Norton-Subcorse college, and William de Claxton, this manor ; with twenty acres of demesne called Trowse Hills, 35s. quit-rents, one capon, and one pound of cinnamon ; with liberty of holding a court every three weeks in Trowse ; with the suit of all the tenants belonging to this manor, in Witlingham, Trowse cum Newton, Bixley, Kirby Bedon, Bramerton, Tasburgh, Bracondale, Rockland, Carleton Juxta, Langley, Surlingham, and Arminghall.

In 1357 William Athyl and Jeffrey Vernon granted lands, &c. which were joined to these manors, to William de Blickling, Bartholomew de Appelyard, and John de Causton.

It after belonged to John Potter, then to John de Witton ; and about 1403 John de Barney and Wm. de Catton had it : after that, Edmund Caily, of Trowse, gent. who enfeoffed sir John Clifton, knt. John Atchirche, esq. Andrew Syre, of Surlingham ;

Richard Rede, of Oxburgh; Edmund Fairhed, of Trowse; and William Narford, of Bixley: it had been then in trustees hands, for they had it of the feoffment of John Hempstede, citizen of Norwich, Roger Pratt, clerk, William Ymmis, and Thomas Wild.

In 1438, Robert Howlyn, clerk, conveyed it to sir John Clifton, knt. John Windham, esq. and William Gladine, of Norwich, notary public; with all the fisheries, swan-marks, &c. and in 1445, they released it to Clifton.

In 1491 it belonged to John Blake, who lies buried in the chancel, with this inscription on a brass plate:

*Orate pro anima Johannis Blake, qui obiit xiii<sup>o</sup> die mensis Marcii A. D. M.CCCC.LXXXI. cujus anime propicietur Deus.*

Under it was a shield parted per chev. in chief two cinquefoils pierced, in base a batt.

It was after this settled on the master and brethren of St. Giles's Hospital in Norwich, and by them tied to find bishop Goldwell's chaplains: it now belongs to St. Giles's Hospital, to which the mayor and aldermen of the city of Norwich are perpetual trustees.

The church is twenty-seven yards long, and eight broad: it hath a square tower, about sixteen yards high, in which are three bells. The church and chancel are both leaded: there is also a south porch; and the vicarage house and yards join to the south side of the church-yard.

At

At the outside of the east gable of the chancel, on a stone under a nich, in which an image formerly stood, is this :

WILELMUS : DE : KIRKEBI : PRIOR : NORWIG : ME :  
POSVIT : GVIVS : ANIME : PROPICIETVR : DEVS.

It seems he built the chancel, and placed the image of St. Andrew the Apostle (to whom the church is dedicated) in it, in view of all the passengers in the high-way, which goes under the church-yard wall : in 1280 he leaded it and glazed it, at a great expence.

In the chancel, *Carolus Suckling de Bracondale Generosus, Caroli Suckling de Woodton, Filius natu Minor, communi peste obiit 15 Julij fatali Anno 1665. Maria Uxor ejus e Generosa Aldrichiorum de Mangreen Familia, Hæres unica Relicta, per Annos ferme quinque lenta Tabe languida, charum secuta est virum 18<sup>o</sup> Aprilis A<sup>o</sup> 1671.*

*Utriusque optime merentium Memoriae, Quatuor Filiae Superstites pie posuere.*

The church was appropriated to Norwich prior and monks in 1205, by John de Grey, bishop of Norwich, at the death of master Simon de Plumpstede, the last rector, to the office of the sacrist, a pension of two pieces of gold, (duorum aureorum) being reserved to the cellarer ; and the prior was taxed for his spirituals at twelve marks. There was a vicarage endowed, which was always presented to by the priors ; and its advowson belongs now to the dean and chapter, and is one of their peculiars.



The Rev. Charles Mallard was presented to this vicarage, with the curacy of Wittingham, by the dean and chapter of Norwich, 1772.

**WITLINGHAM, or WICKLINGHAM.** This village was in two parts at the Confessor's survey; one belonged to Edric de Laxfield, and was a beruite to Eaton, and after passing a long time with the manor of Rokeles in Trowfe, became joined to a manor in Kirby-Bedon, and after to Wadker's in Wymondham.

The principal manor of this village belonged to bishop Stigand, and was held by Ullet, a free woman, in the Confessor's time, being then worth 20s. There was a church and ten acres of glebe, valued at 12d. a year, and the whole was of bishop Aylmar's fee.

At the conquest it was risen to 30s. a year, and the town was then half a mile long, and as much broad, and paid 7d. to the geld towards every 20s. raised in the hundred. The Conqueror gave it to Roger Bigot, of whom it was held by Robert de Curcun, or Curzun, at the survey, and after by William de Curzun his son, who sold it to Osbert and Parnel his wife, and they were infeoffed of it; and it continued with Carleton till 1320, and from that time with Costesey, in the Jerninghams, till the year 1342, and then sir Peter Jerningham, knt. conveyed it to William Berte.

In 1371, Richard le Spencer was lord. In 1393 George de Felbrigge, and Amy his wife, sold it to William de Ermyn, clerk, in trust for Edward Gerbridge and Cicily his wife, and their heirs.

In 1432, John Coppledick was lord, and afterwards Margaret, daughter of John Coppledick, wife of Thomas Zouch, esq. settled it, with other manors, on Peter Arderne their trustee; for in 1478, sir John Coppledick paid his relief for two fees; and in 1485, sir John Coppledick, knt. and Elizabeth his wife, sold it to Nicholas Hare and others, when it extended into Kirby-Bedon, Trowse, Lakenham, Bixley, Framlingham, Yelverton, Norton Subcorse, Newton Flotman, Rockland, Bramerton, and Surlingham; and in 1546, by the name of sir Nicholas Hare, knt. he and Robert Hare had a grant of Saham's in Kirby-Bedon, and of the impropriate rectory and advowson of Wilingham, and so it came joined to the manor.

In 1549, Robert Hare settled on sir Nicholas Hare, knt. and Miles Hare, his son and heir, this manor, impropriation, and advowson, with the manor and third part of the advowson of Kirby-Bedon.

This Miles was lord in 1559, when he paid his relief for two fees, which this manor was held by, to Robert Kempe, esq. feodary to the duke of Norfolk, of whom it was held.

In 1609, Michael, son of Michael Hare, esq. held it at two fees of Forncet manor, and in 1610 sold them to Owen Shepherd, esq. general-receiver to Henry Howard, earl of Northampton, by which office he much advanced his fortunes.

It continued in this family till Robert Shepherd, esq. barrister at law, sold it to Mr. Cock of Norwich, by whom it was sold to Edward Peirce, gent. of Parsons Green, in Fulham parish, Middlesex, son of Edw. Peirce, of London, esq. by Mary, daughter

of Thomas Bishop, of London, gent. and grandson of John Peirce, of Glyn, by Alice White of Lewes in Suffex; and by Mary, daughter and co-heir of sir Dudley Carleton, (by his second wife Lucy Crofts, of Crofts castle in Herefordshire) he had Edward Peirce, lieutenant-general, colonel Thomas Peirce, major-general in 1693, and Mary, Lucy, Bridget, &c.

John Beevor, M. D. of Norwich, has a considerable property in this hamlet.

The church was dedicated to St. Andrew the apostle, and its advowson belonged to the manor. It was founded before the Confessor's survey, for it is entered there.

In 1249, Richard de Rokele, lord of that part of the town which belonged to Rokele's manor in Trowse, claimed a right of presentation against Agnes, widow of Roger Fitz-Osbert, who then held the manor in dower; but upon proof that William de Curzun, Fitz-Osbert's predecessor, always presented single, it was confirmed absolutely to the manor; and was after given by Peter Fitz-Osbert, lord here, to the canons of St. Olave at Herringfleet in Suffolk, of his father's foundation, and was immediately appropriated to their house, and having no vicarage endowed, they took the annual profits, and paid a chaplain or curate for serving the church, till the dissolution, when it was granted to sir Nicholas Hare, knt. and from that time to this hath passed with the manor, with which it now remains.

Norwich Doomsday tells us that it had a house and twelve acres of glebe, was valued at five marks and an half, and was appropriated to the prior of St. Olave.

In

In the Revision of the archdeaconry of Norfolk, made in 1630, Laurence Townly, curate, received a clear stipend of 4l. per ann.

But soon after, the church being dilapidated, (for now the walls only and a square tower remain) it was joined to Kirby-Bedon (the manor of which belonged at that time to the same owner) and continued with it many years; and the rector of that church received the stipend and other ecclesiastical dues, and then performed the duty by burying the parishioners at Kirby, &c. but it is now joined to Trowse.

The Rev. Charles Ames was presented to this curacy in 1754.

**YELVERTON.** This parish is in the liberty of the duke of Norfolk, as a member to Framlingham manor, which hath the superior jurisdiction over the town. It belonged to Ralph earl of Norfolk when he abjured the realm, and after to Roger Bigot.

In the Confessor's time Alnoth, a Saxon, and Alured had it under bishop Stigand. Yelverton was then half a mile long, and four furlongs broad, and paid 10d. ob. to the geld; but it is now much larger, for the village of Appleton, now called Alington, is joined to this town, though it was then a separate village belonging to Edwin in the Confessor's time, and to Roger Bigot in the Conqueror's, and was of more annual value than all Yelverton. Alington is that part lying against Yelverton heath, and hath a constable chosen by itself, who answers its vagrant and bridge money in the hundred of Loddon, but all other dues to Yelverton.

LONDON H. Alpington, for a fix hundred pounds levy pays five shillings.

It paid to each tenth 1l. 16s. but had a deduction of 10s. for the lands of the religious in this place. It had a separate leet for it at Framlingham court.

In 1285, Roger le Bigot, earl of Norfolk, had the leet, view of frank-pledge, assise of bread and ale, and free warren in Yelverton, as a member of his manor of Framlingham, with which it hath passed to this day.

At the conquest there was a church and twenty acres of glebe, valued at 20d. the advowson of which belonged to Framlingham manor, but was granted off with a quarter of a fee by the Bigots, and constituted the manor called afterwards Yelverton's manor.

The following extract is taken from different folios in Doomſday, and will serve to shew the form and manner of the entries in it upon the grand survey at the conquest, by order of William I.

**Terre Regis quam Godricus servat,  
HEINESTEDE Hundr. Domſd. fo. 27.**

In AILUERTUNA, ii. iiberi homines  
T. R. E. i. & dim' Alnoth, & dim' Aluredi  
commend. hos tenuit Radulfus, quando se  
sorisfecit, post Godricus in manu Regis,  
modo tenet Aitardus (sc. de Vals or Vaux)  
homo Rogeri Bigot; medietatem unius &  
xv acr. & reclamat ad Feudum Episcopi  
Bajocensis,



Bajocensis, inter homines xxxiii acr. terre et semper ii bord. semper i car' & iii acr' Prati.

Terre Episcopi Bajocensis. fo. 60.

In Ailvertuna i Socmannus & dim' de xvi acr. semper arat cum duobus Bobibus. This belonged to Framingham manor.

Terra Rogeri Bigoti. fo. 112. De Escangio terre Isaac.

In AILVERTUNA iii liberi homines ejusdem (sc. Ulketel) xx acr. terre, semper dim' Car. i Ecclesia xx acr. val. xx den. & tenet Idem. (sc. Roger Bigot as belonging to Framingham manor.

Fo. 132. In Ailvertuna, i liber homo Stigandi. hoc tenet idem. (sc. Rogerus.)

Fo. 133. In Ailvertuna, i liber homo Stigandi cum Soca commend' T. R. E. de xx accris terre, m° tenet Aitardus iii Bord' i acr. & dim. prati, semper i Car. et dim. et sub eo iii Socm' & dim' de x acr. terre, tunc & post valuit v sol, m° xx.

AILVINTUNA habet iiii Quar' in Longo, et iii Quar' in Lato, & de Gelto x den. & obulum. hoc tenet Idem.

Terra

**Terra Godrici Dapiferi. Fo. 165.**

In Ailvertuna ii liberi homines Edwini de xiii acz. & dim. tunc dim. Car. m<sup>o</sup> nichil. This belonged to Framingham.

**ALPINGTON, infra Yelverton. In the Liberty of the Duke of NORFOLK.**

The Part in Heinstede Hundred.

**APPLETUNA** tenuit Edwinus t. r. e. pro ii Car. terre, semper viii Bord' & i sez. semper in dominio i car. & dim. car. hominum & vi acz. prati, Silva ad xii Porc. & iiii vasa Apum, semper i Equus & v Animal' & lx Oves & viii Porc. et viii Soc. et dim. de xl acz. terre et i acz. prati, semper i car. tunc val. xl sol. m<sup>o</sup> iii libr. et x sol. The Part of Alpington in Todne Hundred. Fo. 115. **Terra Rogeri Bigoti.**

In Appletona, xxx acz. terre in dominio et i Bozdar.

**YELVERTON, or YELVERTON'S MANOR.** In 1198, Ralph Fitz-Robert, to whom it was first granted, conveyed it to Ralph Fitz-Ralph and William son of Adam de Hengham, with the advowson, lands, and eight shillings per ann. rents.

It afterwards belonged to William de Baconsthorpe, and in 1235 to William Grimbalde. In 1328, Robert de Baconsthorpe held it; about 1308, Peter Bozun

Bozun and Sarah his wife had it, and in 1325 sold it with the advowson to sir Jeffrey Wythe.

In 1326, Simon son of Adam Athyl of Narborough, rector of Rockland Toftes, confirmed to sir Jeffrey Wythe, knt. all the services which he could have in this town of Robert de Yelverton and his parceners, from the lands they held here, all which services he had purchased of Maud his mother, Robert son of Richard de Corston, Henry Wimer and Eleanor his wife, and Robert son of Jeffrey de Ellingham, who were the heirs of sir Ralph at Wode of Saham. In 1349, sir Oliver Wythe was lord and patron, and it came afterwards to

#### The YELVERTONS.

The first of this family that began to purchase and raise an estate here, was William Yelverton and Mabel his wife, who in 1308, the 2d of Edward II. purchased many lands of Richard de la Rokele, which till then belonged to Rokele's manor in Trowse. In 1317 he purchased more lands of Roger de Walsham and Thomas de Langhale. About 1322, John de Yelverton, of Rackheath, purchased this manor and advowson of sir Oliver Wythe. In 1345, Robert de Yelverton his son held it of the said Oliver, and he of the Norfolk family. In 1391, the 15th of Richard II. John de Yelverton and Margaret his wife, had all the Yelverton estate here. In 1444, the 23d of Henry VI. William Yelverton, justice of the King's Bench, owned it; and in 1462 his commission was renewed, and again in 1471. In 1499, the 15th of Henry VII. William Yelverton, jun. esq. son of sir William Yelverton, knt. the judge, had the estate at his father's death: this William Yelverton, of Rackheath, esq. died seised in 1518,

the 10th of Henry VIII. May 3, intestate, and James Holmes administered, in right of Ann his wife, sister and heir of the deceased; and in 1551, the 5th of Edward VI. Ann Holmes, their daughter, held the messuage called Yelverton manor, or Yelverton hall, and left it to William Holmes, her son and heir, and it was afterwards sold to

### The RANTS.

The first of which family, that is mentioned as having estates in this county, was Henry Rant, who lived in 1444, the 23d of Henry VI. from whom descended Robert Rant, of Norwich, buried in St. Stephen's church there, as was Humphry Rant, notary-public, and Catherine his wife, who first settled at Yelverton, and died in 1609, the 7th of James I. being succeeded by William Rant, M. D. his son; who married Mary daughter of Thomas Ward, of Bixley, and dying in 1627, was buried in St. Stephen's church aforesaid, leaving Humphry Rant, barrister at law, his eldest son, who married Ann daughter of sir Anthony Drury, of Besthorpe, knight, for whom there is a handsome mural monument of white marble, with the arms of Rant, and a crest of a lion sejant, and Rant and Drury impaled: the representation of a curtain drawn back, discovers this inscription.

*Hereunder lieth interred the bodies of Humphry Rant, Esq; Barrister at Law, and also of Anne his wife: He was the eldest son of William Rant, of this town Dr. of Physic, and the eldest daughter of Sir Anthony Drury, of Besthorp in the county of Norfolk, Kt. who lived together in marriage lovingly and comfortably, for about 35 years, in which time were born to them, 5 sons, and 2 daughters, viz. William, Humfrey, who died in*  
the

*the sixth year of his age and was here buried, Bridget, Anne, Humfrey, Anthony, and Thomas,) when afterwards, having finished their days here upon earth, they both departed this life, in the Year of our Lord 1661, He aged 64, and She 63 years, and were here laid to rest.*

On a black marble, with Rant's arms in a lozenge at each corner :

*To the memory of Anne Rant, the 2d. daughter of Humphrey Rant, Esq; & Anne his wife, who in pious gratitude to her said parents, did at her own cost & charge, cause to be erected this adjacent monument, and in her last will did give 200l. to buy lands, the profits of which, every half year, for ever, to be equally divided, between the minister of this town, and the poor of both parishes ; not only such as take collection, but all others who are in want ; to each person, such part and portion thereof, as in the discretion of the said minister, church-wardens, and owner of the chief house, of Her family (being here in town) shall seem meet and convenient ; and that no poor person, who shall receive any part of this profit, shall hereupon be abated, his or her collection, upon pain of forfeiture of the said land : she died in the 66th year of her age, upon the 31st. of Oct. A<sup>o</sup> Dom. 1698.*

In 1720, Thomas Rant, esq. lived here, at whose death James Rant, esq. of Mendham, had this estate, whose son, William Rant, of Mendham, esq. sold it to John Playters, esq. son of sir John Playters, bart. of Satterly hall in the county of Suffolk, gentleman usher daily waiter, for many years, to king George II. being appointed to that office by the late duke of Grafton, lord chamberlain of his majesty's household : an office the more considerable, as upon a vacancy of the black rod, the eldest gentleman usher daily



daily waiter, of which there are only four, was always appointed by the late king gentleman usher of the black rod to the House of Lords, and usher to the garter; an appointment of great honour and profit: but in this reign the rule has not been so invariably observed.

Mr. Playters lived at Yelverton for some years: he descended from a very antient family in Suffolk, but died before his father, sir John, of Satterly hall, who lived to a very advanced age. His post of gentleman usher requiring his attendance at court many months in a year, prevented him from being generally known to the gentlemen of this county, but to those who did know him he appeared to be a man of solid sense and judgment, of great humanity and benevolence, and died much regretted by his particular friends.

He married one of the daughters of sir Charles Turner, bart. by a sister of sir Robert Walpole; by whom he had several children, the present sir John Playters, bart. and a daughter, a very accomplished woman, married to the late John Norris, esq. of Witchingham, and since deceased.

This advowson being forfeited to the crown, was granted by Henry VII. to John earl of Oxford, and the heirs male of his body, and upon failure thereof it came to the crown, where the patronage hath continued ever since.

The church is thirty-three feet long and twenty-two broad. The south aisle and chapel at its east end are forty-six feet long and thirteen broad, and are both leaded. The chancel is thirty-one feet long and sixteen broad, and is thatched. The steeple was re-built

re-built in 1674 by Thomas Thetford; it is fifty feet high, and contains three bells.

On a stone on the outside, against the south wall:  
 Eliz. wife of Edward Hood, left this life for a better,  
 Oct. 21, 1711. *Ætat.* 30.

*He's gone before,  
 To open the door  
 Of vast Eternity,  
 To let you in,  
 Then free from sin,  
 Oh! strive to live and die.  
 His breath is fled,  
 And body's dead,  
 And yet shall rise again,  
 And live above,  
 Where angels love,  
 Free from disease or pain.*

An epitaph, something of this nature, was wrote by sir Edward Walpole, Knight of the Bath, and grandfather of the great sir Robert Walpole, Knight of the Garter, to the memory of his lady, daughter of sir Robert Crane, bart. of Chilton in Suffolk.

*She lives, reigns, triumphs, in a state of blifs,  
 My life, no life, a daily dying is;  
 If saints for pilgrims here concern'd can be,  
 I'm confident she now remembers me:  
 My love for her, not lessen'd by her death,  
 I'm sure will last unto my latest breath.*

The above lines sir Edward wrote in his Bible, which is now in the church at Houghton, and which Dr. Bland, dean of Durham, accidentally seeing,  
 I translated

translated into Latin, in elegant and truly classical verses.

Since the decease of Mr. Playters, Yelverton hall has been in the occupation of different persons, and the estate sold to different proprietors.

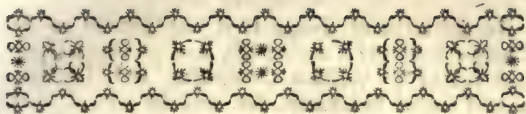
The Rev. Samuel Cooper, of Brooke, was presented to this rectory by the Crown in 1767.











T H E  
H I S T O R Y  
O F  
N O R F O L K.

---

HUNDRED of HOLT.

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* T \* HIS hundred was in the crown in the  
\* \* time of king Edward, and on the con-  
\* \* quest the Conqueror was lord of it.  
\* \* In the 43d of Henry III. it was valued  
\*\*\*\*\*  
at 12l. per ann. and in the 14th of Ed-  
ward I. William de Gyselham is said to hold it of  
the king.

John de Clavering held it by a grant of Ed-  
ward I. for life, and possessed it in the 9th of Ed-  
ward II. being worth 10l. per ann. and in the 39th  
of Edward III. Robert de Corby had it.

In the reign of James I. it was granted to sir Charles Cornwallis during life, and to Charles, eldest son of sir William Cornwallis, and Thomas, second son of sir Charles, &c. and the longest liver of them, with all its rights, courts, leets, felons goods, &c. paying 7l. 7s. 4d. per ann.

Holt hundred is bounded on the east by the hundreds of North and South Erpingham, on the west by North Greenhoe and Gallow, on the south by the hundred of Eynsford, and on the north by the British ocean.

The number of towns are twenty-seven, and the number of votes polled at the great contested election for the county, at Norwich, May 23, 1768, from each town, were as follows :

	W.	de G.	A.	C.
Bale	7	7	0	0
Bayfield	0	0	2	2
Blakeney cum Glanford	1	9	14	6
Bodham	0	3	7	4
Brinton	0	0	5	5
Briningham	0	2	5	3
Briston	3	5	12	10
Burgh	0	0	1	1
Cley	2	5	10	9
Edgefield	0	0	10	10
Gunthorpe	6	6	4	2
Hempstead	0	0	1	1
Holt	1	5	28	23
Hunworth	0	1	9	8
Kelling	0	0	3	3
Langham	4	4	0	0
Letheringset	0	0	1	1
Melton-Constable	0	0	3	3

Morston

			W.	deG.	A.	C.
Morston	-	-	3	3	1	1
Salthouse	-	-	0	1	7	6
Saxlingham	-		1	1	3	3
Sharington	-		0	2	10	8
Stody	-	-	0	0	6	6
Swanton Novers			0	0	7	7
Thornage	-		1	1	8	6
Wayborne	-		5	6	2	1
Wiveton	-	-	2	2	7	6
Total			36	63	166	144

*Seats and principal houses in Holt hundred.*

Bale,	John Barnwell, esq.
Diito, -	Thomas Gay, esq.
Bayfield, -	Rich. Paul Joddrell, esq. F. R. S.
Cley, -	John Thomlinson, esq.
Gunthorpe,	Michael Lecheup, esq.
Holt, -	Edmund Jewell, esq.
Melton-Constable,	Sir Edward Astley, bart. M. P.
Thornage,	Rev. John Astley.

This hundred comprehends twenty-nine parishes, all of whom, excepting Swanton-Novers, are in the deanry of Holt, together with Field-Dalling and Cockthorpe, in North Greenhoe hundred.

The extreme towns or boundaries of this hundred, are pretty nearly situated in the following direction:

Melton-Constable, south.  
 Blakeney, north.  
 Bodham, east.  
 Saxlingham, west.

The hundred of Holt is about nine miles in length and eight in breadth. The features of this part of the country are bold, and the diversity of woods, hills, and rich valleys, afford many pleasing prospects. The view from Edgefield windmill and Melton *Belle-view* is incomparably picturesque and extensive.

**BALE, or BATHLEY.** The chief lordship was in the crown, as a beruite to the royal manor of Fakenham.

In the 9th of king John, Otewic de Clipsthorpe conveyed all his lands, services and customs, to Robert Burnel; and in the beginning of Henry III. the said Robert was found to be lord, being the king's demesns, and paying 10l. per ann. to Fakenham manor.

On the death of Robert Burnel, his two daughters and co-heirs inherited it.

**HINGHAM'S MANOR.** Andrew de Hingham had one moiety in right of Amabilia his wife, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Robert Burnel.

Sir Roger de Fraxino, or Atte-Ashe, died seised of it in the 1st of Edward II. as a member of Fakenham manor. Lucia, his daughter and heir, married sir Robert Baynard, of Whetacre, who was found to die seised of it in the 4th of Edward III. with a capital messuage and leet; and in the 16th of the said king, sir Edmund de Thorpe was lord, in right of Joan his wife, sister and heir of Thomas, son of sir Robert Baynard.

Thomas Thorpe, esq. a younger son of sir Edmund,

mund, presented to the church of Bale, as lord, in 1411; and Amicia, widow of Robert Thorpe, in 1447; united to Noion's manor.

NUGUN's, or NOION's MANOR. Joan, daughter and co-heir of Robert Burnel, married Richard de Nugun, who was lord in her right. On a division of the estate, sir Ralph his son presented in right of his moiety to this church, in 1313, as did sir John de Noion, son of sir Ralph, in 1339, by his attorney. Sir William de Witchingham presented in 1380, and Robert Norwich, and John Lynford, in 1420,

Thomas Digby, gent. was lord and patron in 1572, and Richard Godfrey in the 35th of queen Elizabeth. R. Godfrey, of Hindringham, was lord in the 8th of James I. and had the leet; and Richard Hindringham was lord in 1669; that Godfrey sold the estate from the manor.

Isaac Leheup, esq. was lord and patron in 1740; and on his death it came to his two daughters and co-heirs, Elizabeth and Mary.

Thomas de Hindringham, in the 10th of Edw. I. held in Bathley, Briningham, and Sharrington, and paid 5s. castle guard at Richmond.

The Welbys were lords of it in the reign of Henry IV. and in the 6th of Henry VIII.

The church is a rectory, dedicated to All Saints. The nave is covered with lead, the chancel with tiles, and has a square tower and four bells.



The Rev. Cuthbert Sewell was presented to this rectory, with the consolidated church of Gunthorpe, by Mrs. Elizabeth Lloyd, in 1758.

In this town was also a chapel, dedicated to St. Botolph, in 1421. Rich. Brown gave by will, in 1510, 13s. 4d. to the repair of it. This was in the 9th and last year of Henry V.

Here was a remarkable great oak, so large and hollow, that ten or twelve men might stand upright in it, not far from the west end of the church.

BAYFIELD, was a beruite to the king's manor of Holt.

The family of de Vaux were early enfeoffed of this manor, with that of Holt, &c. Sir John de Vaux claimed view of frank-pledge, assise of bread and beer, &c. in the 14th of Edward I.—From this family it came to the lords Roos, and the Narfords.

Another lordship was at the survey in Walter Giffard, earl of Bucks, out of which Godric, a free man, had been ejected.—This came from the Giffards to the earls of Clare, by marriage of the heirs of Giffard.

Adam de Calthorpe, John de Reppes, and Reginald de Bacon, held one fee of the earl of Gloucester and Clare, in the beginning of Henry III.'s reign; and in the 8th of Edward I. Alice, daughter of Richard de Bayfield, conveyed to Reginald de Reppes, son of John de Reppes, lands here, &c.

In the 14th of Edward I. Walter de Melford and Alice de Reppes, mother of Reginald, granted to him for life, eight messuages and lands in this town, Holt, Snitterley, Glandford, &c. with the advowson of the church of St. Margaret of Bayfield.

In the 11th of Edward II. Edmund de Newbourne conveyed the manor of Bayfield to Robert Hethe, by fine, probably in trust.

Alice de Reppes, and Walter de Calthorpe, held here and in Hunworth, one fee of the earl of Gloucester, in the 20th of Edward III. which Elizabeth de Calthorpe and Reginald de Reppes formerly held.

Sir Bartholomew de Calthorpe presented to this church as lord in 1346.

Edmund Newborne was lord in the 46th of Edward III. and presented to the church in 1380, and in 1393.

John Yelverton, of Bayfield, and Elizabeth, widow of Robert Clere, presented in 1421: she appears to be lady of this manor in 1430, and held her first court then in Bayfield hall; probably as her jointure, and relict of John Yelverton. William Yelverton, who was after a judge, and her son, being also then present.

In the family of Yelverton it continued; and William Yelverton died seised of it August 12, in the 28th of Elizabeth, anno 1586, held of the honour of Clare; and in 1634 sir Henry Yelverton was lord and presented to this church.

From the Yelvertons it came to the Jermys, and Robert Jermy, esq. presented as lord in 1661; and John Jermy, esq. was lord in 1693, when there were but few houses in the town. John Jermy, esq. was lord in 1744, and presented the Rev. Mr. Edward White.

His son William, in 1735, married Elizabeth, only sister and heiress to William lord Richardson, of High-house, Westacre, his father's ward. On her decease, he married Frances, daughter of Jacob Preston, of Beeston, esq. and at his death bequeathed this estate of Bayfield to her in fee: soon after which she married — Mitchell, esq. member of parliament for Boston in Lincolnshire, a wine merchant; and Bayfield is now in possession of Mrs. Joddrell, a daughter of Richard Warner, esq. formerly of Elmham, and sister to Mrs. Milles, mother of the present Richard Milles, esq. of North Elmham, member for Canterbury.

The family of Bayfield is said to have had an interest herein in the reign of Henry III. Sir Jeffrey de Bayfield, knight, bore sable, two bars, wavy, ermine.

The church is dedicated to St. Margaret, and is a rectory.

Bayfield, the seat of Mrs. Joddrell, is a handsome modern-built house, with considerable improvements round it. Its situation in a deep vale, by the side of a quick running stream. The park, ruinous church, and hills on each side, clothed with natural wood and fine plantations, render the whole grandly rural in an eminent degree.

In the manor-house was the picture of a tortoise, with this inscription :

“ This tortoise, in 1685, was brought by Mr, “ Robert Swallow from Smyrna to Bayfield, and in “ July, 1686, given to John Jermy, esq. It yearly, “ in November, went under ground ; there laid and “ slept till the latter end of March. In May, she “ made a hole in the middle of a gravel walk, most “ open to the sun, and therein usually laid nine eggs, “ but never produced any young, having no commerce with a male. She was found dead in the “ earth in April, 1743.”

BLAKENEY, formerly called SNITERLEY. Part of this town of Sniterley was a beruite to the king's manor of Holt, from which it is distant about five miles, and one from Cley.

Snet or Snyte, is an obsolete name of many rivers or streams of water, from which several towns take their names ; thus Snetterton in Norfolk and Lincolnshire, Sneton in Yorkshire, &c.\*

The family of de Vaux was soon after the conquest enfeoffed of this, from whom it came to the lord Roos, and so to the Narfords, &c. as in Holt.

The principal lordship was held by Edric, a free man of Harold, and granted by the Conqueror to William de Beaufoe, bishop of Thetford, to be held by him as a lay-fee, in his own right, which bishop gave it, and many other lordships, to his see, and to be enjoyed by his successors.

At the survey William de Noiers held it of the said prelate, as a lay-fee.

\* Parkin.

In the 12th of Henry II. Peter de Melton, called also Peter de Constable, was lord, and held three knights fees and an half in Norfolk, of the bishop of Norwich; and on the death of Jeffrey de Constable, a descendant from the said Peter, it came to his three sisters and co-heirs; Alice, who married Robert de Cockfield: Isabel, married to Adam de Cockfield; and Edith, married to sir Thomas de Eftle, between whom it seems to have been divided about the 18th of Henry III. anno 1234. And this accounts for the name given to the parish of Melton-Constable, which it bears at this day.

**COCKFIELD'S MANOR.** Sir John de Cockfield purchased his aunt Isabel's part, and was living in the 15th of Edward I. and claimed view of frankpledge, assise of bread and beer, with two parts of the leet.

In the 9th of Edward II. John de Cockfield conveyed, by fine, to John Bacon, clerk, a mill, certain rents, with the advowson of the church of Snitterley, Cecilia, widow of John de Cockfield, being then living; and in the 11th of that king, her dower, and all the interests of the Cockfields herein, were soon after in the Bacons, and sir John Bacon presented to the church in 1340.

Sir Bartholomew Bacon was, in the 15th of Richard II. found to die possessed of it; and Isabel, wife of sir Oliver Calthorpe, was his sister and heir. The said Isabel gave it to her second son, Richard Calthorpe, esq. with the manor of Cockthorpe. In this branch of the family it continued, till James Calthorpe, esq. sold it to sir Henry Calthorpe, knight of Ampton in Suffolk, who died lord in 1637, and James was his son and heir.

ASTLEY'S,



ASTLEY'S, alias HOLYWELL MANOR. This manor took its name from Robert Holywell, second husband of Edith de Constable, (who married first sir Thomas de Estle) who claimed the same liberties in the 15th of Edward I. as Cockfield, and had the third part of the leet.

Holywell held it in right of his wife; afterwards it came to the Astleys, as her right heirs, who were lords also of Melton in this hundred, where a particular account of them may be seen; and in the 3d of Edward III. Thomas de Estley and sir Edmund Bacon held one fee in this town of the lord Bardolph, who held of the bishop of Norwich. It remained in the Astleys till Isaac Astley, esq. by indenture, dated January 3, in the 31st of Elizabeth, anno 1589, sold it to James Calthorpe, esq. of Cockthorpe, who conveyed it to sir Henry Calthorpe, of Ampton in Suffolk, whose descendant James Calthorpe, esq. was lord in 1698, and James Calthorpe, esq. in 1727.

CLARE MANOR. Walter Giffard, who was earl of Bucks, had also at the survey a lordship, which Toka held under king Harold. This afterward came to the family of Clare, by the marriage of the heirs of Giffard.

Richard, earl of Clare, was lord in the reign of Henry III. and Robert Fitz-Simon held it of that honour; and William de Brun, or Brome, held here, in Cley and Wiveton, two fees of the said honour, in the 8th of Edward II. anno 1315.

Robert Beales possessed it in the reign of king Charles I.

Blakeney,

Blakeney, or Sniterley, was one and the same town. Sniterley was undoubtedly the ancient name, and was so called in the 7th of Henry III. when that king granted a market here to Peter de Meauton. The first time that we meet with the name of Blakeney, is in the reign of Edward III.

It was in ancient days a famous sea-port, much frequented by the merchants of Germany.

In the 14th of Edward I. Henry Flyk, and Helebrand de Lubeck, brought their action against Thomas Burgeys, &c. for seizing and taking by force a ship loaded with cloth, and other merchandise, drove ashore at this port, valued (as said) at fourteen thousand pounds.

Edward II. in his 3d year, charged this town with one ship of war, to be sent to Dublin, to transport the king's forces raised there to Scotland; and in the following year sent to this town, Yarmouth, Lynn, Burnham, and Holkham, to provide ships to be sent to Scotland.

In the 31st of Edward III. is a statute relating to the sale of fish here, there being a great fair held at Blakeney on that account, to which persons came from all parts.

In the 25th of Edward I. the convent of Carrowe, near Norwich, laid in a stock of one hundred and eighty-six fish from this port; and in the 9th of Richard II. when other mariners were impressed for the king's service, the fishermen of Blakeney, Cley, Cromer, and of the adjacent parts, were excepted.

In

In the 27th of Henry VI. William Conyngton conveyed by fine to John Heydon, &c. a messuage, seventy acres of land, a melting-house, with a mine, or mineral\*, belonging to it, in Snitterley, &c.

The church is very spacious, both in length and breadth, containing a nave, two aisles, and a chancel, all built of stone, with a flatly, large, and lofty four-square tower of stone, which is a famous sea-mark: the chancel roof is curiously vaulted with free-stone, and covered, as the church, with lead. At the north-east corner of the chancel arises a lofty stone turret, wherein was formerly (as reported) a fire beacon, or light-house.

At the east end of the nave, just as you enter the chancel, lies a large marble grave-stone, and on a plate of brass: *Hic jacent corpora Joh. Calthorpe, Armig. uni. fundatorem fratrum convent. et Alice uxor. ej. qui obiit. xxii die Aug. Ao. D'ni. M. V. III°. quor. a' i' ab; p' p'it.* also the arms of Calthorpe, impaling Astley.

There are a few other sepulchral monuments of less note.

The church is a rectory, dedicated to St. Nicholas, and was formerly valued, with the chapel of Glanford annexed, at fifty marks.

The tower of this church stands boldly out to sea, and commands a most extensive prospect: it is a great ornament to this part of the country, which of itself is uncommonly beautiful, as has been observed in page 14 of the hundred of Smithdon, in a note taken from the Farmer's Tour through the East of England,

England, by Arthur Young, esq. to which we refer the reader.

On the dissolution of Langley abbey, the advowson of this church seems to be granted to the earl of Suffex. In Michaelmas term, 6th of Edw. VI. Henry earl of Suffex conveyed it, by fine, to James Calthorpe, esq.

John Blakeney, citizen and fishmonger of London, gave by will, in 1393, to five chaplains, 5*l.* per ann. to pray for him ten years in this church, and those of Cley, Wiveton, Sheringham, and Briningham.

In this church were the guilds of St. Nicholas, St. Mary, and St. Thomas the martyr, and a manor is said to belong to the rectory.

Here was a convent of White Friars, dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

In the 21st of Edward I. John Stormer and Thomas Tholer, copyhold tenants of William de Roos, lord of the town, did fealty for lands and tenements they held of him here, and in Cley; and after they gave part of these lands, thirteen acres and an half, to God and the Virgin Mary, that the Carmelite Friars, by the king's licence, and that of sir William Roos, might inhabit therein for ever, and might build a chapel, and other necessary buildings thereon, the said friars being bound to pray for the good estate of the said sir William Roos and his lady Maud, on pain of excommunication; and to have and to hold that lord and lady, and their heirs, for their principal founders, who gave them one hundred marks, to build their church and houses, and promise to build their hall, with a kitchen and chambers,

bers, proper and convenient for the reception of them and their heirs, with liberty for them at all times of free entrance and exit whenever they shall think proper to come and stay there; the said sir William, and his heirs, repairing the same, and was finished anno 1321.

In the 9th of Edward II. they had a patent to purchase one acre of Nicholas le Bret, to enlarge their manse. Sir Robert de Roos, sir Robert Bacon, and sir John Bret, were benefactors in the said reign, as was John Calthorpe, esq.

The patronage of it descended to the earls of Rutland.

The scite of this house, with the east and west closes, Kiln-close, Tanner's acre, and Hollin's close, the stallage, shops, cellars, fair, market, and customs here, were granted February 6, in the 33d of Henry VIII. anno 1542, to William Read, who, in the said year, had licence to alien it to Richard Gresham, and Richard had licence for the same, in the 36th of that king, to Peter Scottow; John his son and heir had livery of it in the 4th of Elizabeth. Cecilia Scottow aliened it to Thomas Barker, who held it about the 18th of Elizabeth.

After this, on September 1, in the 2d of James I. — Oldman conveyed it to — Chadwick.

Blakeney, according to Bale, was originally called Nigaria. It is much remarked in ancient history for this college of Carmelite Friars, founded by lord Roos, sir Robert Bacon, and sir John Bret, and for the education of the learned friar, John Baconthorpe, a man much celebrated for his writings and universal knowledge.



“ Blakeney (says the English Traveller) is a noted town for fishing, and it was here that the ingenious Mr. Cobb proposed establishing a fishery to supply the city of Norwich, on his new-invented plan in 1769, for which he obtained a patent from his majesty. Several gentlemen entered into an association to support an undertaking that was likely to have been attended with very beneficial consequences, but the whole was frustrated for want of unanimity among the parties.

“ John Baconthorpe, commonly called the subtil doctor, was born at an obscure village in Norfolk, and educated in a monastery of Carmelites at Blakeney, after which he went to Oxford, and from thence to Paris, where he distinguished himself for his knowledge in metaphysics, at that time the common jargon of the schools.

“ Upon his return to England, he was appointed principal of his order, and sent to Rome to deliver his opinion concerning some points then in dispute, concerning marriage, when he declared that the pope had an inherent right to dispence with the laws of God, for which he was severely censured by his brethren, and obliged to sign a formal recantation. He was a strong stickler for the philosophy of Averroes, and wrote many books, which are now little regarded by the learned. He died at London in 1346.”

The church of Blakeney was consolidated with Glanford, January 14, 1743; and in the same year the Rev, Henry Calthorpe was presented to this rectory, with Langham Parva and Cockthorpe, by James Calthorpe, esq. of Ampton in Suffolk.

BODHAM, or BODENHAM, takes its name as seated in a fine winding valley; thus Bodney in Norfolk, &c.\* At the survey Hugh de Montfort had the capital lordship, which Bund, a Saxon thane, was lord of in the reign of the Confessor, and Ralph held it under his lord Hugh.

The descendants of this Ralph, according to the custom of that age, assumed the name of de Bodham, and de Bosco de Bodham, from some wood near their seat. Henry de Bosco de Bodham was lord in the 5th of king John, or held lands here.

In the 52d of Henry III. William de Bodham sold one fee here, &c. to Roger de Thirkelby, with the advowson of the church, and two acres of land. Roger's brother and heir, Walter, gave it to the priory of Langley in Norfolk. The aforesaid William also sold the greatest part of his lands, and kept only the lordship and demean lands about it, which lands, Philip and Ralph, his sons, are said to have surrendered into the king's hands, for the use of Matthew de Gelham.

Roger de Hunworth appears to be lord in the 28th of Edward I. and held one fee, paying ten shillings per ann. castle-guard, to Dover, and two shillings, hundred shot.

About this time the lordship seems to be divided amongst the Bodhams, Thirkelbys, and Hauviles.

By fines levied, we find several proprietors in this parish, till the reign of Edward IV. when John Heydon, esq. was lord, and died possessed of it: and on June 20, in the 37th of Henry VIII. other mes-

B

suages

\* Parkin

suages and lands here were granted to Robert Heydon, in which family it continued in 1616, when Sir Christopher Heydon presented to this church.

John Lang, gent. was lord and patron in 1744, and then presented.

Walter Giffard, earl of Bucks, had also a manor here, which went along with his manor of Letheringset.—This came by marriage to the earls of Clare.

Edmund Mortimer, earl of March, held *in capite* in the 3d of Henry VI.

The church is dedicated to All Saints, and is a rectory, formerly valued at twenty marks.

In the year 1339, on May 2, Anthony, bishop of Norwich, appropriated it to the abbey of Langley, when a vicarage was settled, endowed with ten acres of the demean land, tithe of wool, lamb, ducks, pidgeons, milk, calves, chickens, pigs, geese, foals, bees, and all tithable animals whatsoever, also of mills, fisheries, merchandise, hemp, flax, &c. and in all oblations, burials, mortuaries, anniversaries, marriages, legacies to the altar, the tithe of hay and corn of twenty acres belonging to the religious, with an annual pension of two marks to be paid by the abbot and convent; but it does not appear how the abbey parted with the advowson and the appropriation.

The Rev. William Hewitt was presented to this rectory in 1767, by Zurishaddai Girdlestone, esq. of Baconsthorpe, then a minor.

BRININGHAM.

BRININGHAM, or BURNINGHAM, so called as seated on meadows, by the river Bure.\*

The greatest part of this town was granted to William de Beaufoe, bishop of Thetford, by the Conqueror, to be held as a lay-fee, and in his own right, out of which four free men of king Harold had been ejected; and Roger Lungusensis held it under the bishop.

There was also another lordship, or part of land, with a church, endowed with twelve acres, valued at twelve-pence, which Ralph earl of Norfolk held, and forfeited it on his rebellion; and after him Alan, earl of Richmond, as the hundred witnessed, was lord.

The family of de Mealton, of Melton-Constable, were early enfeoffed of these tenures by the bishops of Norwich; and on a division of their estate among the daughters and co-heirs, this became the inheritance of sir Thomas de Estle, by the marriage of Edith, one of the said daughters, and Thomas de Asteleye presented to this church in 1328, in which family part of the aforesaid tenures remain.

Part of the said tenure, in the 20th of Edward III. was found to be held by John de Weasenham by the 6th part of a fee, of Ralph de Estle, which Lucy de Briningham formerly held.

In the 3d of Henry IV. the lady Catherine Braunch possessed the said 6th part, and Robert Braunch, esq. died lord of it in 1505.

John Braunch, esq. conveyed it in the 28th of Henry VIII. anno 1537, to John Bozoun.

B 2

Robert

\* Parkin.

Robert Bozoun, esq. of Stody, by deed dated in the 14th of Elizabeth, sold it to sir Nicholas Bacon, knt. lord keeper of the seal. In this family it remained, till sir Edmund Bacon, of Garboldisham, sold it to Edmund Britiffe, esq. whose daughter was married to sir John Hobart, knight of the Bath and bart. afterwards baron Hobart and earl of Buckinghamshire, being so created by the late king George II. and his son, the present earl of Buckinghamshire, is lord.

WELBY'S MANOR. Another lordship was granted to Alan, earl of Richmond, out of which Turber, a free man, under the protection of Harold, was ejected.

In the 8th of Edward I. Thomas de Hindringham held half a fee here, in Bale, &c. of the honour of Richmond.

John Welby was lord of it in the 3d of Henry IV. and had also a manor in Bale and Field-Dawling.

The church is dedicated to St. Maurice, and is a curacy, to which the Rev. Thomas Flacke was presented in 1748.

Mr. Richard de Ling presented in 1350, and the king granted licence this year to appropriate it to Trinity-hall in Cambridge, and the bishop of Norwich, William Bateman, who was the capital lord of the fee, and of this town, appropriated it on October 15 to the said hall, of which he was the founder. Richard de Ling was his chancellor, and many times also chancellor of the university of Cambridge, &c.

The



The bishop reserved a pension of one mark per ann, payable to the see, and it was to be served by a stipendiary curate.

BRINTON, was a beruite belonging to William Beaufoe's (bishop of Thetford) capital manor of Thornage, belonging to the see, in the Saxon age.

In the 35th of Henry III. anno 1251, Walter, bishop of Norwich, had a charter for free warren, and was lord.

In the time of Edward I. the bishop had view of frank pledge, assise of bread and beer, a gallows, and other privileges.

It remained in the see of Norwich till it came to the crown on the great exchange of lands made by act of parliament, in the 27th of Henry VIII. and was granted the 1st of July, in his 28th year, to William Butts, M. D. his chief physician, whose widow, Mrs. Jane Butts, presented in 1586. By the heiress of this family it came to sir Nicholas Bacon, bart. from the Bacons it came to sir Jacob Astley, bart. who presented to this church in 1682, and in the same family it continues, sir Edward Astley, bart. of Melton-Constable, being the present lord.

The church is dedicated to St. Andrew, and is a rectory.

John Skye, rector of this parish, by his will, dated in 1529, desires to be buried in the church, and gives to the edifying of a new roof for the church twenty marks, when the parishioners shall begin it, and his executors to take down the lead of our Lady's Chapel, and cause it to be new sheeted.

The Rev. John Astley, of Thornage, was presented to this rectory by his brother sir Edward Astley, bart. in 1758; and July 31, 1759, it was consolidated with Thornage.

BRISTON, or BURSTON, takes its name from the river Bure\*. The principal manor, called Briston Mauteby's, belonged to Edward the Confessor, as lord of Holt, on which it was a dependant, and the Conqueror held it as such at the survey.

EARL WARREN'S MANOR. The earl Warren had also a lordship by grant of the Conqueror, out of which Toke, a Saxon thane, had been ejected.

The ancient family of de Briston were lords of it. In the 34th of Henry III. Roger de Leonibus, or Lions, impleaded Ralph de Briston for two parts of a fee in this town, which came to him on the death of his wife's sisters and co-heirs.

Thomas de Briston, in the 10th of Edward I. demanded against John de Cockfield, the advowson of this church of All Saints of Briston, and sets forth his descent in proof thereof.

The arms of this family were quarterly, argent and sable, a bend over all, or.

John de Briston, esq. had been in many voyages and services in the reign of Richard II. and his son John served abroad under Henry IV.

The family of Briston continued in the possession of this manor till the reign of Henry VII.

Ralph

\* According to Mr. Parkin, the towns of Briningham, Brington, Briston, and Burgh, take their names from the river Bure

Ralph Briston, esq. died lord in the 11th of Henry VII. anno 1496, and John Copping was found to be his heir; and in the next year John Windham purchased it of William Sutton. Sir Thomas Windham died seised of it in 1522.

The bishop of Norwich's manor of Melton extended into this town.

The church of Briston is dedicated to All Saints, and was anciently a rectory.—Stephen de Ponte, who was canon of St. Peter's church at Rome, occurs rector in 1256, by the provision of the pope, who granted him forty marks per ann. out of one or more churches in England.

Sir John de Cockfield presented in 1305, and in 1349, and Mr. Richard de Lyng the latter end of the same year.

On August 24, 1350, it was appropriated by the bishop of Norwich to Trinity-hall in Cambridge. The bishop's manor of Melton, held by the Cockfields, seems to have extended here; and the bishop, as capital lord, granted it: on this a vicarage was settled, who was to have a proper habitation, with a pension of ten pounds per ann. the patronage was to be in the said hall, who were to present two, and the bishop to choose one of them.

In 1354 the master and fellows of Trinity-hall presented; and in 1573 the inhabitants and feoffees of Wiveton presented,

**MAUTEBY'S MANOR.** Here was also another lordship in this town, held by the king at the survey as part of his lordship of Holt. Of this the ancient

family of de Basingham were enfeoffed, from whom it came by marriage to the de Mauteby's in the reign of Edward I. and so to the Pastons in the time of Henry VI. and was sold by sir William Paston, bart. in the 18th of Charles I. to Erasmus Earle, esq. and so to Augustine Earle, esq. late commissioner of the excise, whose eldest daughter and co-heiress married William Wigget Bulwer, esq. of Heydonhall, the present lord.

The Rev. Isaac Horsley was presented to the vicarage of Briston in 1750, by the feoffees of Wiveton in this hundred.

BURGH PARVA, or BURROUGH. This town is not mentioned in Doomsday-book, but appears to belong to the bishop of Norwich's lordship of Melton. It seems to take its name\* from the river Bure, that rises here, and runs to Yarmouth.

The family of de Melton, alias Le Constable of Melton, were the ancient lords of this village, and by the marriage of Edith, one of the daughters and co-heirs of that family, it came to sir Thomas de Estely; and in 1317, Steph. de Astlee presented as lord to the church of Burgh; in which family it still remains, sir Edward Astley, bart. of Melton-Constable, being lord and patron.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and is a rectory, consolidated with Melton-Constable in 1665.

The Rev. Reppes Browne was presented to these consolidated parishes in 1764, by sir Edward Astley, bart.

CLEY,

\* Parkin.

CLEY. near the sea, to distinguish it from Cockley-Cley in the hundred of South Greenhoe, was a beruite to king Edward's manor of Holt, and at the survey was in the hands of the Conqueror, as royal demean.

Hugh, earl of Gloucester, seems to have a grant of this manor from the crown, soon after the conquest, and afterwards came to the earls of Albemarle and Devonshire, who held it *in capite*, and was held of them by the Vauxes.

Cley is a small sea-port town on the northern coast of Norfolk. Of late years some baths have been erected for invalids, but very little resorted to. It lies about a mile east from Blakeney, and nine from Wells. Blakeney was formerly a very considerable sea-port town, and much frequented by the German merchants, but Cley does not appear ever to have been of any eminence. The channel to the sea is very narrow, and navigable only by very small ships, such as sloops, &c. and the town is at some distance from the main ocean, lies low, and has few buildings in it of any note.

NERFORD'S MOIETY. The family of de Vallibus or Vaux was enfeoffed of it, with Holt and Houghton, and possessed it in the reign of Henry II. and on the death of sir John de Vaux, in the 16th of Edward I. it was divided between his two daughters and co-heirs: Petronella married sir William de Nerford, who was lord of this moiety in her right, and had view of frank-pledge, assise of bread and beer of his tenants, and Peter de Letheringset is said to hold it of the Nerfords, with Holt, by one fee.



In the 3d of Edward II. the lady Petronilla obtained licence for a fair, on the eve and feast of St. Margaret the virgin. In this family it remained till the death of Margery, sole daughter and heir of sir John de Nerford, in 1417, the 5th year of Hen. V.

This port and town, inconsiderable as it now is, is memorable in history for one accident. In the reign of Henry IV. in the year 1406, the 8th of that king, the heir apparent to the crown of Scotland, the son of Robert Bruce, being on a voyage to France, was taken by some seamen belonging to Cley, and carried to the king. He was attended by the earl of Orkney, and was going to France to learn the language. The name of this prince was James. When king Henry heard he was taken, he laughed and said, "My brother of Scotland might as well have sent him to me, for I can speak French." On his being brought to court, he confined the prince and the earl in the Tower of London, where they remained eighteen years, to the year 1424, the 3d of Henry VI.

It came after to the family of Symonds, of which was John Symonds, esq. of Cley, who died July 24, 1502, and was buried in this church with his two wives, as was John his son, a merchant, who died Jan. 13, 1508, and his wife Agnes in 1511, leaving Ralph Symonds, esq. her son and heir, who dying in 1557, left Giles his son and heir, by Elizabeth, daughter of William Bishop, of Yarmouth, who by Catherine, daughter of sir Anthony Ley, of Bucks, had Ralph his son: John (by Ann, daughter of Jeffrey Cobbe, of Sandringham) married Ann, daughter of Richard Toothby, of Lincolnshire.

**LORD ROSS**, or more properly, **LORD ROOS'S MOIETY**. The eldest son of the marquis of Granby, heir to the duke of Rutland, bears the title of lord Roos to this day.

William lord Roos, of Hamlake, was lord of a moiety also of this town, in right of Maud, youngest daughter and co-heir of sir John de Vaux; in which family it remained till it came by marriage to sir Robert Manners, whose descendent Thomas, earl of Rutland, in the 1st and 2d of Philip and Mary, sold it to Thomas Lodge, esq.

In 1572, the 14th of queen Elizabeth, sir Christopher Heydon was lord and patron of the church, and both the moieties seem to be in him at that time.

Charles Britiffe, esq. died lord in November 1703, and was buried in the church of Cley. Peter Wilson, esq. died lord and patron in 1740.

The lordship of Wiveton extended into this town. Simon Fitz-Richard held the fourth part of a fee here in the reign of Henry III. of the earl of Gloucester and Clare, the capital lord, which came after to the Mortimers, earls of March, &c. The family of Briggs had an interest in it in the 35th year of Henry VIII.

Robert Beales, gent. died seised of it anno 17th of Charles I.

Ralph de Hauvile held lands by grand serjeanty, by keeping the king's hawks, in king John's reign.

The church is dedicated to St. Margaret the virgin, and is a rectory.

It is a very large regular pile, consisting of a nave, a north and south aisle, and a chancel built of freestone, and covered with lead, and there seems to have been two wings or cross aisles.

At the west end stands a four-square tower, which was built (by the arms) in the reign of Henry VI. About the arch of the south porch are many arms carved in the stone; France and England, quarterly; lord Roos; Mortimer earl of March, and Burgh, quarterly; de la Pole, duke of Suffolk, and Wingfield, quarterly; Narford; Vaux; Erpingham; a plain cross, St. George's shield; St. Peter's, two keys in saltire; a cup with a serpent issuing out of it, St. Johns—a saltire, St. Andrew;—the emblem or arms of the Trinity;—three escallops, St. James's, two swords in saltire, St. Paul, &c.

There has also been at the west end a curious porch, or entrance into the nave, of stone, as appears from the ruins.

The east end of the south aisle has been a chapel belonging formerly to the German merchants: on the roof are delineated several black spread eagles, with two heads, couped, &c.

On a grave-stone here:—"Of your charite pray for the souls of John Symonds, merchant, and Agnes his wyfe, the which John decessed the xiiii day of January, the yere of our Lord M. V. VIII, and the said Agnes decessed the last day of May, M. V. XII."

Their portraitures in their winding sheets, and under them those of eight children are in bras, and about the stone bras labels inscribed—*NOW THUS.*

The

The label, *NOW THUS*, bears the same inscription with the motto of sir Clement Trafford, of Duntun-hall in Lincolnshire. The occasion of its being taken by the Traffords is said to be as follows: In the civil war between Charles I. and his parliament, the gentleman in possession siding with the king, was eagerly sought after by the parliament-party, and his life being in danger, he disguised himself in a coat with patches of various colours,

*Purpurens late qui splendeat unus et alter  
Assuitur pannus —*

and like a common labourer was found threshing with a flail in the barn, and by his motley dress, and giving no answer to his pursuers, who were making enquiries after him, but *NOW THUS, NOW THUS*, repeatedly, he was taken by them to be an idiot, and so happily escaped. A man in a fool's coat, with a flail in his hand, in memory of the above fact, is borne by sir Clement Trafford as his crest, and the motto to his arms is *NOW THUS*, in allusion to the answer made by his ancestor.

In the church-yard an altar tomb:—*In memory of John Greve, an assistant of Sir Cloudefly Shovel in burning the ships in the port of Tripoly in Barbary, January 14, 1676, for his good services made captain of the Orange Tree by king Charles II. and dyed April 14, 1686, aged 48.*

The coast in this neighbourhood has been fortunate in producing many brave seamen and admirals. Between Cley and Stiffkey, at Cockthorpe, a village with only three houses in it, were born sir Cloudefly Shovel, sir John Narborough, and sir Christopher Minns, and at Docking, the great sir Edward  
(now

(now lord) Hawke; a name that cannot fail of being immortal in the British annals. [*For a particular account of the lives of the three first mentioned admirals; see the Appendix to North Greenhoe hundred.*]

Sir Christopher Heydon, who was lord and patron in the 38th of Elizabeth, by deed, demised to James Calthorpe, esq. an old house, called the decayed chapel of Cley, with a piece of marsh and a fir ground, called Thornham-Eye, wherein the chapel stood, butting on Cley channel to the east, and Blakeney channel to the west, between Cley common and the channel on the north, and Wiveton and Blakeney marsh south, excepting wreck of sea, her-ring fishery, &c.

Mr. Parkin says the town has a good haven, several merchants live in it, and a considerable number of ships, about twenty, belong to it, which sail to Holland, Newcastle, &c, and the king has a collector of his customs residing here.

The writer of an English Gazetteer adds, "It is a noted port, with large salt-works, from whence salt is sent all over the country, and sometimes to Holland and the Baltic."

Cley is twenty-five miles from Norwich, four from Holt, and about twelve from Cromer.

Richard Warner, esq. presented in 1736; and John Thomlinson, esq. who has built a handsome house here, presented his brother, the Rev. Robert Thomlinson, to this rectory in 1764.



EDGEFIELD, is situated in the south-east part of Holt hundred: it was anciently spelt Edisfelde, Edithsfeld, Edesfeld, and Eggesfeld\*; but the present name is the most significant of its situation on the edge of a hill or field.

There was formerly a cross in this parish for Constantia Adam, relict of William, son of Ralph, priest of Edgefield, who about the time of king John, or Henry III. enfeoffed her son Stephen, for half a mark of silver, in one piece of land lying in the field of Edgefield, abutting upon the way which led from the cross of Edgefield towards Binham.

In the 30th of Henry III. 1246, Walter le Rus held twelve acres of land in Edgefield, by the service of repairing the iron work of the king's ploughs.

In the 13th of Edward II. a tournament was designed to be held in this town between divers men of arms, but was prevented by the king's writ, dated at York, 20th of October, 1320, and directed to the sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk.

There are two manors in this town: the one is now called Edgefield Ellingham's, the other Binham Priory manor, or Edgefield Bacon's.

EDGEFIELD ELLINGHAM'S MANOR. From Doom-day-book it appears that Ralph, the brother of Ilgar, had a grant of a lordship in this town, and Stody, from the Conqueror, on the deprivation of Bondo, a free man of Harold, in the reign of Edward the Confessor.

The ancient family of de Edisfield had this lordship.  
William

\* Parkin.

William de Edisfield was lord and patron in the 1st of Henry II. 1155: his son Peter succeeded him, and was sheriff of Norfolk in the 3d of Richard I. He left by Hawisia his wife, an only daughter and heiress, Letitia, who marrying sir William de Rosceline, this estate descended to their son sir Thomas Rosceline, to whom Henry III. in his 50th year, 1266, granted free warren in his demean lands in this town, Walcote, Norton-Subcorse, Heckingham, Drayton, Tasburgh, &c.

Letitia, his mother, being left a widow, married sir Roger de Thirkleby, who presented to this church in 1274.

Sir Peter de Rosceline, son of sir Thomas, succeeded, and in the 14th of Edward I. claimed view of frank-pledge, and assise of bread and beer amongst his tenants. In the 22d year of the said reign, 1294, he had a summons to attend the king at Portsmouth, in order to accompany him to undertake the recovery of Gascony, then possessed by the French king; and in 1300 and 1312 he presented to this church.

In the time of Edward II. great disturbances arising between that king and his barons, on account of his favourites the Spencers, sir Thomas de Rosceline, the son of sir Peter, and the then lord of this manor, seems to have been on the barons side, as in the 16th of that king he was in rebellion against him, and forfeited this manor, then valued at 15l. per ann. and that of Walcote at 17l.

In the 8th of Edward III. he was banished, with many others, for taking part with the earl of Lancaster against the great favourite Mortimer, but appears to have been restored to favour and his estate the following year, 1329.

In the 8th of Edward III. 1334, he confirmed, by deed, this manor with that of Norton-Subcorse, and their advowsons, and the advowson of Whetacre, to Alexander de Walcote, and Adam, parson of Edgefield: he was living in the 10th, but died without issue before the 13th of year of the same reign, and, by his will, gave lands for a chaplain to pray for his soul, and for the soul of his grandfather, in the chapel of St. Mary the Virgin, founded by his grandfather in his manor of Edgefield.

His inheritance came to his fix sisters and co-heirs.

Margery, the eldest, married sir John Champaine; ———, the second, married Ralf de Bokenham; Alice, the third, married sir William Daye; Joan, the fourth, married John, lord Willoughby of Eresby; Maud, the fifth, married sir Robert Tiffin; and Mary, the 6th, married sir John Camois.

Lord Willoughby had the several shares of the others in this manor, &c. convey'd to him; for in the 23d of Edward III. 1349, this lord died seised of the whole; and Joan his wife surviving him, married sir William Synthweyt, who presented to this church in 1352.

John, lord Willoughby, was son and heir, and died seised of this manor, &c. in the 46th of Edward III. leaving Robert, lord Willoughby, his son and heir, on whose death, in the 20th of Richard II. he was succeeded by his son and heir William, lord Willoughby, who died at Edgefield in the 11th year of Henry IV. leaving Robert, lord Willoughby, his eldest son, lord of this manor and of Walcote, Whetacre, Chedgrave, and Roughton.

This lord Robert died in the 30th of Henry VI. leaving Joan his daughter, then a minor of seven years of age, but afterwards married to sir Richard Welles: she had no interest in this lordship, that being entailed on the heirs male, so that it came to sir Robert Willoughby, son of a younger brother to the late Robert, lord Willoughby, with the honour, &c.

In this family of Willoughby, lords of Eresby in Lincolnshire, it remained till the death of William, lord Willoughby, on the 19th of October, in the 18th of Henry VIII. anno 1527. It then descended to his daughter and sole heir, Catherine, who had livery of it in the 26th of that reign.

She was afterwards fourth wife of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, but surviving him, and having no issue, she married and brought this estate to her second husband, Richard Bertie, esq.

She was a lady remarkably zealous for the Reformation, and on that account was obliged, in the fiery days of queen Mary, to take refuge in foreign countries: by this husband she had a son, called Peregrine, (being born abroad in these times of trouble and distress) who on the death of his mother, in the 23d of Elizabeth, had a summons to parliament, as lord Willoughby of Eresby, and from him the present duke of Ancafter is descended.

It is not precisely known at what time, or in what manner the family of Bertie disposed of this estate. It was afterwards in the Pastons, and Thomas Crop-ley, esq. sold it to Richard Stubbs, esq. with the advowson, in the 1st of Elizabeth, 1559.

He died about the 19th of James I. and was succeeded by his eldest daughter and co-heir, Dionisia, lady of sir William Yelverton, of Rougham, bart. who held this manor, &c. till the 5th year of Charles II.

Lady Mary Jermyn, relict of sir Thomas Jermyn, bart. of Rushbrook in Suffolk, was then lady and patroness.

At her decease, in the 33d of Charles II. Thomas Newton, gent. succeeded. In the 12th of William III. Thomas Marcon, gent. was lord; and in the 11th of queen Anne John Marcon, esq. possessed it: he married Rebecca, daughter of sir Benjamin Wrench, knt. a physician of Norwich; and after his decease, in 1723, she married colonel Harbord.

On her decease this manor and advowson came to John Marcon, esq. of Swaffham, son of Edward Marcon, of Fornet, and cousin of the beforementioned John: he married the sister of William Mason, esq. of Necton near Swaffham, and his eldest son is the present lord and patron.

**BINHAM PRIORY MANOR**, now called **EDGEFIELD BACON'S**. In the time of Edward the Confessor, it appears from Doomsday-book, that Scet, a free man, held here fourscore acres of land, &c. which lay towards Binham.

At the conquest this was granted to Peter de Valoins, or de Valeniis, who in the reign of Hen. I. founded the priory of Binham. Roger de Valoins his son succeeded him, and confirmed two parts of the tithes of his lordship here; after him, Robert



his son confirmed his whole demefne and lordſhip with the homages, wood, alders, and free warren in this pariſh, to that priory.

During the ſubſequent reigns of king Stephen, Henry II. Richard I. John, Henry III. and Edward I. this manor, and the poſſeſſions of Binham priory in this town, were very encreaſed by numerous grants and gifts of lands, rents, &c. as appears from the register of that priory.

After theſe grantr, rents, &c. there follows in the register, a rental of the priory's manor in Edgefield, containing the names of the tenants, the rents, parcels of land, &c.

The prior of Binham, in the 14th of Edward I. 1284, claimed view of frank-pledge, and aſſiſe of bread and beer, id Edgefield, Gunthorpe, and Salt-houſe, &c.

On the 21ſt of April, 1378, Henry biſhop of Norwich, (with the conſent of the prior and convent of Binham, Richard parſon of Edgefield, and Robert lord Willoughby, patron of the church) ordained that the rector of Edgefield, and his ſucceſſors, ſhould have the tithes ariſing from the lands of the prior and convent of Binham, in Edgefield, except the tithe of wood and underwood, and of what was left on their lands for the feed of their cattle, and that the rector of Edgefield and his ſucceſſors ſhould pay to the prior and convent of Binham, and their ſucceſſors, 33s. 4d. yearly for ever.

In the 7th of Henry VI. 1428, the temporalities of the priory in this town were valued at 10l. 18s. per ann. the ſpiritualities at 40s. per ann.

The

The priors of Binham continued lords of this manor till the 36th of Henry VIII. 1545, when this priory, amongst others, being suppressed, the manors and estates belonging to it came into that king's possession, and were by him granted to divers of his subjects.

This manor and estate, with all its appurtenances, rights, privileges, &c. and the great wood in Edgefield, then called Priory wood, were granted by the letters patent, bearing date the 3d of March, 1545, in the 36th of Henry VIII. in as full and ample a manner as before possessed by the prior and convent, to sir William Butts, and his heirs for ever, with manors and estates in other counties, upon his paying into the treasury the sum of 767l. 12s. 6d.

Sir Nicholas Bacon, the first baronet, marrying Ann, heiress of the Butts family, came next into the possession of this manor and estate about the 9th of James I. and in this family it continued till the 9th of Charles II. 1657, when sir Edmund Bacon, bart. and the trustees of his father, sold it to Mr. Edward Cooper, of Edgefield, whose ancestors had been possessors of lands in this parish before the reign of Edward III. as appears by an old feoffment of sir Thomas Rosceline's. The descendants of this John continued purchasing there at different times, till the extinction of the male line of this family, which ended in Mr. Edward Cooper, son of Edward abovementioned, who dying unmarried November 26, in the 9th of Anne, 1710, devised this manor and his whole estate in this parish, to the Rev. Edward Fenn, his nephew, second son of Mary his sister, wife of William Fenn, gent. whose ancestor was captain John Fenn, of the city of London.

In

In this family it has continued ever since, and John Fenn, of East Dereham, esq. in this county, a justice of the peace, and fellow of the society of Antiquaries, is the present lord, and possessor of the estate.

The church of Edgefield is a rectory, and is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul.

The steeple is octangular, the church has two ailes, and two porches leaded, the chancel is tiled.

On the north chancel window, St. Peter.—On the east window, the arms of Rosceline.—In the chancel the arms of Beck, or Beke, and Ufford.—In the church, the arms of Beck and Ufford, as before; of Cooper and of Pell.

On a plate the following inscription:

*Drate, p. aiab; Petri Fenn et Alice,  
Uxor. ej. quor. aiab; p'piciet Deus.*

The following are prettily painted on the skreen, which encloses the south chapel:

*Drate pro aiab; Willim, Herstrong et uxoris  
ejus. Anno Dni M°.ccccxxiiii.*

A woman, and six daughters, kneeling.

A man, and seven sons.

*In Domino co'fido  
Memento sine' quia morieris.*

On wood, Four Angels carved.

Lady

Lady Alice Willoughby was buried here the 14th of June, 1595.

Simon Woodrow, an inhabitant of this parish, by his will, dated October 1, 1639, gave to Henry his son, thirteen acres of land in Edgefield, charged with the payment of fifty shillings annually for ever, to the minister and church-wardens of this parish, forty shillings of which they were to expend yearly in relieving poor widows belonging to their parish, and ten shillings was to be expended in repairing and beautifying the church,

John Jermy, esq. was parson, only, in 1729; and Mrs, Rebecca Harbord presented in 1743 and 1747.

The Rev. Bransby Francis was presented to this rectory in 1764 by the late John Marcon, esq.

GLANFORD, was a hamlet at the survey, and so remains, to the king's manor of Snitterley, or Blakeney,

This part, or fee, was in Peter de Mealton, and so passed to the Cockfields, and Astleys, and Bacons, and Calthorpes, with the manor of Snitterley,

Another part, or fee, was in Walter Giffard.

From the Giffards it came to the earls of Clare, as in Snitterley, alias Blakeney.

The church, dedicated to St. Martin, about twenty years past was in decent repair, and there was service in it; at present it is in ruins: it had a nave, with a north aisle, together about thirty feet broad, and in length, with the chancel, about sixty feet, all

covered with lead, and a square tower, with one large bell.

This village is situated on the river one mile above Cley, and has had its name from the ford crosses here ; as Glandford Bridge in Lincolnshire. The church was annexed to Blakeney, Langham Parva and Cockthorpe, January 14, 1743, and James Calthorpe, esq. presented the Rev. Henry Calthorpe in the same year.

**GUNTHORPE.** The Conqueror had a lordship here, which was held by Alvin in king Edward's time.

Here was also another lordship of the Conqueror's, belonging to his manor of Cawston in South Erpingham, which king Harold held.

The first lordship abovementioned was held at first of the king by the ancient family of Avenel, and after of the honour of Clare ; and the last-mentioned lordship by the family of de Mey, &c. and each of them had a moiety in the advowson.

In these families the two lordships remained, and John Avenel and Ralph le Mey, held one fee of the earl of March, and had the leet, in the 22d of Richard II.

After this, Avenel's interest here came to the Welbys, by the marriage of Joan, daughter and heir of John Avenel, with William de Welby, of an ancient family, who had considerable lordships and estates in Lincolnshire ; and the said Joan, his relict, presented to this church in 1396.

In



In the 3d of Henry VI. the de Meys had an interest here, but after this time we do not find them mentioned, so that we conclude the whole was vested in the Welby's.

In the 18th of Henry VI. William Welby was lord and patron; and on his death, in the said year, Thomas was found to be his son and heir, and died possessed of it, May 18, in the 5th of Henry VIII. William was his son and heir.

On the death of Thomas Wilby, of Hindringham, esq, it came to Gregory Davy, esq. by the marriage of Catherine, daughter of the said Thomas.

Gregory Davy, esq. died lord in the last year of Philip and Mary, and was succeeded by his son Richard, who was lord and patron, on whose death, in the 17th of Elizabeth, Christopher Davy was found to be his son and heir, by Ann his wife, daughter of William Cobbe, esq. of Sandringham; Christopher married Elizabeth, daughter of Clement Pgrave, of Norwood Barningham, by whom he had Gregory his son and heir.

In the 20th of the said queen, it was purchased of the aforesaid Christopher by Richard Godfrey, esq. who was lord and patron; and — Godfrey, esq. a master in chancery, sold it to James Leheup, esq.

In 1740, Isaac Leheup, esq, was lord and patron. He left two daughters and co-heirs; Elizabeth, married to — Lloyd, esq. and Mary, married to sir Edward Williams, bart. of Langoyne castle in Brecknockshire, in South Wales, by whom she left a daughter, the present Miss Williams, heiress to this manor.

Isaac Leheup, esq. and the late lord Walpole of Wolterton, married two sisters, daughters of Mr. Lombard, of London. Mr. Leheup was some time resident at the court of Hanover. He had one son, Thomas, who died before his father, by which means his two daughters became joint-heiresses to his estate and fortunes. They are both deceased. Mrs. Lloyd remarried George Montgomery, esq. of Chippenham near Newmarket, but left no children.

**BINHAM PRIORY MANOR.** Peter lord Valoins had the grant of a lordship at the conquest, which a free man of king Harold possessed. This he had livery of to make up his manor of Barney,

Peter lord Valoins, grandson of the aforesaid lord, gave to this priory all his lands in this town, and they were confirmed by Robert his brother, with the homages and a marsh,

William de St. Plounch released all the lands which he and his father William held; and Roger, son of Richard de Gunthorpe, gave lands, &c.

The prior had view of frank-pledge, &c. in the 14th of Edward I. and his temporalities in 1428 were valued at 3l. 2s. 3d. per ann,

At the dissolution it was granted by Henry VIII. in his 33d year, to sir Thomas Paston, knt. or, as some accounts say, bishop Rugg exchanged it in the 34th of that king, with Derfingham inappropriate rectory, &c. and gave to that knight the manor of Paston, &c.

The church is a rectory, dedicated to St. Mary, and is consolidated with Bale,

In 1750, Mr. William Alston, clerk, was patron; and in 1758, Mrs. Elizabeth Lloyd, widow, presented the Rev. Cuthbert Sewell to this rectory, with Eale.

HEMPSTEAD, or HEMPSTED, was a beruite to the king's manor of Holt.

A family, who took their name from this town, were early enfeoffed of it. In the 29th of Hen. II. Simon de Hempstede quit claimed to Henry de Marisco and his heirs, the advowson of this church for six marks of silver.

In the 24th of Henry III. Richer de Causton and Stephen, grant to Simon, prior of Norwich, the advowson of that church and that of Plumstead in Blofield hundred,

William de Ormsby grants, in the 22d of Edward I. to Henry prior of Norwich, the advowson of this church for 20l. and in the said year settled, by fine, on John his son this lordship, with that of Guestwick; and in the 31st of that king, it was found that the prior and his predecessors were possessed of the advowson before the statute of mortmain,

In the said year, sir Robert de Hingham bought of William de Ormesby a mill, &c. in Hempstead, which he afterwards confirmed.

Sir John de Ormsby was lord in the 20th and 24th of Edward III. and is said to hold it of the earl of Albemarle.

In the 3d of Henry IV. the lady Alice Caley, relict of sir William Caley, of Ouby, had this lordship; and by Agnes, one of their daughters and co-heirs, it came to sir John de Harlike, of South-acre, by marriage. Sir Roger Harlike his son enjoyed it; and by the marriage of Joan, one of his daughters and co-heirs, it was brought to Richard Dorward, esq. who possessed it in the 33d of Henry VI. From the Dorwards it came by marriage to John Wingfeld, of Dunham Magna; and Thomas Wingfeld conveyed it, by fine, in the 28th of Henry VIII. to Thomas Jermyn.

Mr. Newman was lord, and his son, William Newman, esq. of Paconsfhorpe, was lord in 1720.

LOSE HALL. Richer, son of Hugh de Causton, confirmed to Thomas, son of William de Lose, for sixty shillings of silver, lands, with the homage of Roger de Bruario, and the said Thomas was found to hold half a fee in demean. William de Lose died seized of it in the 16th of Edward I. and Thomas was his son and heir, on whose death Claricia, his sister, wife of Thomas de Ubbeston, was his heir.

It was in the priory of Norwich in the 9th of Edward II. who, in the 1st of Richard III. granted it to Henry Heydon, on his releasing to them certain lands in Hindringham, and John Heydon died lord in the 19th of Edward IV.

The manor-house, now demolished, stood in a close adjoining to the church.

Sir Christopher Heydon held it at his death, in 1579; his son sir William, in the 54th of Elizabeth, assigned it to Thomas Fermor, esq. of East Basham,  
for

for payment of debts, and soon after Thomas Croft and Thomas Oxburgh, esqrs. had a *præcipe* to deliver it to Edmund Stubs and Thomas Thetford, esqrs.

**PRIORY MANOR.** The prior of Norwich had possessions in the 2d of Henry II. when they granted lands to Henry de Marisco; and Philip de Candos gave, in 1176, lands to John bishop of Norwich, which pope Alexander III. confirmed by his bull.

Their temporalities, in 1428, were taxed at 3l. 7s. 4d.

The church was anciently a rectory, but being appropriated to the priory of Norwich by Walter, bishop of Norwich, in 1249, a vicarage was settled, and the patronage of it in the priory. The patronage is in the dean and chapter of Norwich.

The Rev. Edward Tilson was presented to this vicarage by the dean and chapter of Norwich in 1768.

**HOLT**, in the Saxon tongue, signifies a wood, from which, it is probable, it derived its name. It was an extensive lordship, and royal demean, in the time of the Confessor, who was lord of it; and there was a sea-port belonging to it, probably Clay, which village was a hamlet to this lordship.

At the survey, Walter Giffard, earl of Bucks, was lord of it under the protection of Hugh earl of Chester; and all Holt, with its beruites, paid 66l. in money per ann.

The earl of Chester had a grant of this great lordship from the crown soon after the survey, and  
was



was held by the Vauxes of the said earl, and after by the earl of Albemarle, &c.

Holt being a market town, and the principal town in the hundred, most probably gave name to it. There is a weekly market held on a Saturday, but when first granted, in the 3d of Edward II. in the year 1309, it was on a Tuesday, with a fair yearly on St. Matthew's eve and day. It is a town pleasantly situated, and in a fine country, that may be justly called the Garden of Norfolk. The scenes around, and the prospects it commands, are more variegated than in any part of Norfolk. The air is sharp, but healthy. There are some good houses in it, but there is a want of water that renders those houses inconvenient, as the inhabitants are obliged to fetch the water at some distance. The quarter-sessions of the peace are held here and at Walsingham alternately; and the sessions-house is used as an assembly-room for the monthly assemblies. There is a race ground near the town for running horses, and in the year 1753 there was a meeting; but the races have since that time been regularly held at Swaffham. Holt is 124 miles from London, 21 from Norwich, 18 from East Dereham, 12 from Cromer, Fakenham and Wells.

The family of de Vallibus, or Vaux, were soon after the conquest enfeoffed of this lordship. Robert de Vaux held it in the 5th of king Stephen, and gave then 53l. 6s. 8d. livery, for lands of his wife's inheritance. In the Vauxes it continued till the death of sir John de Vaux, in the 16th of Edward I. anno 1288, who was a parliamentary baron, &c. and held it of the earl of Albemarle. Margaret de Riparijs countess of Devon, recovered her dower in seven knight's fees in this town, Cley, &c. held by Baldwin,

win, the late earl, her husband; and the freeman's tenures that Giffard held, were after united to the capital manor.

**NERFORD'S MANOR.** Sir John de Vaux left two daughters and co-heirs; Petronilla, the eldest, married sir William de Nerford, who in her right had a moiety of this town. In the 3d of Edward II. the said Petronilla, then a widow, had a grant of free warren, and a weekly market on Tuesday, and a fair on the eve and day of St. Matthew.

Sir John de Nerford possessed it in the 2d of Edward III. settled it on himself and sir Thomas his brother, in the 9th of that king; on whose death it came to his son John.

Sir John de Nerford, in or about the 38th of Edward III. dying, left Margery his sole daughter and heir, who is said to have vowed celibacy: she settled this manor on the lady Alice, probably widow of sir John or sir Thomas de Nerford; this lady Alice married to her second husband sir John de Nevill of Essex, who presented to this church in 1349, &c. and she in 1375 and 1382.

Robert Tyrwhit and Richard Gascoign presented to this church in 1422 as lords, and in 1466 Elizabeth dutchess of Suffolk.

In the reign of queen Elizabeth sir Christopher Heydon was lord and patron. By the Heydons it was sold to James Hobart, esq. whose son Edmund died possessed of it in 1666: his daughter and heir Hannah brought it by marriage to Dr. William Briggs, physician in ordinary to William III whose son Henry Briggs, D. D. was rector of this church and

and chaplain to George II. and died lord and patron in 1748: he married Grace, only daughter of William Briggs, merchant at Liverpool, and left several children.

William Briggs, M. D. was son of Augustine Briggs, esq. four times member of parliament for the city of Norwich, descended from the Briggs's of Sall.

ROOS'S MANOR. Maud, youngest daughter and co-heir of sir John de Vaux, married William lord Roos, of Hemlake, lord of a moiety in her right of this town. William his son and heir died seized of it in the 17th of Edward III. In this family it continued till Thomas, lord Roos, being attainted in the 1st year of Edward IV. 1461, for his adherence to Henry VI. John Tilstoft, earl of Worcester, had a grant of it, whose sister Philippa the said Thomas lord Roos had married, and by her had Edmund a son, and three daughters; Eleanor, Isabel, and Margaret. Edmund his son never inherited it, being obliged to live an obscure and private life, but Eleanor being married to sir Robert Maners, of Etall-castle in Northumberland, obtained a grant of it, and his son and heir George, by the said lady, was lord Roos; Thomas, his son and heir, was earl of Rutland: Henry, earl of Rutland, his son, sold it in the 1st and 2d of Philip and Mary, to Thomas Lodge, esq. afterwards lord mayor of London: it came then to sir Christopher Heydon, and so to Hobart and Briggs, and was united to the other moiety.

PERERS MANOR. The family of Perers gave name to it, and Roger de Perers held one fee in the 18th of Henry III.

Sir Roger de Perers lived in the reign of Edward II. and his heirs inherited this manor.

Of this family was Alice Perers, (that being her true name, and not Pearce as she is generally called) the famous mistress and concubine of Edward III. who in his 47th year granted her all the jewels which belonged to Philippa, his late queen, with all her goods and chattels, which were in the possession of Euphemia, wife of sir Walter de Haselacton, and delivered to her by the king's order: she had been one of queen Philippa's maids of honour, and married, it is said, sir Thomas de Nerford, who died in 1371, and in his will styles himself of Holt, and desires to be buried there.

Soon after the death of king Edward, she being obnoxious to the duke of Lancaster, and other great lords, was accused of the statute of maintenance, and was attainted anno 1st of Richard II. in parliament, and her goods forfeited; but in the 3d of the said king, (being then the wife of sir William de Wyndesore) he restored to them divers manors and lands, anno 1380.

The Greshams afterwards possessed it, and sir John Gresham, knt. and alderman of London, bought it of his elder brother, William Gresham, esq. In this capital messuage, or manor-house, their father John Gresham, esq. lived, and here the said sir John and his brother sir Richard (who were lord mayors of London) were born: the deed of sale is dated October 14, 1546, in the 37th of Henry VIII. and the purchase was one hundred and seventy pounds. Sir John converted it into a school-house, endowing it with this manor, and a grove, called Prior's Grove, for thirty free scholars, the master to have a salary

of 30l. per ann. and the usher twenty nobles; leaving the patronage and government of it to the fishmongers company of London.

Sir John Gresham (says the English Traveller) was born at Holt in this county, in 1707, and brought up at the university of Cambridge, from whence he removed to London, and entered into partnership with his brother, sir Richard Gresham, an eminent merchant. He served the honourable office of sheriff of London, during the year his brother was lord mayor, and founded a free school at the place of his nativity, which is under the direction of the company of fishmongers.—He and his brother projected the scheme of building an exchange in London, which was afterwards compleated by sir John, son of sir Richard. He died in 1556.

The 1st year of Richard II. son of that illustrious prince, commonly called the Black Prince, from the colour of his armour, so honoured in the annals of England for his warlike actions, was the year 1378, and the 39th of Henry VIII. that is, the last year of his reign, was the year 1546, a space of one hundred and sixty-eight years: here is an hiatus of the possession and different proprietors of one hundred and sixty-nine years, which serves to demonstrate the uncertainty of proprietors by name or pedigree, in most of the landed estates in this county, and in all England, from what is called possession, time immemorial, to a certain family, or families. Wales may be excepted, for the histories of that principality being extant before Adam, and the language they are recorded in being only known to the inhabitants of that country, it is impossible for a post-diluvian writer to speak of their annals with precision, which may possibly ascertain the right line of descension from the creation of the world down



in Adam, Eve, and paradise, but English records, we are sensible, are not so exact, and that they are deficient, this instance, among a thousand others, is one.

Over the door of the school are the arms of the fishmongers company, and those of sir John, with this inscription: *Founded by Sir [John Gresham, alderman and citizen of London.*

A scholarship in Sidney college, Cambridge, belongs to the school, and a fellowship there to the said company. William Bennet, citizen and fishmonger of London, for 60l. paid to the master and fellows, had a grant from them, to himself, the master and wardens of that company, of a fellowship, to be enjoyed from time to time by such person of the said college who is from this school.

**HALES'S MANOR.** In the 20th of Edward III. William de Hales, Thomas de Grimsby, and William de Norton, held two fees in Holt, Letheringset and Sharrington, of the Nerfords and lord Roos; and in the 25th of that king, sir Stephen de Hales manumitted several villains, or slaves, of this manor: he was a person of great eminence in this county, and taken prisoner by Litster, and the Norfolk rebels, in the reign of Richard II. On his death, it came to his brother Thomas, whose daughter and heir, Elizabeth, brought it by marriage to William Rockwood, esq. of Warham: his son William, by his will dated in 1474, orders it to descend according to his father's settlement, and leaving two daughters, Margaret and Agnes, sir Nicholas Appleyard, of Bracon-ash, enjoyed it on his marriage with Agnes: Roger, his son and heir, died lord in the 20th of Henry VIII. and John his son had livery of it, who in the 2d and 3d of Philip and Mary, conveyed it by fine to sir John Gresham.

After this it came to Thomas Hunt, esq. a soap-boiler in London, who was lord in the 35th of Elizabeth, and Margaret, widow of his son William Hunt, and daughter of George Briggs, of Wiveton, held it.

Thomas Tomlinson, esq. citizen and skinner of London, sold it, with Holt market, to James Hobart, esq. and so was united to the lordship of Holt, Narford, &c.

Hamon de Hempstead lived in the reign of Richard I. and granted a quit-rent of toll in his market of Holt to the canons of Waltham abbey in Essex, and their tenants. Thomas Fitz-Simon gave two hawks to hold his wood here, and in Cley, in peace, in the 7th of king John, and Simon Fitz-Simon, in the 53d of Henry III. had a grant of confirmation of the market, and of free warren here.

In the 3d of Edward I. Hugh de Caly was found to hold the market *in capite*, and paying twenty shillings per ann. and John de Ormesby sued several for not paying the toll due at his market here on Saturday; but in the 2d of Henry V. it is said to have descended from sir William Caly to his two daughters and co-heirs; Agnes married to sir John Harfyke, of Southacre, and Alice to John Clippeby, esq. and sir Roger Harfyke held it.

Richard Dorward, esq. in right of Joan his wife, daughter of sir Roger Harfyke, owned it in the 33d of Henry VI. and by his daughter and heir, Margaret, it came to sir John Wingfield, of Dunham-Magna, and his descendants. Thomas Wingfield, esq. conveyed it, in the 24th of Henry VIII. to the earl of Rutland, and being united to his manor of Roos, came, as there mentioned, to Dr. Briggs.

The priories of Waborne, Hempton, Castleacre, &c. had temporalities in Holt,

On Saturday the 1st of May, 1708, great part of the town was destroyed by a dreadful fire, so fierce that the butchers could not save (as it is said) the meat on their stalls, being market-day.

The church of Holt is a rectory, dedicated to St. Andrew. Before the fire, it had a nave, north and south aisle, a square tower, with a spire so high, as to be a sea-mark: the chancel after this was fitted up for the reception of the parishioners.

On the south wall of the chancel is a mural monument:

*“ Here lyeth the body of Edmund Hobart, Gent. of  
 “ this town, son and heir of James Hobart, Esq. by  
 “ Hannah his wife, descended from an ancient and ho-  
 “ nourable family of that name in this county, that had  
 “ in Henry VII. and James I.’s reign, a learned attor-  
 “ ney-general, and an eminent lord chief justice, the great  
 “ ornaments of it. He married Bridget, daughter of  
 “ Woodhall Street, of Oxfordshire, Gent. by whom he  
 “ had only one daughter, Hannah, sole heiress of his es-  
 “ tate and manors of this town, since married to Dr.  
 “ William Briggs in London, physician to his Majesty’s  
 “ hospitals, by whose appointment this monument was here  
 “ placed. He died February 13, A. D. 1666, in the  
 “ 52d year of his age, after he had escaped the malice of  
 “ the Usurper, who for his loyalty to Charles I. sought  
 “ after his life, and forced him from his paternal seat to  
 “ live in obscurity. but his loyalty kept him stedfast thro’  
 “ the storms of that rebellion, and here at last he found  
 “ rest, and expects a blessed immortality.”*

On the summit the arms of Hobart, sable, an estoil, or, between two flaunces, ermine.

Against

Against the north wall a mural monument ;

*Subjacent reliquæ, spe beatæ resurrectionis, Elizabethæ, filiæ Joh. Ellis de Wymondham, veræ, charæ nec minus piæ conjugis Joh. Newdigate, medici de Holt, quinquies matris liberis, supersunt Edmundus, Maria, et Joh. quæ obt. die septimo Febr. 1710, quarto et quadragesimo ætatis A°.*

On another :

*M. S.—Samuel Butler, nup. de Holt, in agro Norf. pharmacopola, vir pius et ingenij tam alienis quam suis acutus, tot idoneis diversi nominis officijs ; quot vitam suam plurimum spectabilem, et mortem multum effecere desendam, bene de cognatis, amicis et sodalibus, meritus, Deo animam, homini famam, terræ corpus, in spem resurrectionis reliquit A. D. 1697, Junii 19, æt. 74.*

In the church were the arms of the earl Warren—Vaux—Lord Roos.

There is a manor belonging to the rectory, presented by Thomas Bromfield, M. D.

Briggs bears quarterly, gules, three bars gemelle, or, and a canton, sable, in the 1st and 4th quarter, by the name of Briggs, and in the second and third Hobart.

Henry Briggs was buried in the chancel, under a black marble :

*Here lieth interred the body of Henry Briggs, D. D. who was twenty-six years rector of this parish, and chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty George II. He was diligent in his ministerial office, exemplary in piety, a friend*

*to the distressed, and bountiful to the poor. His whole life bespoke him a true Christian, ever chearful and preparing for a happy eternity. Reader, according to thy station, go thou and do likewise.—He died May 31, 1741, aged 61, leaving behind him to lament his loss, his widow, Grace, and four children, William, Hobart, John, and Elizabeth, and one grandchild, Amelia, daughter of his eldest son, who died at Bengal in May 1747.*

This town gave name to the deanry of Holt,

The Rev. Joshua Smith was presented to this rectory by Elizabeth Briggs, his wife, in 1750.

HUNWORTH, was a beruite to the king's manner of Holt, and to it belonged three socmen with sixteen acres, an acre of meadow, one carucate and a mill, valued in king Edward's reign at 40d. at the survey at 11s. and paid 12d. gelt, whoever was lord of it,

It is worthy of our observation here, to consider what advantages the Normans, on the conquest, made of their lands, to what an excessive price and value they raised them, and in so short a space of time: as in the instance here before us, that which produced but 40d. per ann. was raised to 11s. and that in the space of twenty years, and probably much less, all which was done to oppress the tenants of every degree, most of which were the English, and the example set (as here) by the Conqueror himself.

Worth betokens its scite to be where two rivers meet and unite, and Hun probably was a name of one of them, a name frequently met with in this county, &c.\*



Ralph de Hauville had lands here in grand serjeanty, for keeping the king's hawks, in the reign of Richard I.

After this it was possessed by the family of de Povere; and in the 14th of king John a fine was levied between Roger le Povere and Isabella de Stody of thirty acres of land in Ditton, with a mill in Hunworth, called Sherehung, *i. e.* the clear water of the river Hun, held by the service of five shillings per ann. and a pound of pepper, of the priory of Norwich, by which Roger had the mill, and Isabel the land.

Ditton was a place or hamlet near to Hunworth, as it seems. Gerard, prior of Norwich, granted to Hamon, clerk of Stody, land at Ditton.

This land was granted to the church by Ralph Passelew, and confirmed by pope Alexander III. in 1176.

Robert le Povere had a grant of free warren in the 51st of Henry III. and in the 16th of Edward I. Roger le Povere was found to hold here and in Holt a knight's fee of sir John de Vaux. Sir John le Povere, in the 25th of that king, conveyed to Thomas de Briston certain messuages, mills, and lands here and in Stody; and in the following year, by his deed, dated at Stody, to Peter de Briston, parson of Bodham, one acre of land, with the advowson of the church.—These Poveres Mr. Parkin supposes to be the same family with the Perers.

In the 9th of Edward II. Thomas de Briston and Edmund de Stody, were returned to be lords, and Thomas de Briston presented to the church as lord  
in

In 1318, as did John de Stody in 1349 and 1362; but in the year 1378, John de Ludham presented; in 1385 John de Blakeney, and in 1395 Simon Barret, as lords.

For this knowledge we are obliged to the institution books at Norwich, having no other record to assist us, books of inestimable value, great antiquity, well kept and preserved, consisting of above forty volumes in folio,

In 1414 the lady Catherine Braunch presented; and the said lady, relict of sir — Braunch, held it in the 3d of Henry IV. In this family the lordship continued some years; Robert Braunch, esq. presented in 1474, and was living at Stody; and John Braunch, esq. presented by his assigns to the church of Stody in 1534.

Soon after it was in the Bozuns, and John Bozun, esq. presented to the church of Stody, of which town he was lord, and of this, in 1551.

Robert Bozun, esq. his son, inherited it, and conveyed it to sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper, who presented to this church in 1585.

It remained in this family till sir Edmund Bacon, bart. of Garboldisham, the last heir male of the family, sold it to Edmund Britiffe, esq. with Stody. Robert Britiffe, esq. was lord and patron in 1742, and it came to the earl of Buckinghamshire, who married the daughter and heir of Britiffe, as before-mentioned.

Alan, earl of Richmond, had a lordship at the survey,

In the 3d of Henry IV. the heirs of Peter Jacks were found to hold this fee of the lord Mowbray.

Thomas Fincham, by his will, dated March 1, 1550, died lord of this manor; soon after it came to sir Nicholas Bacon, who is said to be lord of the manor of Harthill's, sometime Fincham's, and so was united to the other lordship.

The manor of Letheringsfet extended into this town, Walter Giffard, earl of Bucks, had lands.

The church of Hunworth is dedicated to St. Laurence, and is a rectory.

In the chancel were the arms of Bozun, impaling L'Estrange and Hastings; and of Braunch; also of Briston, Heydon, Ufford, Beke, and Bardolf.

Under a fair grave-stone was buried Edmund Braunch and Ann Calthorpe his wife, with their arms, as Weaver says in his Funeral Monuments.

In 1761 the Rev. John Green was presented by the earl of Buckinghamshire to this rectory, with Stody St. Mary, consolidated May 5, 1762.

**KELLING.** Hugh, earl of Chester, had a grant of a lordship in this village, out of which Osgot, who was lord in king Edward's time, had been ejected.

Ralph held it under the earl Hugh de Albini, who was a Norman lord, and son of the Conqueror's sister. This accounts for the great possessions granted by William I. to the Albini's.

Ralph

Ralph also held a lordship here of earl Hugh, who had invaded twelve free men who were under the protection of king Harold, and lived in Warborne, Salthouse, Kelling, &c.

The lordship of this town extended into Salthouse, and was held by a family who took their name from it, and had the patronage of the church, Sir Robert de Kelling presented in 1266.

Sir Hubert de Kelling was witness to a deed, and lord also of Salthouse, where an account may be seen of that family and its descendants, and was that which Osgot was deprived of.

The family of Avenel presented to this church from 1349 to 1379; and John Wodehouse, esq. in 1422.

ILKETESHLE'S MANOR, was that which Harold's free men abovementioned held, and were ejected, and the Ilketeshales possessed it after Ralph. Sir Gilbert de Ilketeshale was lord of this manor, with that of Hedenham in Norfolk, and of Ilketeshale in Suffolk, from whence they assumed their name; and sir Thomas was his son and heir, as appears from the register of Holme abbey. Gilbert was son and heir of sir Thomas, and had a charter for free warren in Kelling, Salthouse, Hedenham and Ilketeshale, in the 32d of Henry III.

Sir James de Ilketeshale was son of Gilbert, and in the 52d of the aforesaid king, mortgaged for twenty-seven marks and an half of silver to the lady Sarah, prioress of the church of the Holy Cross, of Bungay, lands, from the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, to the Purification following, and if  
the

the money was not then paid, the nuns to have the lands for ever.

In the following year he conveyed an acre of land and the advowson of the church of St. John Baptist, of Ilketeshale, by fine, to the said priory: he married Maud, daughter of Richard de la Rokele, and was father of James de Ilketeshale, who married Aliva, daughter of sir Thomas Weyland, the judge, and released to him, his wife, and his heirs, in the 13th of Edward I. all his right in this lordship, and died about the 18th of the said reign.

Sir James de Ilketeshale had a son, James, who was also a knight, and took to wife Ida, daughter and co-heir of sir Robert de Stafford, knt.

This last sir James, and lady Ida, died in the 15th of Edward III. anno 1341.

Sir Robert, in the said year, confirmed this manor in trust to Robert Gyn, parson of Hedenham.

In the 28th of that king, Philip de Ilketeshale remitted to sir Robert, his brother, all his right in this manor, by deed, dated at Kelling, on Monday next after the feast of Pentecost,

Sir Robert died before the year 1381, and left two sons and four daughters; Thomas, William, &c. and William released all his right in this manor and Hedenham to his elder brother sir Thomas.

In the 4th of Henry IV. December 14, sir Thomas settled this lordship, with all its rents, services, &c. and wreck at sea, on his feoffees, Thomas Astley and John Briston, esqrs. &c. by his will, dated  
at



at Horfeley in Surry in May 1416, wherein he requires his body to be buried in the church of Horfeley All Saints; gives to Ifabel his wife this manor for life, unlefs his daughter fhould marry with the confent of her kinsfolks, then to her on her marriage; to Philip his fon an annuity of twenty fhillings per ann.

It is probable that Philip his fon, and alfo his daughter, died without iffue.

In the 9th of Henry VI. William Deyvill and his wife lady Ifabel, late widow of fir Thomas Ilketeshale, held it; and in the 18th and 38th of that king, the faid lady and Thomas Deyvill, her fon, were bound to Laur. Fitz-Piers, of Barnham Broome, gent. and he to them, in bonds of one hundred pounds, to ftand to the arbitration of John Heydon, &c. about the right of the manors of Kelling and Hedenham.

About this time there were difputes between this lady and the heirs of fir Thomas her late husband, whose four fifters, 1. Joan, married to William de Sharnbourne, efq. 2. Idonea, to ———, whose daughter and heir, Margery, was wife of Laur. Fitz-Piers abovementioned. 3. Margaret, married to Thomas Sieve, of Worstead; and the fourth fifters ——— to Gilbert de Debenham.

In the 31ft of the faid king, the three daughters and co-heirs of Margaret Sieve, enfeoffed John, earl of Oxford, and fir Miles Stapleton, of their right in the fourth part of this manor; and in the 7th of Edward IV. conveyed their rights to Hugh Fenn and Henry Heydon.

In the 15th of that king, October 1475, Hugh Fenn and John Dynn, release all their right to John and Henry Heydon, esqrs. and in the 26th of Henry VIII. Isabel, widow of sir Henry Sharnbourne, and Thomas her son, released all their right to sir John Heydon, by which the whole became vested in the Heydon family, and so remained some time, sir Christopher Heydon presenting to this church in 1603.

Mr. Long, of Baconsthorpe, was lord and patron in 1742 and 1745.

On the decease of Mrs Long, the estate devolved to the Rev. Mr. Girdlestone, and his son Zurishad-dai Girdlestone, esq. is the present lord and patron.

BINHAM PRIORY MANOR. Here was also a lordship belonging to Roger, and held of him by Ralph, out of which Wester, a free man of Guert, brother of king Harold, was ejected.

Roger was also lord of twelve other manors in Norfolk.

The family of Braunch had an interest herein. Sir Peter Braunch, of Gresham, conveyed to the prior of Binham, for twenty-five marks, in the 24th of Henry III. all his estate in Kelling and Salthouse, (except a parcel of land given by him to Salthouse church) with four shillings aid per ann. which his men were used to pay him, yielding to him only the service due to the king.

Sir Nicholas Braunch confirmed this grant by his deed, dated at Frome-Selwood in Somersetshire, in the 14th of Edward II.

William

William son of fir Thomas de Waborne gave them lands in Kelling and Salthouse, with Greenbergh windmill, in the reign of Henry III. and there was an agreement in the 21st of that king between the prior of Morton in Surry, and William de Waborne, of the services due to the prior from William, for lands here given to Binham priory, after which Henry III. confirmed to the priory of Martin all their liberties, which lands enjoyed the said privileges as held of the prior of Martin, and were conveyed to the prior of Binham, by agreement made between Thomas de Waborne and lady Albreda his mother, and the prior.

This Thomas de Waborne conveyed by fine, in the 35th of Henry III. to Richard, prior of Binham, the 4th part of a fee in Kelling and Salthouse, the prior engaging to find Thomas, for life, several pitances of meat, drink, oats, &c.

In the 31st of the said king, Robert son of fir Hubert, of Kelling, gave to Binham priory half a mark rent per ann. out of Greenbergh mill, and sixteen acres of land in Kelling and Salthouse. Peter Stoun, of Kelling and Salthouse, gave rent and lands, as did Roger de Langham.

In the 14th of Edward I. this priory claimed view of frank-pledge, assise of bread and beer, &c.

The priory of Waborne's messuages and lands here were granted to Richard Heydon, in the 37th of Henry VIII. with the portion of the tithe of twenty shillings per ann.

There is an ancient proverb, "As old, as Kelling church."

The

The church is a rectory, dedicated to St. Mary.

The Rev. John Beale was presented in 1745, by the late Mr. John Long of Baconsthorpe.

LANGHAM. William de Beaufoe, bishop of Thetford, was lord in his own right, and held it as a lay-fee at the survey, on the deprivation or death of Guert, brother of king Harold, who was slain with that king at the battle of Hastings, October 14, 1066.

Here were two churches, valued at the survey at twenty pounds. Sixty acres were taken from this manor, and possessed then by Peter de Valoins.

It takes its name from its length, a Long Ham; and after the survey we find this lordship divided into two towns and manors.

LANGHAM MAGNA, Langham Epis, or Langham Regis. Pope Alexander the Third, in 1176, confirmed to John, bishop of Norwich, the rectory of this church. Herbert, the bishop of Norwich, had before this granted a portion of tithe out of it to the prior of Norwich, which was valued at 3*l.* 10*s.* per ann. and John, bishop aforesaid, gave to Ralph Hindolveston, chaplain, or vicar, two parts of the tithes of his demean, with all the small tithes of his hall or palace, saving the monks portion.

In the 6th of Henry III. 1222, Pandulf, bishop elect, gave a fine to have a market here weekly till the king came of age; and Walter the bishop, in the 35th of that king, had a charter of free warren in his demean. The bishop of Norwich, in the 15th of Edward I. claimed the assise, view of frank-pledge,

pledge, a gallows, and a weekly market on Thursday, and it seems he had a castle here.

It remained in the fee till the exchange made between Henry VIII. in his 27th year, and bishop Rugg, of lands and manors, when it came to the crown, and was granted on January 21, in the 2d and 3d of Philip and Mary, to Thomas Gresham, esq. By the marriage of his natural daughter, it came to sir Nathaniel Bacon, knt. second son of sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper, and by his eldest daughter and co-heir, Anne, to sir Roger Townshend, bart. in which family it remains; the lord viscount Townshend is the present lord.

The church is a vicarage, dedicated to St. Andrew, and was anciently a rectory. The bishop of Norwich has the impropriated rectory and the advowson of the vicarage, and the presentation has been in the fee since a vicarage has been settled, anno 1318.

The Rev. Henry Bryant was presented to this vicarage by the late Right Rev. Thomas Hayter, lord bishop of Norwich, in 1759.

Bishop Reynolds, in his lease of this impropriate rectory, reserved twenty pounds per ann. to the vicar. This truly Christian prelate made the same reserve at Thornham and Derlington.

LANGHAM PARVA, was held of the fee of Norwich by the family of de Melton, of Melton-Constable. Jeffrey de Melton, Peter de Melton, or de Constable, his son, and Jeffrey his son, were lords. On the death of Jeffrey, it was, on a division of his estate, in the possession of the Cockfields,  
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and Astleys, by the marriage of two of his sisters and co-heirs.

Sir John de Cockfield presented to the church in 1305 and 1310, and the lady Cecilia de Cockfield in 1322.

Soon after, the interest of the Cockfields was conveyed to the family of Bacon, and sir John Bacon held it in 1340; sir Bartholomew Bacon presented to the church in 1378, and his widow Joan in 1397, and sir Thomas Astley held his part or right herein in the 5th of Richard II..

Sir Bartholomew Bacon's sister and heir brought it by marriage to sir Oliver Calthorpe, and his 2d son, Richard Calthorpe, esq. was lord in 1437, and so it descended to his heirs, as may be seen in Cockthorpe, sir Henry Calthorpe, of Ampton in Suffolk, dying lord of it, and patron in 1637, and James was then his son and heir.

Astley's part remained in the family till sold in the 31st of Elizabeth, by Isaac Astley, esq. to James Calthorpe, esq. of Cockthorpe, who conveyed it to sir Henry Calthorpe, whose descendant James Calthorpe, esq. was lord in 1697, and in that family it now remains.

The church is a rectory, dedicated to St. Mary, and the Rev. Henry Calthorpe was presented to it, with Cockthorpe, consolidated Nov. 13, 1606, and Blakeney and Glanford annexed thereto, Jan. 14, 1743, by his brother James Calthorpe, esq. of Amp-ton near Bury St. Edmund's, in 1743.

LEATHERINGSET.

**LEATHERINGSET, LARINGSET, or LEATHERINGSETT**, called in Doomsday-book Leringasetta, as seated in some meadow lands, on a river probably called the Ler,\* was the lordship of Walter Giffard, earl of Bucks, granted to him by the Conqueror, on the ejection of Oslac, a free man, lord of it in king Edward's time.

Under the earl it was held about the time of the survey by Grimbold, who built a church here, and gave it to his third son Edmund, who was instituted rector. This lord was founder of the family of de Laringset, alias de Bacon. Ranulph was his eldest son, who as the register of Binham priory sets forth, was dangerously wounded at the fairs in this town, and gave to Ralph his brother a moiety of his inheritance. Gilbert de Laringset was son of Ranulph, and had Jordan de Laringset, who presented his brother Hamon, and was married to Isabel, by whom he had Adam, wrote sometimes Adam Fitz-Jordan, and father of Peter, who granted to the priory of Binham lands abutting on those of Roger le Veile, with a moiety of the advowson of the church, about the 20th of Henry III. and by another deed the other moiety.

This Peter, styled de Letheringsset, held the eighth part of a fee in the 52d of Henry III. of the earl of Clare, into which family earl Giffard's estate came by marriage, and was found to have no right of receiving knighthood, having only one hundred shillings rent per ann. To this Peter, Thomas de Ormesby, parson of Stody, conveyed lands here, in Holt, Sharington, &c.

Soon after this Peter died without issue, and the elder branch of that family being extinct, it is proper to observe that Ralph, second son of Grimbald, who had also an interest here, had a son Roger, father of Robert, who assumed the name of Bacon, and is sometimes called Robert Fitz-Roger, a person of great power, and cousin of Jeff. Ridel, bishop of Ely: he was father of Reginald Bacon, who confirmed to Simon Fitz-Simon the homage of Richard.

Richard de Bacon, the son of Reginald, had five sons, the youngest sir Henry Bacon, of Letheringset: to some of their descendents Peter de Letheringset's part most likely came. In the 21st of Edward I. John de Cave recovered a mediety against Henry Bacon; and the 8th of Edward II. the heirs of Thomas Bacon were found to hold this lordship.

In the 22d of Richard II. Thomas Jordan possessed it, and in the 3d of Henry VI. Thomas Jordan died seised of it: one of the same name was lord in the 38th of that king.

In 1458 John Heydon, gent. was lord, and presented to both the moieties. From the Heydons it came to sir Henry Sidney, and after to John Jermy, esq. who presented in 1626, and Robert Jermy, esq. in 1674.

Hammond Ward, esq. lord, conveyed it to Thomas Girdleston.

The prior of Binham presented to a mediety from 1308 to 1422.

The king's manor of Holt extended here. King John, in his second year, confirmed to Roger le Veile,

Veile, of Fishley, lands here to be held by the service of keeping the king's hawks. In the 4th of Edward I. Roger de Perers had lands of the Vauxes. In the reign of Richard II. William Woodrofe died seised of a manor called Harde-Greys, alias la Veile's, held in capite by knight's service.

Le Veile's interest came to Philip Curson of Letheringsfet, alderman of London, by Agnes his second wife, daughter and heir of John le Veile. This Philip was buried in this church in 1502: his son John left a son John, who married Dorothy, daughter of Henry Walpole, esq. of Harpley, and died in 1558.

Thomas Fairfax had a *præcipe* to render to Thomas Cloudesley, gent. and John Fairfax, the manor of la Veile's, in the 12th of James I. anno 1614.

The bishop of Norwich's lordship of Saxlingham also extended here. Thomas de Saxlingham had possessions in the 13th of Richard II.

Sir Henry Sidney afterwards held it, and conveyed it to John Jermy, esq. and in 1715 Nathaniel Burrell was lord and patron, as was John Burrell in 1759.

The church is a rectory, dedicated to St. Andrew, and consists of a nave and two aisles, a round tower or steeple, with three bells.

At the east window of the chancel is a mural monument, with this epitaph: *In this chancel resteth the body of Hammond Ward, of Letheringsfet, Esq. who married Mary, daughter of Sir James Calthorpe, of Cockthorpe, Knt. and by her had issue twelve sons and*

four daughters; he departed this life the 20th of March, 1650; with the arms of Ward impaling Calthorpe.

Another mural monument inscribed to—*Charles Worsley, late rector of Salthouse, descended from an ancient family of the Worsleys of Plat in Lancashire, with Beatrice Claxton, of Booton, his wife, obt. 24 Dec. 1682, A°. æt. 29; and the arms of Worsley impaling Claxton.*

In the church a stone—*To the memory of William Donne, Gent. obt. Nov. 8, 1684.*

In this church were two medieties, each valued at fifteen marks; one was called Adam's mediety, the other Thomas de Chyvaler's; Peter-pence 11d. and Fakenham priory had a portion of tithe valued at two shillings. They were united in 1458, when John Heydon, esq. presented to both.

Jeffrey Ridel, archdeacon of Canterbury, and after bishop of Ely, in 1174 was rector of a moiety in the reign of Henry II. ceded to him by Hamon de Laringfet.

The Rev. John Burrel had this rectory on his own presentation in 1759.

**MELTON-CONSTABLE.** This lordship was granted by the Conqueror to William de Beaufoe, bishop of Thetford, to be held of him as a lay-fee, and in his own right, (with many other) being his lord chancellor, &c. and Roger de Lyons held it of the bishop, with Anschetel the provost.

From this Anschetel the provost, descended the family of de Melton, who according to the Norman custom,







custom, assumed that name from their lordship, and sometimes wrote themselves de Constable, from the office and place that they held under the bishops of Norwich, by whom they had been enfeoffed of it.

The office of constable related as well to affairs of peace, as to military affairs. The Conqueror seems first to have appointed this office: his grand constable, or marshal, was stiled *Princeps Militiæ Domus Regis*, and was hereditary, of whose dignity and authority our statutes and histories afford many proofs, and many lordships were held under the king by virtue of it; and the same was in this family, the office appearing to be hereditary, and by virtue of it held the lordships of Burgh, Langham, Briningham, Briston, Blakeney, West Tofts, East Tuddenham, Melton, &c.

In the reign of Henry II. anno 12, Peter le Constable de Melton held three knights fees and an half of the old feoffment of William, bishop of Norwich, and about 1160 Peter le Constable and Jeffrey his son were witnesses to a confirmation of lands in Dillingham, &c.

Peter Constable de Melton was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, in the 3d, 4th and 5th of king John,

Jeffrey his son, by his deed confirmed to Hugo de —, his serjeant, (*servienti*) the lands late Robert Morgan's,

Also Peter de Melton, *Constabularius*, son of the said Jeffrey, by deed, granted to Clement de Langham, his serjeant, twenty-four acres in Snitterley, and sealed with a man on horseback in armour,

In the 5th of Henry III. Muriel, widow of William de Constable of Melton, feigned herself to be enceinte, and a writ was awarded to the sheriff, to convene her before him, and the keeper of the pleas of the crown to have her examined, which was done accordingly, and she was found not to be with child: in the following year she appears to be the wife of John de Somery, and released with him all her right in the thirds of this town, &c. and Peter granted to them for the life of Muriel, an annuity of sixteen pounds per ann. payable in Windham priory, half yearly, without any charge, by a fine then levied. William aforesaid probably was brother of Peter.

Robert de Scales, and Reginald de Melton gave sixty marks to the said king, in his 21st year, to have the custody of the marriage of the heir of Peter Constable of Melton, according to the fine which they paid to Thomas, bishop of Norwich.

In the 41st of that king, Jeffrey de Burnavill, and Maud his wife, were impleaded to know what right they had in the inheritance of Peter de Melton, who answered, that they claimed nothing but by right of dower, Maud being widow of Jeffrey, son and heir of Peter, and Isabel his wife.

On the death of this Jeffrey, his three sisters were found to be his co-heirs, Isabel, Alice, and Edith.

**ASTLEY'S MANOR.** Sir Thomas Estele, lord Estele, as it was then spelt, had a third part of this town, and of the inheritance of Jeffrey aforesaid, by the marriage of Edith, his third sister and co-heir, descended from Philip de Astley, lord of Astley in the 12th of Henry II. 1166, (which gave  
name

name to the family) and other lordships in Warwickshire, and which his grandfather had been enfeoffed of in the reign of Henry I. as may be seen Dugdale's Baronage and his History of Warwickshire, in his account of the family at large.

This Thomas appears to be a knight in the 26th of Henry III. 1242, and one of the justices for the goal-delivery at Warwick, and took part with the barons in their rebellion in the 47th of that king, and was slain at the battle of Evesham in the 49th of that king, August 4, 1265.

He married two wives, Joan the daughter of Ernald de Bois, a person of great eminence in Leicestershire, according to Dugdale; but as Burton says, Helen daughter and co-heir of Gerard de Camville, lord of Creke in Northamptonshire; and by the said Joan, had Andrew lord Astley, from whom descended the eldest branch of this family in Warwickshire.

By Edith, his second wife, he had Thomas de Astley, Stephen, and Ralph. To Thomas his son he gave, in the 47th of Henry III. 1263, his manor of Hill-Morton, with the advowson of the church in tail, and sealed with a seal of a triangular form; the impress a cinquefoil, which arms they bore in allusion to those of Robert earl of Leicester, &c. of whom they held lordships, only varying the colours according to the custom of that age; Robert bearing in a field, gules, a cinquefoil, ermine, and they bearing the same charge at this time, in a field, azure.

Edith, widow of sir Thomas, married Robert de Holiwell, and afterwards Thomas Peche, who in  
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the 9th of Edward I. seems to have held a court leete here and in other towns in her right.

Thomas de Astley, eldest son of sir Thomas, died without issue in the 13th of Edward I. 1285, his mother Edith then living, who in the following year claimed view of frank-pledge, assize, &c. in this town; and Stephen de Astley, his brother, had a grant of free warren in this town, and East Tuddenham, in the 14th of that king.—In the said year, Thomas son of John de Briston, released to him all his right in the inheritance of Peter le Constable, and in the church of Briston, as one of the heirs of Peter, by a fine levied.

By this it appears, that there were four sisters and co-heirs, and one of them was married to John de Briston, father of this Thomas.

In the 18th of the said king Edward I. Edith de Astley granted by deed, dated at Weddington in Warwickshire, to Stephen her son, all her inheritance in this town, Burgh, Briningham, Langham, Sniterley, East Tuddenham, Wiveton, Glanford, Saxlingham, Sharington, Hindringham, &c. which descended to her on the death of Jeffrey son of Peter le Constable, with the advowson of this town, Burgh St. Mary, Briningham and Rackheath.

This Stephen was living in the 29th of Edward I. 1301, when an agreement was made between him and Benedict, prior of St. Olaves, Herringfleet, Suffolk, when he remitted to the prior the third part of eight marks, annual rent in East Tuddenham, and Tuddenham Fallgate, for the souls of his ancestors.

Stephen

Stephen was living in 1317, and presented then to this church, but died soon after, surviving both his brothers, sir Ralph, the younger, dying in or about the 28th of Edward I.

In the 32d of Edward I. 1304, Nicholas son of sir Andrew de Astley, was impleaded by sir George de Charnels, to keep the agreement made between the said sir George and sir Andrew, father of Nicholas, for the custody of the lands of Thomas son and heir of sir Ralph de Astley, and which sir Andrew had granted to sir George, viz. the manor of Hill-Morton in Warwickshire, and the third part of it which Roefia, widow of sir Ralph, held in dower, when she should happen to die.

It is to be observed, that this lordship came to sir Ralph on the death of his brother Thomas, and so descended to Thomas son of sir Ralph, who was also lord of Melton, &c. on the death of his uncle Stephen.

In 1324, this Thomas presented to the church of Rackheath, and in the following year to that of Melton.

In the 8th of Edward II. 1315, John de Charnels, clerk, was a trustee for Thomas, son of sir Ralph de Astley, knt. and Margaret his wife: she was daughter of sir George de Charnels, lord of Elneſthorpe, in Leicesterſhire.

In the 17th of that king, 1324, there was an indenture between this Thomas de Astley, cousin and heir of Stephen, on one part, and sir John de Gurney, sir Nicholas de Herdwyk, and Joan de Astley, relict of Stephen, on the other part, for founding  
certain

certain chaplains, but were not mentioned. In the 9th of Edward III. 1335, he had a *quietus* from the king, dated April 20, from all military services, and bearing of arms; probably on account of his age, but was living in the 15th of the said king, 1341, and presented to this church, in which year he died, Margaret his widow surviving.

Sir Ralph de Astley was his son and heir, and presented to the church of Melton in 1342.

In the 21st of Edward III. 1347, William de Cantele obliged himself to pay 12d. per ann. for lands in East Tuddenham, to sir Ralph; and in the 31st of that king, sir Ralph confirmed in trust, to sir Thomas de St. Omer, and Henry de Berney, &c. his lordships of Melton and Langham Castle, and all his lands there and in Burgh, &c.

Sir Ralph was living in 1355, and presented to this church, but in 1367 his trustees presented.

About this time he died, leaving Thomas his son and heir.

In the 47th of the aforesaid king, 1368, John Charve, and Henry de Berney, trustees of sir Ralph, conveyed to Thomas and Margaret his wife, the manor of Astley Hall in Langham and Melton, &c.

This Margaret was his first wife, and daughter of — Elmrugge, who bore sable, on a chief, argent, three elm leaves flipt, vert; and in the 5th of Richard II. 1382, being a knight, demised to Ralph Erneys, of Field Dalling, many of his lands for a term of years.

In the 9th of that king, 1386, he had a protection granted him, being then to accompany John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster into Spain, where he died in the 11th of the said king.

On the 3d of May, in the said year, the king granted the custody of all his lands in Hindringham: he settled his estates before his departure out of England, and his will was, that as soon as his death was known in England, his feoffees should pay to Margaret his daughter ten marks; to Joan and Catherine his daughters forty shillings each, and bequeaths lands to Thomas his son; to Catherine his wife the manor of Hill-Morton for life, remainder to Thomas his son.

And in the said year Henry le Spencer, bishop of Norwich, received of Catherine, relict of sir Thomas, eighty-five marks sterling, wherein she was bound for the ward and marriage of Thomas, son and heir of the late sir Thomas.

This Catherine was daughter of sir Roger Bacon, of Baconsthorpe, knt. and mother of Thomas the minor.

In the 18th of Richard II. 1395, Thomas de Astley, son and heir of sir Thomas, granted in trust this manor to sir Robert Carbonel; and after, in the 3d of Henry V. 1416, to sir Simon Felbrigg, sir Robert de Berney, and sir Edmund de Oldhall, this, with other manors, and was living in the year 1422, when he and Isabel his wife presented to this church.

He married two wives; Elizabeth, the first, was daughter of — Dacres, esq. his second was Isabel, daughter

daughter of Jeffrey Oakes, esq. of Shrubland in Suffolk.

By Isabel he had John his son and heir, who, by Elizabeth daughter of sir Edward Witchingham, had two sons, Thomas and Robert, a daughter, Alice, married to John Calthorpe, esq. and a daughter Constantia, to whom he left, at his death, 1475, 40l. his manor of Melton to his executors for two years, to perform his will, and his body to be buried in the church of the Carmes at Blakeney.

Thomas Astley, esq. son and heir, had two wives; Margery daughter of William Lumner, esq. of Mannington in South Erpingham hundred; and Elizabeth daughter of William Clipsby, esq. of Oby in West Flegg.

To this Thomas and his wife, John his father, in the 11th of Edward IV. 1471, granted the manor of Holiwell-hall in Langham, and that of Hindringham Novers.

In the 7th year of Henry VII. May 2, 1492, Thomas Spicer, &c. at the instance of Thomas Astley, esq. of Melton, confirmed to the said Thomas the manors of Langham and Hindringham. By his first wife he had Thomas his eldest son, to whom he gave the manors of Melton, Burgh, and Briningham; and to Ralph his 2d son, the manor of Hindringham: he died in 1500, and was buried in the chancel of the church of the Carmes of Blakeney.

Thomas Astley, esq. his son, enfeoffed in the 22d of Henry VII. 1507, William Eton, &c. of this manor in trust, and married first, Ann daughter of Edward Boughton, esq. of Lawford in Warwickshire,



wickshire, and had by her John, his son and heir; his second wife was Ann or Helen, daughter of Robert Wode, of East Basham, esq. by whom he had also a son, John, who was master of the Jewel-Office. She died in child-bed, and was buried at Blickling.

In the 26th of Henry VIII. January 4, 1535, Thomas Astley, esq. settled on his trustees, for his own use, and after for that of John his son and heir apparent, and Frances his wife, daughter and heir of John Cheney, esq. of Sittingbourn in Kent, the manor of Melton.

Thomas Astley, esq. of Melton, died October 19, 1544, seised of this manor and advowson, and the manors of Burgh, Briningham, Langham, &c. and John was his son and heir, aged 30.†

This John was by Frances aforesaid, and died about the year 1558, (the first year of queen Elizabeth.) In 1557 he presented to this church, and in 1559; Frances his widow presented also in 1564.

Isaac

† Parkin.—By this account of the family, we find a Thomas Astley, esq. of Melton, from 1500 to 1544, who seems to have had three wives, and by each, a son called John: the last, by Frances, succeeded to the estates, but we are not informed at what period the two former deceased. Mr. Parkin gives a note\*, which rather perplexes than explains this passage.

\* “ Thomas Astley, esq. who married Mary, one of the daughters and coheirs of sir Gilbert Talbot, was lord of Astley’s manor in East Tuddenham, &c. and sold it, 1548, to Thomas Wodehouse, esq.”

Isaac Astley, esq. his son, married Mary daughter of Edward Waldgrave, esq. of Boreley in Essex, and presented in 1593; and had by the said Mary, Thomas, his eldest son, and Jacob, who for his many eminent services to Charles I. was created by him lord Astley, of Reading, in Berkshire.

Thomas Astley, esq. married Frances, daughter and co-heir of — Dean, esq. of Tilney in Freebridge Marshland, by whom he had three sons:— Sir Francis, who was high sheriff of Norfolk in 1636, and died in the same year, without issue, leaving Elizabeth his wife, daughter of sir James Altham, in Hertfordshire: he was buried in the Savoy church at London, and his lady remarried to the lord Digby, and after to sir Robert Bernard, serjeant at law.

Sir Isaac, the second son, was also high sheriff of Norfolk, created baronet, January 21, 1641, by Charles I. He took to wife, first, Rachael daughter of Augustine Messinger, esq. of Hackford in Norfolk; and second, Bridget daughter of John Coke, of Holkham, esq. who survived him: he died Dec. 7, 1659, without issue.

Sir Edward, the third son, was high sheriff of Norfolk, and a baronet, and married his cousin, Elizabeth only daughter of Jacob lord Astley, of Reading, who surviving him, married Henry Clifton, esq. of Tostrees in Gallow hundred, by which lady he had sir Jacob Astley, bart. who was many years knight of the shire for the county of Norfolk. Sir Jacob, by his wife Blanch, daughter of sir Philip Wodehouse, of Kimberley, bart. had Jacob his son and heir, who died at Oxford in 1681. Sir Jacob dying August 17, 1729, (the second year of the

the late king George II. of glorious memory) was succeeded in honour and estate by his second son, sir Philip, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of ——— Bransby, esq. of Yarmouth, leaving two sons, Jacob, and Edward, who was a commissioner of the salt office, and died single.

Sir Jacob Astley, bart. eldest son of sir Philip, died January 5, 1760; and by Lucy his first wife, daughter of sir Nicholas L'Estrange, he had two sons, sir Edward, and John, rector of Thornage in this hundred, and a daughter, Lucy, married to Edward Pratt, esq. of Riston in the hundred of Clackclose, now in the commission of the peace at East Dereham,

His second wife was the relict of ——— Page, esq. of Saxthorpe; and his third, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Christopher Bedingfield, esq. of Wighton in North Greenhoe: by these he had no issue.

Sir Edward Astley, the present baronet, married first, Rhoda, daughter of the late sir Francis Blake Delaval, of Seaton Delaval in Northumberland, Knight of the Bath, and representative in parliament for the borough of Andover, and by that lady he had two sons, Jacob and Francis: the former now living, and heir apparent to sir Edward: the second, Francis, was killed fighting bravely in the service of his country, as midshipman on board the *Arethusa* frigate, in an engagement with the *Belle Poule*, a French frigate of forty-four guns; the *Arethusa* was a frigate of thirty-two; but both ships were so shattered, that they seemed to part with one another as by consent. Mr. Francis Astley was unfortunately killed by a chain-shot as he was directing the fire

of a certain number of guns, which he commanded with great spirit and intrepidity. The engagement was off Brest in June 1778: he fell with honour, and died imitating the conduct of the brave admiral his ancestor, sir Ralph Delaval, vice-admiral under Russell, earl of Orford, at the battle of La Hogue.

“How beautiful is death, when earn'd by virtue!

“Who would not be that youth? What pity is it.

“That we can die but once to serve our country!”

Sir Ralph Delaval, vice-admiral of the red at the battle of La Hogue in 1692, burnt the famous Rising Sun of 104 guns, on board of which the French admiral Tourville's flag was flying, and set fire to the *Ambitieux* of 104, and to the *Admirable* of 90 guns.

Sir Edward married secondly, Ann, youngest daughter of Christopher Milles, esq. of Nachington in Kent, near Canterbury, who married the eldest daughter of Richard Warner, esq. of North Elmham: his eldest son, Richard Milles, esq. of North Elmham in this county, is the present member for Canterbury: his grandfather Mr. Warner left no issue male, by which the beautiful seat at Elmham, greatly improved of late years by the present Mr. Milles, devolved to him as eldest son of Mr. Warner's eldest daughter.

Sir Edward has several children by the present lady Astley, the eldest of whom, Edward, is now an ensign in the foot-guards. He was chosen one of the representatives in parliament for this county at the great contested election, March 23, 1768, and again on the sudden dissolution of that parliament in October 1774.

By

By the death of sir Francis Blake Delaval, knight of the Bath, in 1770, Mr. Francis Astley, in right of his mother, daughter of sir Francis, became heir apparent to the estate of Seaton Delaval, near Tynemouth in Northumberland; but this young gentleman being killed at sea in 1778, that very considerable property will remain with sir John Hussey Delaval, bart. who has issue, and Thomas Delaval, esq. not yet married, brothers of sir Francis.

For sir Edward Astley's possessions, in right of lady Lucy, daughter and co-heir of sir Nicholas L'Esrange, bart. of Hunstanton, we refer our readers to Smithdon hundred of this history.

The mansion-house, or hall, of Melton-Constable was built by sir Jacob Astley, grandfather to the late sir Jacob, and has since received many useful and ornamental improvements; particularly the west front. It is situated, says Mr. Parkin, in the middle of a large park, with fine plantations, and ponds well stored with fish.

The chapel, the grand stair-case, the ceilings, and many of the rooms, are highly finished, and the whole, including the offices, is *convenient*. There are a few capital paintings, &c. (of which we will give a catalogue in the Appendix to this hundred) and sir Edward had, some years since, the best collection of prints in the kingdom.

The country round Melton gradually rises for some miles to the house, from the top of which there is an extensive prospect to the east, south, and west: there is a stair-case and door to the roof, which is of lead, and flat.



The park contains about six or seven hundred acres, and is four miles in circumference, paled round, and finely diversified with buildings, wood, and water. The great canal has been very judiciously improved by the ingenious Mr. Browne, whose taste in the disposition of objects in pleasure grounds is equal to any: we are, notwithstanding, of opinion that something more may be done at this fine villa. The temple, menagery, Belle-view, church, stables, boat-house, and porters lodges, are seen to advantage in different points of view as you approach the house from the south. In the menagery lady Astley has a curious collection of birds.

Melton is six miles from Holt, twelve from Dereham, and one hundred and eighteen from London. The village is seated near the rise of the river Bure, which runs by Aylsham, Wroxham, Acle, and with the Yare and Waveny, immerses itself into the British ocean at Yarmouth.

The tower, now called Belle-view, was originally a windmill: it is commodiously fitted up; the apartments and furniture are elegant, and the look-out at top affords a prospect of sea or land twenty-five miles each way.

COCKFIELD'S MANORS. It has been already observed that on the death of Jeffrey de Melton, alias le Constable, son of Peter, his three sisters, Isabel, Alice and Edith, were his co-heirs, between whom this lordship was divided; Edith married sir Thomas de Astley, Isabel married Adam de Cockfield, and Alice married Robert de Cockfield, brother of Adam.

The family of Cockfield seem to descend from a younger son of the noble family of the Veres, earls of Oxford: Alberick de Vere had a younger brother, Roger, who held the lordship of Cockfield, in Suffolk, of the abbots of Bury St. Edmund's immediately after the conquest, and abbot Anselm, who lived in the reign of Henry I. granted the service of Roger to his brother Alberic de Vere, at the king's request; from this town they took their surname.

Adam de Cockfield left a daughter and heir, Nesta, who was lady of Seamere in Suffolk, and married Matthew de Leyham.

In the reign of Richard I. Sampson, abbot of Bury, settled for life on Adam, son of Robert de Cockfield, the manors of Groton and Seamere in Suffolk, and a fine was levied between the said abbot and Adam, in the 7th of that king, of the hundred, and in the 10th of that king a fine was levied between Lucy de Cockfield and Adam her son.

In the 41st of Henry III. a fine was levied between John, son of Robert de Cockfield, and Adam de Cockfield, impediēt of messuages, land, 105s. rent, in Melton, &c. with the advowson of the church of Briston, with all the demeans, homages, services, &c. belonging; and whatever Adam had of the inheritance of his wife Isabel's father, Peter de Melton, all which were released to John and his heirs, to be held of Robert de Cockfield and Alice his wife, for the life of Alice, and after her decease of the chief lord of the fee, with a third part of the lands, tenements, and advowson of churches, which Jeffrey de Burnaville and Maud his wife held in dower of the said inheritance, she being, as it appears, relict of Jeffrey de Melton.

Sir John de Cockfield was at this time one of the justices of the King's Bench, and in the 56th of Henry III. had an annuity of 40*l.* per ann. as one of those justices.

In the 14th of Edward I. John de Cockfield claimed view of frank pledge, and other liberties belonging to their manors, (now united) as belonging to the barony of the fee of Norwich, and William Inge, serjeant at law, and John de Cockfield were, in the 26th of the said reign, appointed justices to enquire after the grievances of the people of England, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Rutland, Northampton, Norfolk and Suffolk, concerning things taken from the churchmen and laity, in wool, hides, leather, corn, beasts, flesh, fish, &c. either for the keeping of the seas, or any other reason, after the war with France, according to the king's promise before his going over into Flanders; and to do all other things according to the form of instructions sent them from the king and his council.

In the 12th of Edward II. trustees settled this manor on John de Cockfield and Margaret his wife, for their lives, remainder on Reginald in fee tail; remainder to John, another son,

This manor took the name from the family who had the manor of Cockfield in Suffolk.

We find sir John de Cockfield to present to the church of Briston in 1305, and Cecilia his relict in 1311 and 1330, who were father and mother of sir John, who married Margaret; and in 1349 he presented to Briston.

John

John Cockfield, esq. was probably his son, and died before the year 1365, when Simon, bishop of Ely, granted an indulgence of forty days to all who on confession of their sins, and saying Ave-Mary and the angelic salutation, for the health of the soul of the said John, buried in the conventual church of Wykes in Essex: he died before sir John his father, and sir Thomas his brother was lord in the 36th of Edward III. and his son, sir Robert de Cockfield, was lord in the 5th of Richard II. 1382.

Sir John de Cockfield, son of sir Robert, kept his first court, in the 4th of Henry V. he married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Foljambe, and died without issue about the 30th of Henry VI. and was then the wife of Ralph Monboucher. After this it came to Agnes, sister and heir of sir John, who brought it by marriage to John Talbys, esq. of Lincolnshire, and so to John Ayscough, esq. of the said county, who sold it to John Windham, esq. in the reign of Henry VI. Sir Thomas Windham died seised of it in 1522: his son Edmund, in the 27th of Henry VIII. held with Thomas Astley, esq. three knights fees and three quarters of the bishop of Norwich, paying castle-guard to Norwich, and was sold by a fine levied in the 34th of the said king to sir William Butts, whose son William was lord, and by the heirefs of this family came to sir Nicholas Bacon, bart. whose son sir Edmund sold it to the Astleys, in which family it now remains.

From the register of Castle-acre we learn several curious particulars relating to the ancient family of de Melton, or Constable,

Alice de Warren in her widowhood, with the consent of her son and heir, sir Jeffrey de Melton,

gave by deed to the monks of Castle-acre the yearly rent of three shillings out of a mill in East Tuddenham; and by another deed confirms the same, willing the monks to remember her, and with the said yearly rent to mend their *towels*.

By her will, in Latin, beginning thus,

“ In the name of the Father, the Son, and the  
 “ Holy Ghost, Amen. This is the testament of  
 “ Alice de Warren—*Imprimis*. I give my body to  
 “ be buried in the church of St. Mary, of the  
 “ monks of Acre, and two of my better sort of  
 “ horses, with a vestment for a priest, and a chalice  
 “ (or a cup) and half a mark rent per ann. for ever  
 “ out of my mill in Tuddenham, &c.”

Sir Jeffrey Constable de Melton, her son and heir, by deed confirmed the above-mentioned grants.

Sir Peter de Melton confirmed also by deed the said grant of his mother Alice, &c. and moreover gave to the said monks the yearly rent of 12d. to be received of Reiner de la Dale of Tuddenham: he also bound himself to pay in performance of his mother's will, to the monks of Castle-acre at Easter, 40d. and at Michaelmas 40d. Dated at Castle-acre the 15th of February, 1228.

By these deeds it appears that the lady Alice was a daughter of the earl Warren, and had by her husband, sir Peter de Melton, sir Jeffrey, who dying without issue, was succeeded by Peter his brother, which Peter was father of Jeffrey, and of his three sisters and co-heirs, amongst whom the lordship of Melton-Constable was divided.

The



The church is an old building, and contained only one aisle, being a single pile, till sir Jacob Astley in 1681 built a neat chapel, with a vault under it of brick.

The tower stands between the church and chancel, and is four-square, with three bells.

In the chancel, on a marble grave-stone,

*Here lyeth interred the bodies of Thomas, Frances, and John Astley, children of Sir Edward Astley, 1645-6.*

*Agnita, daughter of Sir Edward, and Dame Elizabeth his wife, died August 24, 1648.*

On another, in memory of sir Edward Astley, &c.  
*Obt. 15 die Martis, A. D. M.DC LIII. et etat sue XLIX.*

In the said chancel: *Here is interred the body of Isaac Astley, Knt. and Bart. second son of Thomas Astley, of Melton-Constable, Esq. he died without issue the 7th of December, 1659.*

*Edward Astley, third son of Sir Jacob Astley, Knt. and Bart. and Dame Blanch Astley his wife, died January 7, 1672.*

*Here lyeth Elizabeth Astley, daughter of Sir Jacob Astley, Bart. &c. born April 10, died April 22, 1676.*

In the east window of the chancel were the figures of Thomas Astley, esq. and his two wives, Dacres and Oakes, with their arms; and in the said window the arms of Cockfield, of Constable, and of Bacon.

In the chapel or aisle, built by sir Jacob Astley, lies a white marble stone. This sir Jacob Astley died in August, 1729, in extreme old age: he was the third baronet of the family, and was succeeded by his second son, sir Philip, who was sixty years of age and upwards, when he came to the title and estate; being the oldest minor at that time in the kingdom. By the inscription that follows, sir Jacob and his lady, daughter of sir Philip Wodehouse, bart. of Kimberley, seem to have been greatly affected at the loss of the promising youth their eldest son, who lies interred here; and who died prosecuting his studies at Oxford, the 9th of June, 1681, aged eighteen years, seven weeks, and four days.

On another white marble stone—*To Lady Elizabeth Astley, daughter of Lord Reading, and wife of Sir Edward Astley, who died Jan. 2, 1683, aged 65.*

In the church were also the arms of Hacon and Eriston.

The church is a rectory, dedicated to St. Peter.

The Rev. Reppes Browne was presented in 1764 to this rectory, with Burgh Parva, consolidated in 1665, by the present lord and patron, sir Edward Astley, bart.

MORSTON, or MERSTON, or more properly MARSH-TOWN. The bishop of Norwich's manor of Langham extended into this town, and was the principal manor, the patronage of the church being in the fee. In the 15th of Edward I. the bishop claimed, as lord, frank-pledge, a gallows, assise of bread and beer, wreck at sea, &c.

It remained in the fee till granted to the crown by act of parliament, in the 27th of Henry VIII. 1536, on an exchange of lands with that king and the bishop, and was granted by Philip and Mary, Jan. 20, 1554, together with Langham, to Thomas Gresham, esq. and by the marriage of his natural daughter, Ann, came to sir Nathaniel Bacon, knight, second son of sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper of the seal, and by his daughter and co-heir, Ann, to sir Roger Townshend, bart. and in the said family it remains, George lord viscount Townshend being the present lord and patron.

Mary, dutchess of Richmond and Somerset, widow of Henry Fitz-Roy, natural son of Hen. VIII. had an interest here; and by an indenture, dated April 10, 1539, demised and let to Richard Fulmerston, gent. her two fold-courses in Langham and Morston, with her salt-marshes therein.

From these marshes, and its scite by the British ocean or sea, the town derives its name.

It appears that she had the bishop's manors in this town and Langham, and all the demean lands, &c. and before the grant to Gresham, were let to William Cordel, solicitor-general to queen Mary, of infamous memory.

The king's manor of Holt extended also into this village. Guert, a younger brother of king Harold, who was slain in battle with him, had this part.

In the reign of Henry III. Jeffrey le Syre held this of the family of de Vaux, and they of the earl of Albemarle. From the Vauxes it came to the Nerfords

Nerfords and lords Roos, and has been united many years to the bishop's manor.

Roger Bigot had also at the survey a small fee, which Turald held under Roger. This has been many years united to the capital manor.

The church is a rectory, dedicated to All Saints, and the presentation remained with the bishops of Norwich till 1554.

The Rev. Arthur Branthwayte, brother of Miles Branthwayte, esq. of Norwich, and rector of Hethel in Humbleyard, was presented to this rectory, consolidated with Stiffkey, in 1769 by lord viscount Townshend.

**SALTHOUSE.** This town, though now in the hundred of Holt, was a member or part of the hundred of North Erpingham, at the grand survey, and is placed therein, where we find this account of it; that it was then the lordship of William de Scohies, or de Escois, and of Seiar Bar in king Edward's time, and it was measured in his other manor of Saxlingham.

William de Scohies sold this, with many other lordships, to Walter Giffard, earl of Buckingham; and by an heiress of that family, it came to the ancestor of the earls of Clare, who were the capital lords of it.

The family of de Kelling who held the principal lordship of Kelling under Hugh, earl of Chester, (and which extended into Salthouse) held that also, and so were patrons of the churches belonging to the said towns.

In

In the 34th of Henry III. it appears by a fine then levied, that Aunger de Rising, married Agnes, widow of sir Hubert de Kelling, and held in her right the third part of the manors of Salhouse and Kelling, and that Robert, son of sir Hubert, had two parts, and they agreed to present alternately to the churches, Agnes to have the first turn: and in the 52d of that king, Roger de Colvile, sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, received of Robert, for *not* being a knight, twenty shillings.

In the 15th of Edward I. Hubert de Kelling claimed view of frank-pledge, a gallows, &c. in the said towns, &c. and held three quarters of a fee of John Hastings, and he of the earl of Gloucester and Clare. By Alice his wife he had sir Robert de Kelling, who by Lecia his wife had a son Robert.

Robert, son and heir of sir Robert, had two daughters and co-heirs; Maud, married to sir Richard Harcourt, and Joan to Walter de Holiwell, to whom he grants the aforesaid manors, in the 31st of that reign; and in the 13th of Edward II. sir Robert released to sir Walter Holiwell, all his part, to hold to them as long as William, father of sir Walter, should live, for his support, excepting for ever the right of presentation to the churches of Salhouse and Kelling.

The Holiwells were a family of great antiquity in Bedfordshire. Among the pleadings in Edward the First's reign, Simon de Holiwell was possessed of lands in Holiwell in the said county.

Sir Walter aforesaid was afterwards knighted, and died about the 15th of Edward III.

Joan



Joan his widow, in the following year, 1342, by her deed, dated at Gamlingay in Cambridgefhire, on the feaft of St. Margaret the virgin, fold all her intereft in Salthoufe and Kelling manors, with the advowfons, to fir John Avenel, knt.

This fir John married Jane, daughter and heir of fir Walter Holiwell, and in the 20th of Edward III. was found to hold three quarters of a fee of the heirs of Haftings, who held of the earl of Gloucefter: he was alfo lord of the manor of Avenel in Gamlingay, and fon of William Avenel, marfhall of the houfehold to the king of Scotland.

Edward III. in his 21ft year, by letters patent, dated at Calais, July 20, 1347, granted to him free warren in all his demean lands in thefe towns.

Sir John dying in Britanny, in the 33d of the faid king, left John his fon and heir, and being a knight, attended John duke of Lancafter, king of Caftile and Leon, into Spain, and 'tis probable died in that expedition, and bore for his arms, argent, 2 fefs between fix annulets, gules.

About the 10th of Richard II. John de Bokenham, bifhop of Lincoln, conveyed by fine, as a trustee, to Robert de Avenel, fon of fir John, and to Julian his wife, daughter of fir Robert Belknap, chief juftice of the Common Pleas, thefe manors and advowfons, with thofe of Holiwell in Bedfordfhire, &c.

In the 12th of the faid king, the faid bifhop made a leafe for fifteen years of the manors of Salthoufe and Kelling, to fir Robert Belknap, and confirmed the manors to Robert Avenel and Julian his wife, and their heirs,

It is proper to observe here, that in this year sir Robert Belknap was banished into Ireland, and the king had entered on these two lordships.

Julian afore said, on the death of Robert Avenel, re-married Nicholas Kymbell, esq. of Bedfordshire; but it appears that she had by Avenel a daughter and heir, Alice, who married John Fastolf, of Fishley in Walsham hundred, esq. by whom she had also a daughter and heir, Alice, who married Edward Witchingham, of Fishley and Upton, esq.

In the 3d of Henry IV. Nicholas Kymbell and Julian his wife, held a quarter of a fee in Salthouse and Kelling, of the earl of March. In the 5th of Henry V. they, by deed, demise to certain feoffees, the said manors and advowsons, with wreck at sea, &c.

In the 28th of Henry VI. Edmund Witchingham confirmed his manor here to sir Henry Inglos, &c. and sir Henry grants his lordship by will, in 1451, to the lady Ilketeshale for life.

After many possessors too tedious to mention, and many disputes at law, this lordship came to the Heydons.

In the 13th of Henry VII. an exchange was made of the manor of Witchingham (as then called) between sir Henry Heydon and William Bardwell, esq. for that of Drayton-hall in Scarning and Dillington, which was afterwards confirmed by the heirs of Bardwell.

It appears that great disputes arose notwithstanding this settlement: sir Edward Belknap, knt. cousin and

and heir to sir Robert who was attainted, (being restored in blood and possessions as heir to him, in the parliament holden on February 1, 1515, in the 6th of Henry VIII.) claimed right and title to these manors, and to four lordships in Kent, and John Heydon, esq. was obliged to purchase Salhouse and Kelling of sir Edmund, June 13, 1516.

From the Heydons it came to Thomas Croft, esq. of Sheringham, who in the 35th of Elizabeth, mortgaged this manor called Bardwell's, in Salhouse and Kelling, with the manor of Ilketeshale in Kelling, to Thomas Thetford, esq. with all the rents, services, fold-courses, &c. clear of all incumbrances done by him, sir William Heydon.

Lady Sidney presented in 1613.

In 1745 John Long, esq. was lord and patron.

Zurifhaddai Girdlestone, esq. of Baconsthorpe is now lord and patron.

The present church was built by sir Henry Heydon in the beginning of the reign of Henry VII. and is a rectory, dedicated to St. Nicholas.

The Rev. John Beale was presented to this rectory by the late Mr. John Long in 1742.

**SAXLINGHAM.** Here were several lordships belonging to this town. William Beaufoe, bishop of Thetford, held at the survey a manor belonging to his see, which Aylmar the bishop of Elmham held in the time of the Confessor, valued in his lordship of Thornage, to which this was a beruite.

The

\* The aforefaid biſhop had alſo another manor in this town, in his own right, as a lay-fee, which two freemen held under king Harold.

Theſe two lordſhips, though now accounted as lying in the hundred of Holt, are in Doomsday-book mentioned as being in the hundred of Gallow.

In the 14th of Edward I. Roger de Saxlingham and Simon de Novers were lords and patrons of the church.

Sir Robert de Novers preſented to this church in 1329, and John de Saxlingham in 1343, each lord having an alternate preſentation.

In the 24th of Edward III. John de Novers grants to truſtees his manor of Iteringham, lands, &c. in Elmham, Swanton and Briningham, with the reverſion of Saxlingham, Swanton, and Thwayte manors, which Alice his mother held for life.

Sir Stephen de Hales preſented in 1383, and Robert Plomley in 1413, in right of Saxlingham's lordſhip.

Sir William Oldhall preſented, on account of his manor of Novers, in 1437; and Agnes Lynaker, of Brampton in Derbyſhire, in 1443, as lady of Saxlingham lordſhip.

Sir William Oldhall in 1446, and John Lynaker in 1474.

This manor of Novers was after in John Bertram, gent. who by his will, dated July 15, 1462, bequeaths his body to be buried in the chancel of this church,

near to his first wife, and appoints his sons, Thomas and John, executors; to his wife ten marks per ann. out of his manor of Novers for life; to Thomas his son this lordship in tail male, with that of Gunthorpe; to John the manor of Flitcham for life, or till he should be promoted to a higher ecclesiastical degree; then that manor to go to the priory of Walsingham.

Thomas Bertram his son was lord, and living in 1488, but in 1478 John Allen, gent. presented: in 1506 John Heydon, esq. and in 1509 Robert Lynaker, esq.

Soon after this both manors were united, and in the Heydon family; and in the 33d of Elizabeth, Thomas Croft, esq. and Thomas Oxburgh, esq. had a *præcipe* to deliver the manors of Saxlingham, Novers or Bertram's, with that of Lynaker's, to Henry Sidney, of Walsingham, esq. with those of Letheringset and Hunworth; from sir Henry Sidney, this united manor came to Thomas Jermy, esq.

Sir Francis Guybon was lord in 1696, and his son and heir sold it to Richard Warner, esq. of Elmham, about the year 1715, and was lord and patron; on whose death it came to Elizabeth his daughter and co-heir, relict of Paul Jodrell, esq. attorney-general to Frederick, prince of Wales, father of the present king.

The manor-house stands a little towards the south of the church, and seems to have been built by John Heydon, who married a daughter of the lord Willoughby.



Over the porch of it are the arms of Heydon, also Heydon impaling Ufford, and Willoughby; Heydon impaling Drury.

In the great parlour, Heydon impaling Drury; Heydon impaling Carew of Cornwall; Heydon, &c. impaling Wodehouse, of Waxham; Heydon, &c. impaling Rivet; Heydon impaling Crane of Suffolk. On the top of the house is a place to take a view of the country.

Peter lord Valoins had a lordship which Theodorick, a free man, held before, and placed under Gallow hundred.

In the reign of Henry I.<sup>st</sup> on the foundation of Binham priory, Tire, a knight of his enfeoffed of this manor, gave two parts of his tithes to that priory.

About the 3d of Henry III. Agnes de Ratlesden held in this town, Dalling, Gueftwick and Ryburgh Parva, two knights fees of David Cumin, descended from the lord Valoins.

Roger Atte-Crofs and his parceners held it in the 3d of Henry IV.

The abböt of Savigny in France had also a lordship in the 41st of Henry III.

Henry VI. in his 7th year, June 27, granted it to sir Robert Dudley, afterwards earl of Leicester. After this time it was united to the lordship of Novers.

The church is a rectory, dedicated to St. Margaret.

It is a small pile covered with lead, and has a little tower.

In the area of the chancel, covered also with lead, is a very curious monument, erected by sir Christopher Heydon, for his lady Mirabel, with her effigy kneeling under an arch, and over her a pyramid rises near the height of the chancel, adorned with many hieroglyphical figures, after the manner and taste of the Egyptians: a large account and description of it may be seen in the account of the Heydon family in Baconsthorpe in the hundred of South Erpingham.

In the east window of the chancel were the arms of Heydon impaling Drury; Heydon impaling Carew, and Bacon.

Those of Boleyn—Boleyn impaling lord Hoo and St. Omer; and St. Leger in an escutcheon of pretence.

The present rector is the Rev. Richard Eglinton, presented in 1758 by Mrs. Elizabeth Jodrell, of Bayfield, widow, to this rectory, with Sharnington, consolidated Oct. 4, 1748.

The portion of the priory of Binham was granted to Thomas Paston, esq. Nov. 15, 1542, in the 33d of Henry VIII.

SHARNINGTON, was a beruite belonging to the Conqueror's manor of Fakenham, held by king Harold at his death.

The Conqueror had also eight socmen here, and six borderers belonging to his manor of Holt.

In

In the 3d of Henry III. Hamon Fitz-Peter was petent, and Gregory de Sharnington deforciant, in a fine of lands in this town: and in the 12th of that king, Peter de Sharnington conveyed lands to Oliva, and it appears that these lordships were in this reign in the earls of Clare, who were the capital lords.

Peter de Letheringsfet held here, in Cley, Holt, &c. a fee in the 16th of Edward I. and John de Broughton, in the 18th of Edward II. the fourth part of a fee of the honor of Clare, and in 1323 presented to this church, and in 1327 as lord of Sharnington; and Robert de Broughton presented in 1361.

Soon after this William Daubeney was lord, and presented in 1364.

In the 5th of Richard II. Edmund de Mortimer earl of March was the capital lord, and had the lete, and Roger his son and heir was lord in the 22d of that king; and in 1389, and 1394, William Daubeney presented, and in the 3d of Henry IV. held a quarter of a fee of the earl of March, as did Thomas Hales lands of the manor of Holt; Robert Mey was also found to hold lands by knight's service in the 3d of Henry VI. of Edmund earl of March.

William Daubeney, esq. of Sharnington, was lord in 1433 and 1474.

Thomas Daubeney, esq. his son and heir, married Ann, daughter of Robert Warner, and dying in 1527 was buried in the chancel of this church.

Henry his son presented as lord in 1533, and was living in 1554: he married —, daughter of Thomas Lumnor, of Mannington, by whom he had

a son, Giles, who died without issue, and Christopher, who was lord and presented in 1565.

After this it came to the Hunts, and in 1601 William Hunt was lord, and presented.

On an inquisition taken of lunacy, on Sept. 20, in the 20th of Charles I. it was found that Margaret, daughter of George Briggs, and widow of William Hunt, son and heir of sir Thomas Hunt, was a lunatic, and seised for life of the manors of Sharington, Holt-Hales. Gueft, Witchingham, &c. and Thomas Hunt, gent. was her son and heir, and married Ann, daughter of John Sherwood, M. D. From the Hunts it was conveyed to Mr. Newman, whose son and heir William Newman, esq. was lord, and high sheriff of Norfolk, in 1702, and patron of the church, from whom it came to the late Richard Warner, esq. of Elmham.

The earl of Richmond's manor of Bale extended into this town. Thomas, son of Gilbert de Hindringham, held it in the 10th of Edward I. William Daubeney in the reign of Hen. VI. and Edw. IV.

The church is a rectory, dedicated to All Saints, and was consolidated with Saxlingham, Oct. 4, 1748.

In 1758, the Rev. Richard Eglinton was presented to this rectory by Mrs. Jodrell, and is the present rector.

Mr. John Daubeney, of Castor by Yarmouth, was buried in this church in 1469, and Richard Holditch of Sharington in 1526.

STODY.

**STODY.** Part of this town belonged to the king's manor of Holt.

The family of de Pever held this in the reign of king John, with the family of de Stody, together with the king's lordship in Hunworth.

The principal lordship belonged to Ralph, brother of Ilgar, out of which a freeman of Harold's had been expelled, and Ro. held it of Ralph, when half a caracute in Letheringset was valued with this manor.

The town takes its name from *Stow*, a dwelling, and *Eia*, by the water.\*

This lordship, with that of Edgefield, seems to have been soon after in the family of de Edgefield, lord of Edgefield. Peter de Edgefield left a daughter and heir, Lætitia, who brought it by marriage to sir Peter de Rosceline, who conveyed it by fine in the 12th of Henry III. to Roger le Povere, by the service of three parts of a fee, then released to Roger and his heirs.

John de Povere, in the said reign, held here and in Hunworth one fee of Robert Fitz-Roger; and in the 51st of that king, Robert le Povere of Stody had a charter for free warren in all his demean lands in this town, Hunworth, Letheringset, Briston, Frettenham, Belaugh, and Attlebridge. Sir John le Povere was lord in the 30th of Edward I. and in 1316 Peter le Povere, of Letheringset, presented to this church.

In the 6th of Edward III. sir Edmund de Sotterley, and Joan his wife, settled on Roger his son this

G 4

lordship

\* Parkin.



lordship; and in the 17th of that reign, the said Roger granted the whole manor of Uggeshale in Suffolk on the lady Joan his mother for life, provided she claimed no dower in the manors of Stody, and Satterley in Suffolk; and Roger presented to this church in 1344: and soon after, in the said year, John de Stody, citizen of London, presented; he likewise presented in 1349 and 1374 to this advowson, which William le Povere conveyed to him in 1344.

In the 28th of Edward III. he being then a knight, by deed dated at Stody, manumised John Hanes, Alice and Margery, daughters of Ralph, and granted to them all their goods and chattels whatsoever. Stowe says his arms were, ermine, a cross ingrailed sable, charged with a leopard's head.—He was sheriff of London in 1352, and lord mayor in 1357, and free of the Vintner's company: he gave to them all the quadrant where the Vintner's hall now is built, with tenements round about, from the lane yet called Stody's lane, to the lane called Anchor-lane, where are founded thirteen houses for thirteen poor people, which hitherto are there kept of charity rent free. This was probably his own house that he lived in in the Vintry. He was buried in the new chapel on the north side of the church of St. Martin's Vintry: he gave many legacies to pious uses, and released to all of his family living in Norfolk, all debts, &c. except their rents, By Joan his lady he had several children, William, Thomas and John; Idonea, a daughter, married to sir Nicholas Brember, lord mayor of London in 1377; Joan and Eleanor, one of these seems to have married John de Birlingham, whom he calls his son.

Besides

Besides this lordship held by sir John Stody, in the 20th of Edward III. several other possessions were held in this town.

In 1381 and 1393 John de Blakeney presented as lord. In 1403 John Clere, and sir Simon Felbrig in 1422, as a trustee of the will of lady Catherine Braunch, relict of sir John Braunch; by sir John she left three sons; sir Philip Braunch, to whom she gave a salt cote at Fleet in Lincolnshire; to William, the manor of Wiggenhall St. German; to John this lordship of Stody, which lordship, with that of Hunworth, she held in the 3d of Henry IV. by a quarter of a fee, and in 1430 the said John Braunch, esq. presented to this church.

Ralph Lampet, esq. in right of Margaret his wife, daughter of John Braunch, esq. presented in 1440 and 1446; but in 1471 Robert Braunch, esq. was lord and patron. Jane Braunch, widow of the said Robert, died in 1505, and was buried in the chancel of this church: by her late husband, she had Agnes, married to Robert Kebyll.

John Braunch inherited it as heir, and was lord and patron in 1534: in the 28th of Henry VIII. he conveyed it by fine to John Bozun, esq. with the manors of Taverham and Briningham Braunch's.

Robert Bozun, of Stody, esq. by deed dated September 20, 1572, in the 14th of Elizabeth, sold it to sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper: in this family it remained till sir Edmund Bacon, bart. sold it to Edmund Britiffe, esq. who was lord and patron in 1742, by whose daughter and heir it came to the earl of Buckinghamshire.

The church of Stody is a rectory, dedicated to St. Mary, and was consolidated with Hunworth May 5, 1762.

On a grave-stone in the chancel were the arms of Braunch impaling Calthorpe: *In memory of Edmund Braunch, and Ann Calthorpe.*

In the windows, Braunch impaling Winter—Bozun impaling Carville—Bozun impaling L'Estrange—impaling Winter—gules, a cross moline, argent, bore by the lord Willoughby.

The present rector is the Rev. John Green, presented by the earl of Buckinghamshire in 1761 to this rectory with Hunworth.

SWANTON-NOVERS, vulgarly called Hungry Swanton. This lordship was held at the survey by William Beaufoe, bishop of Thetford, in right of his fee, and by Aylmar, bishop of Elmham, in king Edward's reign, part of which appertained to Hindolveston.

The family of de Nuiers, or Novers, were very early enfeoffed of it, and possessed it under the bishops of Norwich. Ralph de Novers was living in the reign of Henry II.

Simon de Novers was living in the 35th of Henry III. and in the 45th was found to hold of William de Calthorpe half a fee, they of the lord Bardolph, and the lord of the bishop of Norwich.

By the roll of the honour of Wormegay, we find that sir Robert de Novers held here (then called Hungry-Swanton) a manor, and the advowson of the church,

church, and presented to it in 1327, being then a knight, as Alice his lady did in 1334.

William de Kerdistone and Margaret de Saxlingham held lands of lady Alice Novers in the 20th of Edward III.

John de Novers, son of sir Robert and lady Alice, presented in 1353 and 1361; and in 1383 and 1389 sir Stephen Hales, whose widow, Joan, held in the 3d of Henry IV. half a fee of the bishop of Norwich.

The prior of Walsingham presented to this church from 1417 to 1538.

In the 20th of Henry VI. William de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, released to sir Thomas de Kerdistone all his right in this part or fee, which formerly belonged to the Kerdistones; and in the 24th of that king, it was settled by fine on sir Thomas, in tail, remainder to the earl of Suffolk, in tail.

On the dissolution, the manor of Swanton-Novers was granted, Dec. 2, 1540, in the 31st of Henry VIII. to sir Richard Southwell, with messuages, lands, &c. in Briningham, Briston, Edgefield, Sharington, Gunthorpe, and Berney, and the manors of East-Walton, Wendling, Wood-Norton, and Kerdistone; and the said sir Richard, in the 34th of that king, re-granted it to him, on an exchange for other lands, when the king granted it, December 11, in the said year, 1543, to the dean and chapter of Christ-Church in Oxford, the master and fellows of which first presented in 1580, and are now the lords and patrons.

The

The church is a rectory, dedicated to St. Edmund, the Saxon king and martyr, and was consolidated with Wood-Norton All-Saints, June 9, 1738.

Swanton-Novers is in the deanry of Sparham, and is the only parish in this hundred which does not belong to the deanry of Holt.

The Rev. Edward Whitwell was presented to this rectory, with Wood-Norton, in 1750, by the dean and chapter of Christ-Church, Oxford.

THORNAGE, William Beaufoe was lord at the survey, and held it in right of his church or fee, then at Thetford; and Aylmar bishop of Elmham possessed it, by the same right, in king Edward's reign, as a manor,

Brinton, Saxlingham, Beckham, were beruites belonging to it, and valued with it; and there was a church endowed with thirty-two acres, valued at 32d.

In the 35th of Henry III. 1251, Walter bishop of Norwich, lord of it, had a charter of free warren; and in the 15th of Edward I. 1287, the bishop claimed view of frank-pledge, assize of bread and beer, &c. and a gallows.

It remained in the fee till the exchange of land made in in the 27th of Henry VIII. 1536, between the king and the bishop of Norwich, and was granted July 1, by that king, in 1537, with the advowson, to William Butts, M. D. his chief physician, in which family it continued till Ann, only daughter and heir of Edmund Butts, esq. brought it by marriage to sir Nicholas Bacon, bart. son and heir



of sir Nicholas, lord keeper of the great seal, and so remained in that family till sold by sir Edmund Bacon, bart. to sir Jacob Astley, bart. of Melton, about 1710, whose grandson, sir Jacob Astley, bart. died lord and patron.

It is now in possession of sir Edward Astley, bart. and his brother, the Rev. John Astley, is the present rector of this parish, presented in the year 1758, by his father, the late sir Jacob. The church is a rectory, consolidated with Brinton July 31, 1759.

This village is pleasantly situated on the great road leading from Holt, two miles, to Dereham sixteen, and London one hundred and twenty-two.

Thomas le Freeman aliened an acre, with a messuage in Brinton, and a messuage with thirty-eight acres of land and five of pasture in this town, to the parson of Brinton, in the 6th of Edward II. 1313.

On the north side of the chancel is a tomb—*In memory of Anne, daughter of George Waldegrave, Esq; of Smalbridge in Suffolk, who married first, Henry Buers, Esq; of Acton in Suffolk; and 2dly Sir Clement Heigham, who died April 21, 1559, etat. suæ, lxxxiii.*

By the tomb it appears that she had three sons and five daughters. On it are the arms of Buers, impaling Waldegrave, and Heigham impaling Waldegrave.

On the south side, a tomb for sir William Butts, with his effigy in armour, kneeling, his helmet at his

his feet, and his lady by him on her knees, with their arms, Butts impaling Buers.

WABORNE, WAYBORNE, or WABURNE; called in Doomsday-Book Wabruna. Hugh de Abrincis, a Norman lord, the Conqueror's sister's son, created by him earl of Chester, had a grant of this lordship, which was held by Hacon, son of Swain, eldest son of earl Godwin, and elder brother of king Harold, and Ralph was enfeoffed of it under earl Hugh; besides which, he had invaded or seized on the properties of twelve freemen under Harold.

It seems to take its name from Wa, and Bruna, Wy or Wa, is an old British name, often used for a river or brook.\*

Ralph, who was enfeoffed of this lordship by earl Hugh, held also several lordships under him in Cheshire, and bore the name of Meyngaryn, Meinil-Waring, or Manwaring, whose great grandson, sir Ralph Manwaring, was chief justice of Cheshire in the reign of king John, lord of this town, and founder of the priory of Waborne, and by Amicia his wife, a natural daughter of Hugh Kivileoc, earl of Chester, this sir Ralph had a son, William, as appears from the register of Binham priory, and was living in the 21st of Henry III.

Ralph de Meyngaryn had two parts of a fee, and Thomas de Waborne a third part in this town, in the reign of Henry III.

In the 46th of the said king, sir Waryn de Menwaryn held the manor of Waborne by the service of one fee, had view of frank-pledge, wreck at sea,  
free

\* Parkin,

free warren, the trial and judgment of thieves taken, and their goods, in his fee, and all privileges as a member of the honor of Chester, and died seised of it in the 18th of Edward I. 1290, leaving three daughters and co-heirs; Joan, Margaret, and Maud, the lordship then valued with three water-mills, &c. at 19l. per ann.

After this, the family of Trussells, of Coblesden in Staffordshire, held it, by the marriage of Maud, a daughter and co-heir of sir Waryn de Meynwaryn, with William Trussell, esq. about the 30th of Edward I. by whom he had three sons; sir John Trussell, the eldest, who died without issue, William, and Waryn.

Maud, his widow, in the 9th of Edward II. was lady of this manor; and in the 12th of that king, was the wife of Oliver de Bourdeaux, who with Maud his wife, in the 14th of the said reign, had a grant of a market and a fair in this town. In the 19th of Edward II. she settled lands and tenements in Eton in Bucks, and New-Windsor in Berkshire, on Oliver and herself in fee tail; remainder to William and to Waryn, her sons, in like manner.

This family had also considerable possessions in Northamptonshire and Salop.

In the 20th of Edward III. sir Oliver de Bourdeaux held the lordship of Waborne.

Sir William, the second son, was lord of Shottesbrook in Berks, which was held by service of a pair of gilt spurs to the castle of Windsor yearly, and founded the college and chauntry of Shottesbrook, in 1337.

Sir William Trussell, grandson of Warine, was lord of this town, Shottesbrook, &c. in the 32d of Henry VI. and father of sir Thomas Trussell, by Margery, daughter of sir John Ludlow, who was lord of Waborne in the 5th of Edw. IV. 1465.

Sir Thomas left by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John de Burleigh, esq. sir William Trussell, who died lord in the 20th of that reign. His son sir Edward Trussell, the last heir male of this family, married Margaret, daughter of sir John Dun, knt. and had by her Elizabeth, his sole daughter and heir, dying in the 15th of Henry VII. anno 1500.

George Grey, earl of Kent, gave 400 marks for the wardship and lands of this Elizabeth, a minor, and by his will appointed that she should be married to his son, sir Henry Grey, of Wrest-house in Bedfordshire, a younger son, by his second wife, lady Catherine, daughter of the earl of Pembroke, at their lawful years of marriage; leaving her with the said lady before his death for that purpose: but after his death, Richard earl of Kent, his eldest son, by lady Ann his first wife, took away the said Elizabeth by force from the countess Catherine, his mother-in-law, at Harold in Bedfordshire, which she held in jointure, and gave her again freely to king Henry VII. her lands being worth one thousand marks per ann. and the king sold her wardship again for two thousand marks to John de Vere earl of Oxford, who married her, and was lord of Waborne, &c. in her right.—This sort of treatment would be highly, and very deservedly, resented by the lady heiresses of the present age.

In the 22d of Henry VII. inquisitions were awarded into Norfolk, Suffolk, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire,

tonshire, Shropshire, Essex, and Cheshire, to enquire what lands came to the king's hands on the deaths of sir William Trussell, sir Edward Trussell, his son and heir, and John Trussell, esq. his son and heir, and remained in his hands on account of the minority of the said John Trussell, esq. who died in the aforesaid year; and some accounts say, that on April 29, in that year, the king granted the custody and marriage of Elizabeth Trussell to John, earl of Oxford, on the condition of paying 387l. per ann. to the crown during her minority. On the death of this earl, in the 31st of Henry VIII. 1540, this lordship of Waborne was valued at 27l. 18s. per ann.

In this family it continued till the 16th of Elizabeth, when a recovery of it was suffered by Edward earl of Oxford, to John lord Darcy, &c.

After this it was possessed by sir Edward Clere, knt. of Blickling, who was lord in the 22d of the said queen, and sold by him to sir Henry Hobart, attorney-general, whose son and heir sir John Hobart, bart. settled it Nov. 1, 1642, in the 18th of Charles I. on Philippa, his daughter and co-heir, afterwards married to his nephew, sir Henry Hobart. bart.

Sir Thomas de Waborne lived in the time of king John, and had a lordship in this town in the 21st of Henry III. William de Waborne, his son, leased to the prior of Binham all his lands, except what Richard de Grey held of his step-mother, the lady Agnes, for thirty years, and gave lands to the said prior.

In the reign of Henry III. Luke de Briningham held here, and in Kelling, the sixth part of a fee of



the heirs of Meyngaryn: and in the 9th of Edw. I. John de Briningham settled on Alice, wife of John de Waborne, lands by fine: and William de Waborne held a lordship in the 9th of Edward II.

In the 3d of Henry IV. sir William Clopton, knt. held half a fee of the honour of Chester in this town, in right of his wife Frances, daughter of sir William Trussell, and widow of sir Robert de Sall.

The church of Waborne is dedicated to All Saints, and was appropriated to the priory of Waborne, valued at thirty marks: the prior of Westacre had a portion of 'tithe valued at eight shillings.

The abbey of St. Severus in Normandy, founded, as is said, by Hugh earl of Chester, a portion of two marks.—Peter-pence 18d.

At the dissolution this rectory was granted with the priory to John Heydon, esq. and is an appropriation served by a stipendiary curate.

The priory in this town was for canons of the order of St. Austin, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and All Saints. Sir Ralph Meynwaryn, of Cheshire, is said to have founded it in the reign of Henry II. but it is more probable that sir Ralph Meynwaryn, who lived in the reign of king John, was the founder. This sir Ralph was justice of Chester, and lord of this town, and married Amicia, a natural daughter of Hugh Kiveloc, earl of Chester, who gave two knights fees with her in frank marriage; but it is more probable that she was a legitimate daughter.

It was at first subordinate to Westacre priory.

In the 12th year of Henry III. 1228, a fine was levied between Rodland, prior of Waborne, petent, William de Meynwaryn, tenent, of thirty shillings rent at Kessingland in Suffolk, which the prior claimed to be given him by the said William, and which he then granted to the prior to be held of Roger de Meynwaryn.

Roger de Hoxne occurs prior in 1309. On his death a contest arose about the election of a prior, between Henry the sub-prior and canons of this house, and Henry the prior and convent of West-acre; the sub-prior, &c. claiming the right of choosing a prior out of their body, or canons, and the prior, &c. of West-acre maintaining that the election should be of one of the canons of that house, after consent and licence of election was granted them by the prior of West-acre, as had been time immemorial.

This being put to arbitration, it was agreed that the right of choosing a prior should be in the priory of Waborne, out of their own canons, or otherwise, as they thought proper, for ever; and it is ordered that an annual pension of 7s. 6d. be paid to the prior, &c. of West-acre for ever. This agreement is dated Jan. 2, 1314, and was confirmed by the bishop of Norwich, and afterwards by the prior and convent.

On this agreement John de Frenes was elected prior, and confirmed by the bishop on the 7th of January, 1314, the 8th of Edward II.

In the 3d year of Henry IV. the prior held the ninth part of a fee of the Lady Roos, she of the earl of Albemarle, and he of the dutchy of Lancaster.

In the 19th of Edward IV. Henry, the prior of Waborne, and the convent of the same, by deed under their common seal, released to Henry Heydon, esq. &c. all their right of land in Kelling, Heydon, Oulton, and Corpuſty for ever.

Thomas Bulman was the laſt prior, preſented in 1543 to the rectory of Egmere in Norfolk by George Townſhend, by a grant of the late ſuppreſſed priory of Walingham, and had a patent for a penſion Feb. 18, anno 1537, the 28th of Henry VIII. of 4l. per ann.

At its diſſolution it was valued, as Dugdale, at 24l. 19s. 6d per ann. as Speed, at 28l. 7s. 2d.

On June 20, anno 1536, the 27th of Henry VIII. Richard Heydon had a grant of the ſcite of this priory, with the rectory, a manor, and wood here, with the rectory and advowſon of Eaſt Beckham, all the meſſuages and lands belonging to this priory, in Waborne, Eaſt Beckham, Kelling, Sharington, Bodham, Salthouſe and Glanſord, and ſir Chriſtopher Heydon died ſeiſed of it in 1579: ſir William, his ſon and heir, ſold it to the Kingsmills: ſir George Kingsmill conveyed it, January 26, 1603, in the 2d of James I. to ſir Henry Montague, bart.

Edward lord Zouch, and Sarah his wife, aliened it December 1, 1620, in the 18th of the ſaid king, to William Goldingham, eſq. and Charles Hutton, gent.

Sir Stephen Fox is ſaid to have poſſeſſed it about 1690, but in 1700 the lord Cornwallis, and lord Walpole, of Woolterton, is the preſent lord.

At a place here called Waborne Hope, was a fortification; the shore is stony, and the sea so deep that ships may ride here, and lie against it: the Danes are said to have landed here on their invasions.

This Waborne Hope, or Waborne Hoop, as it is now corruptly called, is the most dangerous place, and most open to an enemy, of any on the Norfolk coast: the shore is the boldest of any, and transport-ships may approach it so very near as almost to land an army without the assistance of flat-bottomed boats. It is an object worthy of consideration, especially at the present time, when an invasion from France is so much threatened, whether it would not be proper to renew the fortification, and to erect a fort of modern construction, with batteries of heavy cannon to defend it. When so many camps were formed in the year 1778, of regulars and militia, in different parts of the kingdom, it must be presumed that government apprehended an invasion somewhere, and therefore the most accessible places on the British coast, and this is one of the most accessible, ought to have been particularly guarded. It still remains unnoticed, and in its defenceless situation seems to invite an enemy, and to court the attack.

Fullers earth is said to have been found here.

The late Rev. Samuel Johnson was presented to this curacy in 1760, and died in February 1779.

WIVETON, WIVERTON, or WIFTON. Rainald son of Ivo, had a grant of this lordship, called Wivetuna, at the conquest, out of which Turchetel was expelled.

**STAFFORD'S MANOR.** This was the capital manor, and soon after the survey came to the Giffards, earls of Bucks, and from them by marriage to the earls of Clare and Gloucester.

Richerus de Docking held one fee and an half when the aid was granted in the 18th of Henry III, on the marriage of the king's sister with the emperor, and in the 25th of that king, Thomas Fitz-Robert released to Alvered le Chamberlain his right in the advowson of the church of Wiveton.

Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford, was capital lord in the 44th of Henry III. 1260.

In 1299, sir Gregory de Spalding presented to this church as lord: and in 1309, the lady Maud de Brunne presented. William de Brunne held here and in Snitterley, Cley, Glanford, Stiffkey, &c. two fees of the earl of Gloucester, &c. and in 1328, presented to this rectory.

In Edward III. Ralph earl of Stafford was capital lord: and John Honing in 1375 and 1390, and Thomas Moryn, of Langley, in 1391 and 1392; and in 1417 Thomas Caven and Robert Lyng, though William Briggs was returned to be lord in 1401, and Catherine his widow presented in 1426 and 1427; Joan Briggs, widow, in 1475.

The Staffords were the capital lords till on the death of Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, beheaded for high treason May 13, 1521, it came to the crown, and on July 12, in the 14th of Henry VIII. that king granted it to Thomas Howard, duke of



of Norfolk, and to his son and heir, Thomas earl of Surry, and his heirs.

In the 35th of Henry VIII. 1544, Thomas Briggs died possessed of it, and of the manor of Clockwood in Cley, held of the king, as of the honor of Clare, and Edward his son and heir presented in 1554 and 1558; and in 1591 George Briggs, gent. presented; and in the 2d of James I. Ann Briggs had a *præcipe* to deliver it, with Clockwood manor, to John Anguish, esq.

In the 5th of Charles I. 1629, James Calthorpe, esq. had livery of it, who sold it to his uncle, sir Henry Calthorpe, who died seised of it in the year 1637, late Stafford's, duke of Bucks, who held in foccage of the manor of East Greenwich, and James was then his son and heir, aged eleven years.

In 1717, John Jermy, and Francis Windham, esq. presented, and in 1758 Richard Ellis, esq.

EARL WARREN BRAUNCHE'S MANOR. William earl Warren had also a lordship, of which Turgrim was lord, in king Edward's reign.

Sir Robert Arguillon, and the prior of Binham, held in this town and Salthouse the fourth part of a fee, when an aid was granted to Henry III. on the marriage of his sister to the emperor of Germany.

In the 15th of Edward I. 1287, William de Grimby was lord, and claimed frank-pledge, assize, &c.

In the 14th of Edward II. 1321, sir Luke de Poynings granted to William de Grimby his manor  
of

of Wiveton, in this town, Cley, and Snitterley, to dispose of to whom he would, except to religious uses, to the chief lord of the fee, or to Jews: sir Nicholas Braunche, of Somersetsshire, released also to Adam de Grimsby all his right in this manor; and Adam released to John de Hales, parson of Bintree, all his right in the 15th of Edward III.

Roger de Hales confirmed it, in the 35th of the said reign, to trustees, in order to settle it on the priory of Walsingham, as it was soon after. On the dissolution of that priory it came to the crown, and Edward VI. on the 19th of June, 1550, in his 4th year, granted it to the bishop of Norwich and his successors.

The church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary: the antient value was twenty-four marks, and paid Peterpence 5d. The prior of Castleacre had a portion valued at 16s. There was an agreement between that prior and master Bartholomew, rector of this church, confirmed by Walter bishop of Norwich, that whereas the prior had two parts of the tithe of the corn of the demeans of sir Robert Aguillon of the fee of Braunche, the said prior let to farm to the said rector and his successors the said tithes for 20s. per ann. dated at Castleacre, 18th September, 1248.

In the chancel were the arms of Bacon impaling Antington.

On a stone—*Orate pro a'ia Wm. Brigg, quòda' rectoris istius ecclie.*

Here was the chapel of our Lady in the church-yard,

James

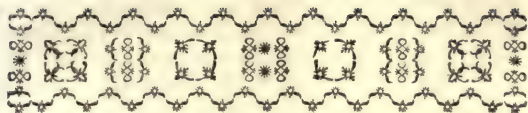
James Steele, of Wiveton, by his will, dated in 1518, was buried in this church, and gave five marks to the repair of the church windows, 2s. to the repair of our Lady's chapel, and legacies to our Lady's and St. John's guild here, and to that of St. Ann's in the friars of Blakeney.

In 1758, the Rev. Samuel Johnston was presented to this church by Richard Ellis, esq. who deceased in February 1779, and the Rev. Mr. James Hackman was instituted on the first of March following, \* \* \* \* \* and died in London, Monday the 19th of April.

*Errata in this Hundred.*

- Page 33, line 6, dele the word of.  
                   24, add the word his.  
 36, line 5, for Hen.y, read Henry.  
                   10, for grantr, read grants.  
                   16, for id, read in.  
 41, line 10, for Wilby, read Welby.  
 44, line 2, for Ouby, read Oby.  
 45, line 25, for Clay, read Cley.





T H E

# H I S T O R Y

O F

## N O R F O L K.

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### HUNDRED of HUMBLEYARD.

\* \* \* \* \*  
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 \*  
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 HUMILIART, Humilyerd, now Humble-  
 yard hundred, takes its name from a  
 H. valley in the parish of Swardeston, where  
 the hundred court was anciently kept,  
 which in evidences still retains the name  
 of Humble-yerd, the *low yard* or *court*\*. It makes  
 up exactly the whole deanry called by the same  
 name, and paid to the ancient task or tenths 5 l 1 s.  
 clear. It is bounded on the east with the hundred  
 of Henstead, on the north with the county of the  
 city of Norwich, on the west with the hundred of  

A
Forehoe

\* Blomefield.



Forchoe, and on the south with Depwade. There is no town in it which holds a weekly market at this time, it being so near the city of Norwich, that hath totally swallowed up all profits that could accrue to any village in so small a distance.

The fee of this hundred was in the crown, upon earl Ralph's forfeiture in the Conqueror's time, before which it belonged to the manor of Hetherfet. In the time of Henry III. it was farmed by William de St. Omer. In Edward I. Nicholas de Castello, or Castle, farmed it, and Edward III. conveyed it in exchange to John de Claving and his heirs; but it afterwards reverted and continued in the crown, till James I. granted it to sir Charles Cornwallis, knt. to be held during the lives of his son Thomas Cornwallis, esq. and of Charles and Thomas, sons of sir William Cornwallis, knt.

The hundred of Humbleyard pays annually to the land-tax, at 4s. in the pound, 1704l. 9s. 4d. and to the general rate for the county of a fix hundred pound levy 13l. 19s. and so in proportion.

The deanry of Humbleyard is in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and at the time of the Norwich taxation had twenty-eight parishes in it; the deans were all collated from 1256, by the several bishops of the see, to the year 1447, when this deanry was perpetually united to Depwade.

The hundred of Humbleyard is about seven miles in length from north to south, and six from east to west. It comprehends an extensive tract of rich and well improved land, beautifully cloathed with wood in most parts. Its vicinity to the capital renders it a great thorough-fare, four turnpike-roads leading through

through it: it has also the advantage of the rivers Yare and Tais, and several smaller streams. The lands are rich and in high cultivation, and the hundred abounds with seats and villas.

The number of votes polled by freeholders in this hundred, at the great contested election at Norwich, March 23, 1768, for representatives in parliament for the county of Norfolk; candidates, sir Armine Wodehouse, bart. Thomas de Grey, esq. sir Edward Aftley, bart. and Wenman Coke, esq.

		W.	deG.	A.	C.
Bracon-Ash	-	2	2	5	5
Colney	-	3	3	0	0
Cringleford	-	1	3	2	0
Dunston	-	0	0	1	1
Hethel	- -	0	2	0	2
Hetherfet	-	5	2	2	5
Keswick	-	0	0	2	2
Ketteringham	-	0	1	1	0
Melton, Great and Little		8	2	0	6
Mulbarton	-	0	0	3	3
Newton-Flotman		0	0	1	1
Swainsthorpe	-	0	0	2	2
Swardeston	-	2	1	4	3
Wrenningham	-	2	2	3	3
		23	18	26	33

*Seats and principal Houses in this Hundred.*

<i>Bracon-Ash,</i>	John Berney, esq.
<i>Colney,</i>	Jeremiah Norris, esq.
<i>Cringleford,</i>	Mrs. Bates.
<i>Dunston,</i>	Mrs. Long.

*Hethel,*

## HUNDRED OF

<i>Hethel,</i>	Thomas Beevor, esq.
<i>Hetherfet,</i>	Thomas Starling, esq.
<i>Keswick,</i>	Mr. Richard Gurney.
<i>Ketteringham,</i>	Edward Atkyns, esq.
<i>Melton,</i>	John Lombe, esq.
<i>Mulbarton,</i>	John Gay, esq.

**BRACON-ASH**, or **BRAKEN-ASH**, **BRACCAS**, **BRAC-  
CLES**, **BRAKENE**, commonly called **Bracon-Ash**, signifies the broad-leas \*, and was part of the possessions of Roger Bigot at the conquest ; one part he gave to Olf the Dane, who joined it to Flordon manor, and that contained ninety-eight acres ; all the rest either belonged to, or else was infeoffed by him, in the Peverels, in which family it continued, and passed with Peverel's manor in Great Melton, and was held of the honour of Peverel, as that was, at one fee ; and in 1250, the 34th of Henry III. Hugh Peverel had a charter for free warren here ; and in 1285, the assize of bread and ale of all his tenants in Bracon-Ash, allowed him in Eire, and lete also, paying 6d. per ann. to the hundred court : and Robert de Tatehall and the prior of Wymondham owned lands here, and had the same liberty allowed their tenants ; and the manor was then valued at 6l. 2s. 11d. rents. He claimed inter-commonage on the green and commons of Mulbarton (which contained sixty-three acres) for all his tenants of Bracon-Ash ; but in 1291 was cast in his action, and the common allotted to Mulbarton tenants only.

In the 35th of Edward III. 1362, it was severed from Melton, for then sir Robert de Brayhouse, knt. sold it to Bartholomew Appleyard, a citizen of Norwich, who raised a good estate, and was one of the bailiffs of the city in 1372, and one of their bur-  
geffes

\* Blomefield,

gessees in parliament in 1374, and 1412. He was a benefactor to St. Andrew's church in Norwich, where he was buried, and was succeeded by William his eldest son, who was a man of principal figure and fortune in the city long before his father's death, being nine times burgeses in parliament; bailiff of the city in 1386 and 1395; first mayor thereof in 1403, which office he served five times more. In 1402 he was escheator of Norfolk, and died in 1419, leaving issue Nicholas Appleyard, esq. who married Margaret Thornbury, of London, who survived him: he was succeeded by his son, John Appleyard, esq. of Bracon, who settled here, and built Bracon hall, (which is now demolished, and was a very large building) and at his death, in 1473, left it to Nicholas Appleyard, of Bracon, esq. his son and heir, who married Agnes daughter and heiress of William Rookwood, of Warham, esq. with whom he had the manors of Hales-hall in Warham, Hales-manor in Holt and Testerton, and Nettlestead in Suffolk, with a good estate in lands and money.

The year after his father's death, he was summoned to take upon him the order of knighthood, and upon his refusal was convened before the privy council, and upon his petition to be dismissed, he sets forth, "that he was not possessed of lands and tenements to the yearly value of 40l. by the space of three years, before the king's warrant with proclamation was awarded against him," upon which he was excused till the three years expired, and then he was knighted.

He died July 11, 1511, the 2d of Henry VIII. His eldest son, John, died without issue, and Roger Appleyard, of Bracon, esq. inherited as heir: he

B

married

married Elizabeth daughter of John Scot, esq. of Camberwell in Surry, relict of sir John Robesart, of Syderstone in Norfolk, knt. and died July 8, 1528, leaving John Appleyard, his son and heir, not then two years old; and by his will ordered to be buried in the Grey-Friars church in Norwich: he gave to this church his vestment of blue sarcenet, and his gilt image that belonged to his chapel, and a legacy to build a church porch; and to Elizabeth his wife for life, his manors of Stanfield in Wymondham, Newton-Flotman, Hethel and Ketteringham; and 200l. to each of his daughters, Frances and Bridget, to be raised out of his manors of Hales in Warham, Holt-Hales, and Testerton-Hales; Bygrave manor and advowson in Hertfordshire, to raise money for marriage of his sister Mary; and East-Carleton manor was settled for other uses.

John Appleyard, of Bracon-Ash, esq. his son, succeeded: he was high sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1558, and married Elizabeth daughter of Robert Hogan, of East Bradenham in Norfolk, gent. who jointly with Thomas Hogan, her brother and trustee, sold this manor and advowson to Thomas Townshend, sen. esq. grandson of sir Robert Townshend, of Rainham, knt. and in 1599 it was purchased by sir Edwyn Rich, knt. by whom it was sold, in 1622, to Robert Woode, of Bracon, esq. and his heirs; he was son of Robert Woode, esq. mayor of Norwich, who was knighted by queen Elizabeth, in 1578: he married Elizabeth daughter and coheir of John Woolmer, of Tharston, esq. on whom this manor was settled. Robert Woode, their son and heir, inherited, who lies buried by his wife in the chancel here, under a stone having the arms of Woode and Richardson impaled.



He married a daughter of sir Thomas Richardson, lord chief justice of both benches, by whom he had five sons and four daughters, and died Dec. 31, 1680, aged 79. She departed this life the 13th day of July, 1655, aged 48 years.

Their son Thomas inherited, and is buried by them. The arms of Woode impaling Peyton, are on his stone. He had two wives: Elizabeth, his first wife, was daughter of Anthony Penning, esq. of Little Baddow in the county of Essex, by whom he had a son and a daughter. His second wife was Ann daughter of Thomas Peyton, esq. of Rougham in the county of Norfolk, by whom he had one son and six daughters. He died Dec. 2, 1699, *æt.* 73. His first wife's stone hath the arms of Woode impaling Penning; she died Nov. 25, 1662.

Thomas Woode, esq. of Bracon-Ash, son of the aforesaid Thomas, lord and patron, married first, Ellen daughter of Thomas Eyre, esq. and lies buried in this chancel, with the arms of Woode impaling Eyre. She died August 20, 1712, aged 27.

Mr. Thomas Woode, their son, died July 8, 1746, and was buried here: he married first Mary daughter of Henry Bedingfield, of Coulsey-Wood in Stoke-Ash in Suffolk, esq. but left no issue. His second wife was Elizabeth daughter of Edward Heath, esq. who is buried here also, with the arms of Woode impaling Heath, *obit.* March 5, 1723, aged 31.

There are other stones in the chancel for the family of Woode.

Peyton impales Yelverton. A monument to Thomas Peyton, esq. younger son of sir Edward Peyton, bart. of Isleham in Cambridgeshire: he had two wives. His first wife was the daughter of sir William Yelverton, of Rougham in the county of Norfolk, who by the death of her brother, without issue, had Rougham for her inheritance; she left four sons and one daughter. His second wife was the widow Hacon, by whom he had no children. He died Oct. 12, 1683, *æt.* 67.

On a small Stone, "*I was Thomas Fletcher, 1631.*"

Weld impales Hall. To Gascoin Weld, esq. who died the 25th of April, 1701, *æt.* 84; and to Anna Hall, his wife, who died February 9, 1660, *æt.* 38.

There was a good estate here purchased by John Weld in 1618, and much added to it in 1620, by Mat. Weld.

All this family are interred in the south isle. Alderman Edward Weld, who died in 1746, and is buried at Cawston in Norfolk, was of this family.

The church is thirty-six feet long, and eighteen broad; and the chancel is thirty-three feet long and sixteen broad; the south isle is thirty-six feet long and six wide: there is no steeple, but one bell hanging in a shed at the corner of the church-yard; the nave, isle, chancel, and north porch, are all tiled. In the chancel windows are the arms of the East Angles and England; and in the yard at the east end of the south isle, is a memorial fixed for Thomas Corbould, who died in 1709, aged 78, and Elizabeth his wife, 1713, aged 74.

Sir Hugh Peverel was patron here when Norwich Doomſday was made, and then the rector had a houſe and fifty-five acres of land ; and now there is a houſe and ſixty-four acres, and two roods of glebe. It now ſtands in the king's books by the name of Barknaſh R. (alias Brakenaſh) and is valued at 10l.

In 1490, John Appleyard, eſq. gave it to the venerable John Eluych, prieſt, abbot of St. Mary de Pre in Creak in Norfolk ; and in 1683, Thomas Woode, eſq. preſented William Bedingfield, A. M. who is buried in the chancel ; on the north wall of which, a mural monument adorned with Bedingfield's arms, and Woode impaled, *obijt* April 11, 1694.

In 1694, Thomas Copping, of Norwich, worſted weaver, patron of this turn only, preſented, and in 1728, Timothy Ganning, patron in his turn.

The Rev. Thomas Money held this rectory in 1774, on the preſentation of John Berney, eſq. of Bracon-Aſh, the preſent lord and patron by purchaſe ; whoſe feat here is very much improved and ornamented with plantations, &c.

CARLETON, wrote Karletuna in Doomſday-book, commonly called Carleton Curſon, from its lords of that name, takes its name from the *Gheorles*, *Garles*, or *countrymen*, that anciently inhabited in it ; *Carleton* ſignifying no more than the *Churls Town* ; which is the reaſon we meet with ſo many places of that name :\* for diſtinction it is ſometimes called Norwich Carleton, or Carleton by Norwich, and very often Eaſt Carleton.

As

\* Blomefield.---Carl. Ruſticus, whence Carroling is country-dancing on holidays ; thence alſo the word Churl.

As there are two manors, so there were also two parochial churches, standing within about fifty yards of one another, with a highway only between their church-yards; that now standing is dedicated to St. Mary, and was appropriated to the nuns of Marham from their foundation; and before 1324, the nuns priory of Alvesbourne held it appropriated to them, and served it by a stipendiary chaplain; and the prior had a house and two carucates of land.

Alvesbourne prior and his convent conveyed it to the master and brethren of St. Giles's hospital in Norwich, who were obliged by the bishop in the 13th of Henry VII. 1498, to present a rector, it appearing that the appropriation, though it had continued so long, was never legally made; and accordingly it hath been a rectory ever since, in the gift of the hospital, till the dissolution, and now is in the mayor and corporation of Norwich, as guardians to the hospital, who presented first in 1565.

In 1579, queen Elizabeth, and the mayor and corporation of Norwich, presented; and the Rev. Matthew Jackson was presented to the rectory of Carleton St. Peter by that corporation in 1758; a second time in 1771, and a third time in 1774.

The church of St. Peter the Apostle was wholly appropriated to the priory of Shouldham, and no vicarage endowed, and had a carucate of land belonging to it. It was disappropriated for want of a legal appropriation, and became a rectory in the gift of Shouldham priory till 1530, when it was held united with St. Mary.

In 1640, king Charles I. presented to it single, and in 1677, it was returned a *fine cure*, as it is; for  
the

the church, which is a small one, without any tower, was turned into a parsonage-house, now uninhabited and in ruins: the close in which it stands is glebe; and is south-east of St. Mary, with which it is held by the Rev. Matthew Jackson, the present rector, who had it of the crown in 1758, and a second time in 1771. The church was suffered to dilapidate about 1550.

St. Mary's church hath a square tower half fallen down, one bell, the nave and chancel are tiled, and the north aisle leaded; at the east end of which is an old altar and chapel, dedicated also to St. Mary, before which lies a stone disrobed of its brasses, under which William Appleyard, of this town, gent. lies buried, August 1481.

In the chancel, a brass plate by the altar, to the Rev. Mr. Henry Golding, minister of this place near fifty years, and died the 2d of June, 1628.

A mural monument against the north wall, with a book at top, *Peter Coppin, A. M. 48 years rector of this parish, obiit Nov. 14, 1728; Rebecca his wife died Nov. 9, 1727, both aged 73 years.* His father and mother and several children also lie here.

*Anice, wife of Dr. Suckling, Dean of Norwich, died Aug. 4, 1732.*

In the church there are stones for John Bensley, gent. 5 Jan. 1660, 77, and others.

This rectory stands as a consolidated rectory in the king's books, 4l. St. Mary, 6l. St. Peter.



CARLETON CURSON'S MANOR, belonged to Olf, the Dane, and was held by Walter of Roger Bigot, at the Conqueror's survey. There were then two churches, which had thirty-eight acres of glebe, belonging to this manor, and twenty-seven freemen and an half, part of which belonged to Roger Bigot, and part to Ralph Peverel, who had also a manor here, which belonged to Ketel, the Dane, and after to Godric the sewer, then to Ralph Peverel, of whom it was held at the last survey by Warine; and there were then ten freemen here, over which the king and the earl had leet or jurisdiction. At the last survey this town was worth to the lords 5l. 10s. a year. The family that took their surname of Carleton from their lordship here were descendents of this Walter, in whom it continued till Alice, daughter and heiress of Philip de Carleton, carried it to John de Curson, of Carleton, her husband.

In the 29th of Edward I. 1301, William de Curson of Carleton, who was escheator, accounted with the king in the Exchequer for the receipts of his office.

In 1392, Hugh Curson sold it to sir Robert Berney, kn. and others, and the same year they sold it to William Appleyard, esq. In 1406, it extended into Hethel, and the rents and profits were then about 15l. a year. It had a leet, and paid to the bailiff of Humbleyard hundred for leet fee 3d. and for hundred scot 15d. and for a rent of honey due to the hundred 15d. and was obliged to find a wax-taper yearly to burn before the image of St. Catherine in one of the churches; and from this time it continued in the Appleyards of Bracon-Ash along with that manor.

In

In the 5th of Edward VI. 1551, John Appleyard, esq. had mortgaged it to Mr. Simon Morfe, of Great Yarmouth, merchant, who entered upon it, and Appleyard held it by lease from him at 40l. per ann. and after sold the whole to Thomas Townshend, esq. along with Bracon, and by him it was sold to Richard Rabye, gent. who in 1612 conveyed the manor of East Carleton Cursons to sir William Heyricke, knt. when it extended into Ketteringham, Mulbarton, Swardeston, and Hethel.

It was soon after conveyed to the Hobarts, and in 1622, sir Henry Hobart, knt. and bart. sold it to sir Thomas Richardson knt. in whom it continued till it was mortgaged by the lord Richardson, and after sold; and the late James Acourt, of London, esq. left it to his nephew Mr. Acourt Dodd, the present lord.

CARLETON MANOR, PEVEREL'S, and the GRAND SERJEANTY, belonged to Ketel the Dane, afterwards to Godric the sewer, then to Ralph Peverel, of whom Warine held it at the Conqueror's survey, and the king had then a free man here, and lands valued at 3s. a year, all which he gave to be added to this manor for ever, on condition "that the lords for  
 " the time being should yearly carry to the king's  
 " house, wherever he is, so he be in England;  
 " twenty-four herring pies or pasties, (being the an-  
 " cient fee-farm rent of the city of Norwich) and  
 " place them on his majesty's table, for which  
 " serjeanty and service, the person so carrying them  
 " shall always receive there, wherever they are deli-  
 " vered, six white loaves, six dishes of meat out of  
 " the king's kitchen, one flaggon of wine, one flag-  
 " gon of beer, one truss of hay, one bushel of oats,  
 " one pricket of wax, and six tallow candles;" which

service is now annually performed by the sheriffs of the city of Norwich, or their deputies, the city being now lords of this manor by purchase.

The family of de Carleton, descended from Warine aforesaid, were lords of this manor held of the honour of Peverel.

In 1277, the citizens of Norwich paid 4d. to the bailiff of the manor, as a customary payment for carrying the king's pasties. In 1286, Thomas de Brokedish and others owned it. In 1319, Robert de Welholm had the fourth part, and in 1315 John Curson died seised of the other three parts.

In 1330, John and Edward de Welholm, had a king's pardon for purchasing lands held *in capite*, and adding them to this manor, without licence.

In the 2d of Henry IV. 1401, the whole became vested in William Appleyard, esq. of Bracon, and from this time it attended the Appleyards along with Bracon.

In 1530, the 28th of Henry VIII. sir Nicholas Appleyard and Roger his son, held the land called Trenches, now joined to this manor, by the service of summoning and distraining all the suitors to the court of Forncet. It was sold by John Appleyard, esq. with Bracon, to Thomas Townshend, esq. who in 1576, acknowledged the receipt of the herring-pies of the sheriffs of Norwich, by indenture dated Sept. 4, at the guildhall, where the lord of this manor was obliged to come, or send a deputy for them, once in a year only.

About

About 1600, it was purchased by fir Edmund Rich, knt. it after belonged to the Hobarts; then to the Richardsons. In 1673, Thomas lord Richardson, baron of Cramond, had it; and in 1680 Peter Clayton, gent. held the manor and ferjeanty; after which the whole was purchased by the city of Norwich, who are the present lords, and alternate patrons of the rectory.

The old revenues of the city in this town and Hethel, are tied for an annuity of 10l. to the master and fellows of Bennet college in Cambridge, for exhibitions and sermons.

The antient revenues here that belonged to St. Giles's hospital, were given by the founder thereof, as may be seen in the History of Norwich.

Robert de Carleton, warden of the Grey Friars in Norwich, was a native of this town: *ibid.*

COLNEY lies at the northern extremity of this hundred: the situation answers its name, it being a hill-island.

The church is dedicated to St. Andrew the Apostle, to whose honour there was a gild here, and another of the holy cross; the image of which saint stood on the north side of the altar, and was new painted in 1502. It consists of a nave only, which is seventeen yards long, and seven broad; the chancel is ten yards long and seven broad; it hath a round steeple, tiled at top, in which are two bells.

On the south wall of the nave is a small memorial for Richard Browne, gent. who died Oct. 20,

1674. aged 58, with the arms of Browne, of Difs in Norfolk.

On the north side is an altar tomb of wood, with Yaxley's arms, to the memory of Henry Yaxley, esq. who died March 6, 1650.

*Tota sapientis est Meditatio Mortis.*

The same monument also shews, that John Thompson, gent. died March 17, 1575; William Yaxley, of Boston, gent. 1625, and Ralph Yaxley, sixth son of Henry aforesaid, 1636.

There is a brass for Robert Pitcher, May 1, 1641.

In 1455, sir Thomas Bettys was presented by John Melton, of Colney; he lies buried in the chancel, with this on a brass plate over him.

**Q**uan the Belle ys solemplye rownge,  
 And the Gesse wyth Devosyon songe,  
 And the Gete meryly hete,  
 Sone shall Sere Thomas Bettys be forgete.  
 On whose Sowle God have Mercy, Amen.  
 Qui obiit v° die Aprilis A°. Dni. Mccccxxi.

In 1694, Robert Harsnett was presented by Jeremiah Norris, esq. but in 1698 he was obliged to be re-presented by the king, as to a lapsed rectory.

In 1743, the Rev. Dr. John Brooks, who holds it united to the rectory of St. Augustine in Norwich, was presented by Francis Loggin, gent.



The whole town belonged to earl Ralph before his forfeiture, after which it was divided into two parts or manors, distinguished by the names of West-Hall and East-Hall.

WEST-HALL MANOR was the capital one, and to that the advowson was many years appendant: it was given to Godric the sewer, of whom Walter had it at the conquest, who purchased and added to it part of the other manor, which then belonged to Roger Bigot. The whole town was then a mile long, and as much broad.

In the 2d of king John, 1201, sir Robert de Tateshale had it conveyed to him by Gilbert son of Hervy, together with Witton in Norfolk; and soon after it was sold to the Malberbes. In 1239, William Malberbe was lord and patron; and this year he had a warm contest with Ralph de Cringleford, concerning liberty of commonage for his tenants of Colney, with the tenants of the said Ralph, on a common called Sunderwoodhowe; and it went so far that a duel was adjudged, and at the time, they both appeared armed in court; but the judges decreed, that they should be inter-commoners.

In the 19th of Edward II. 1326, Thomas de Brockdish and Robert de Welholme had it; and now it seems, that the fourth part of it, which had been sold to Elizabeth de Colneye, in 1291, was purchased by sir Robert de la Rokele, lord here, whose son Robert, in 1331, conveyed the fourth part, and the advowson, to Richard de Melton, citizen of Norwich. In 1345, the 19th of Edward III. Jeffrey de Snoring had the remaining three parts; and in 1346, it was settled on William de Norwich, jun.

In 1370, William Wifet and other feoffees, sold it to Catherine widow of sir William Capel, knt. and in 1401 William Rees owned it, soon after which it was joined to

EAST-HALL MANOR, which was forfeited by earl Ralph, and afterwards given to Roger Bigot, of whose gift Waregerius held it in the Conqueror's time. The successor of this Waregerius assumed the name of Colney from this village, and sir Ralph de Colney, knt. was lord here in 1260. In the 19th of Edward I. 1291, sir William de Colney, his son, had it, and held it at a quarter of a fee of the earl Marshal, who held it in chief of the king.

In the 20th of Edward III. 1346, Laurence, grandson of sir William de Colney, owned it, and sold it the same year.

In the 10th of Henry VI. 1432, Ann Launde had it for life, reversion to John Browne and his heirs, it being purchased by him in 1401. In 1451, Nicholas Browne died seised in fee tail of Browne's manor in Colney, with the moiety of the advowson, which by purchase had been added to it.

John Melton had it, and in the 12th of Henry VII. 1497, settled it by fine on John Yaxley and his heirs; in which family it continued till the late troublesome times, when one of the Yaxleys, being a Papist, settled this and Bowthorpe, and a considerable estate in Yorkshire, on his kinsman, Richard Browne, of Colney, whose son, Henry Browne, sold it to Mr. Hunt, of London, who sold it to Mr. Jeremiah Norris, from which time it hath continued in that family.

Jeremiah

Jeremiah Norris, esq. the present lord, has made considerable improvements, and erected a handsome house on the summit of high grounds, from whence may be seen a vast extent of country.

MELTON'S MANOR took its rise from the fourth part of West-hall, which was sold as aforesaid, in 1331, to Richard de Melton, who presented in 1337. In 1497. John Melton sold it, with the manor of East-hall, to John Yaxley; from which time it hath been joined to that manor.

The Rev. John Brook was presented to this rectory by Francis Loggin, in 1743; but Jeremiah Norris, esq. is the present lord and patron.

CRINGLEFORD, wrote in Doomſday-book, Krigelforda, and Cringaforda, takes its name from the shingle, or gravelly ford\*, over which there is built a handsome bridge of stone, dividing the county of the city of Norwich from that of Norfolk.

At the Confessor's survey the whole town belonged to Alured the priest, a free man of bishop Stigand's; but at the Conqueror's, Roger Bigot held one part of it, being the chief manor, of the bishop of Bayeux. The town was a mile and two furlongs long, and six furlongs broad, and there then belonged to it lands, &c. worth 2s. lying in the parish of Flordon.

The said Roger held the second part of Alan earl of Richmond, and a third part in his own right, of the Conqueror's gift; so that the whole town, and all that belonged to it, was wholly in him when the

C 4

survey

\* Blomefield.

survey was made, but it was soon after divided, and the manor called afterwards

BARFORD'S MANOR, was in a family which took their names from this place. Richard de Cringleford was lord here, whose descendent William, in the year 1271, sold part of the demeans to Henry de Heylesdon, and this part was joined to Hellefdon's manor; but Roger de Cringleford having entailed the manor on Adam de Berford, he held it in 1287.

In the 8th of Edward II. 1315, Emma, relict of William Loke, Robert de Poleye, &c. released their right to him as feoffees to Adam his father. William his son died seised of it, leaving it to sir Adam de Berford, clerk, late rector of Foston in Yorkshire, his son; who in the 24th of Edward III. 1350, jointly with Agatha, his mother, conveyed it in trust to sir William de la Pole, sen. knight, &c.

In 1370, the trustees, and Emma and Cicily, sisters and co-heirs of sir Adam de Berford, released all their right in this manor; by which means it was absolutely vested in the de la Poles, who settled it soon after on John le Latimer of Norwich, &c. when it extended into Hetherfet, Eaton, Earldham, Little Melton, Colney, and Cringleford water-mill belonged to it.

In the 3d of Richard II. 1381, John le Latimer was sole lord, and had view of frank-pledge, &c. belonging to his manor of Cringleford and Surlingham; and the same year the feoffees of the Poles released all right to him.

In the 10th of Henry IV. 1409, Simon Sampson, esq. sold it to William Westacre, archdeacon of Norwich,

wich, &c. who in 1411, by licence from the king, settled it on St. Giles's hospital in mortmain, to find a chaplain (being no brother of the hospital) to live as a brother in it, allowing him a good stipend, chamber, and cloathing: it continued till the dissolution in that hospital, and then passed with the hospital and its revenues to the corporation of the city of Norwich, to whom the manor now belongs.

HELLËSDON's, or the capital MANOR, with the advowson, was given by Roger Bigot, along with Shimpling in Difs hundred, to Robert de Vallibus, or Vaux, in which family it continued a good while, and about 1240, sir Alexander de Vaux, knt. was lord. Sir Alexander sold the advowson to bishop Suffield, who in 1249 settled it on St. Giles's hospital, which he then founded.

In the 15th of Edward I. 1287, sir John de Vaux, knt. his son, was lord, and sold the manor, with the fishery called Cringford Eau, and his right of fishing in the stream, from Earham to Cringleford bridge, to Henry de Heylesden, whose son Henry was lord in 1303, and held it of William de Buckenham, he of the heirs of Multon, they of the Earl Marshal, and he of the king, at three quarters of a fee.

In 1413, the 1st of Henry V. Roger de Heylesden conveyed it to sir John de Norwich, &c. trustees, to the use of Thomas Wetherby, of Norwich, esq. and his heirs; who at his death left it for life to Margaret his widow, who in 1454 leased it for eight marks a year, to be paid her in Carrowe abbey, where she boarded with the nuns, among which Alice Wetherby, her daughter, was one. At her death it was to go in trust to John Heydon, &c. who conveyed their right, in reversion, to John Jenney and John



John Browne; and in 1460 they sold it to the master and brethren of St. Giles's hospital aforesaid; and so it became joined to Barford's manor, with which it now remains.

DUNSTON, or HETHERSET'S MANOR, was held by Alured of Roger Bigot, who left it to Eudo his son, whose grandson Roger assumed the surname of Norwich, and left it to Gilbert de Norwich his son, to whom it was confirmed by Robert de Vaux, lord of Hellefdon's manor.

In 1284, Henry de Norwich, clerk, had it, and it was after in Hugh de Dunston; and about 1315, 8th of Edward II. was conveyed to sir Simon de Hetherfet, knt. one of the king's justices.

Sir Simon had six sons and two daughters, 1. Sir John his eldest son. 2. Sir Edmund Hetherfet, knt. buried in the Charter-house in 1380. 3. William, rector of Attleborough. 4. Roger, rector of Billingford. 5. George, parson of Sculthorpe. 6. Nicholas, rector of Barford. Joan married to sir Robert Wachesham, knt. and Margaret to sir Hugh Peverel of Melton, knt. and most of these brothers were concerned in this manor, which seems to have been shared among them; but as all the younger brothers died without issue, William de Hetherfet, eldest son of sir John Hetherfet, and only heir, inherited the whole; he was made guardian of the wool customs in this county in 1357, had only two daughters, Elizabeth, second wife to John Winter of Town-Barningham, and Sibill to John Palgrave, of Northwood Barningham, esq. who was lord here in his wife's right, and at last heir of the whole inheritance.

After

After this it was divided, and the chief part purchased by Thomas Wetherby, esq. who was buried in the Austin Friars at Norwich, and so became joined to his manor called Hellefdon's.

BARON'S MANOR, was granted to one Grimbald, from Barford's manor, by Ralph de Cringleford, lord there, and was conveyed by Grimbald to Walter Barun or Baron; and in 1304, William Barun, of Cringleford, conveyed it to Petronel his sister, and her heirs.

In 1317, the 10th of Edward II. Thomas Spriggi granted it to sir Simon de Hetherfet, knt. and his heirs, and so it was joined to Hetherfet's manor.

In 1280, sir Simon Pecche, knt. granted divers rents here to Nicholas de Castello, or Castle, which in 1298 belonged to William de Buckenham, and were after joined to this manor.

The church of Cringleford is dedicated to St. Peter, and was a rectory till sir Alexander de Vaux sold it to Walter de Suffield, bishop of Norwich, who appropriated it in 1253 wholly to St. Giles's hospital in Norwich, which he founded in 1249, and ever since it hath been a perpetual curacy, as it now remains, being in the gift of the city of Norwich, in right of that hospital.

The steeple is square, and hath three bells. It hath a nave twenty-two yards long, and seven broad, and a small chancel, all tiled, and a north porch leaded.

In the altar rails there was a stone (now gone) for Lucy, wife of Mr. Robert Cook, Dec. 1668.  
There

There are also interred, John Pykarell, gent. June 19, 1707, 75. Robert his younger brother, Aug. 26, 1677, 41, with the arms and crest. There is a plain monument against the north chancel wall for William Love, of Kirstead hall, gent. Jan. 11, 1714, 65. William his son, Oct. 22, 1722, 18, with the arms of Love; and Honor, wife of William Love, Feb. 20, 1731, 66.—In the church, on a stone, Pykarell impales Cooke, John Pykarell, gent. Apr. the 6th, 1627, 75. Many others of this name lie here.—There is a good estate here, which hath been a long time in this family.

Another stone hath the arms of Taylor, for John Taylor, A. M. sometime fellow of Corpus Christi college in Cambridge, afterwards pastor of this church and Hellesdon, Dec. 13, 1662.

*Exuvie Roberti Pykarell generosi, collegij Corp. Christi apud Cantabrigienses per triennium alumni, cui sub ipso ætatis flosculo, quippe vix annum vicesimum primum, emenso, fatale vitæ flamen incidit Atropos Kal. Nov. 17, A. D. MDCLXXXVI. Infans Layer Pykarell, ob. 20 May, 1722.—Pykarell impales Vynn.*

In the south windows are the four Evangelists, and in a north window, St. Catherine holding the wheel, and the Virgin Mary with our Saviour in her arms, a star over his head, a broken effigy of a priest at her feet, and this in a label,

**Water Dei, Memento mei.**

There is a mural monument in the church-yard, against the north part of the east chancel wall, with the arms of Vynn, for Richard Vynn, Gent. Feb. 19, 1728, 65.

There

There is a small parsonage house at the north-west part of the church-yard, called anciently, *The Priest's Chamber*.

In 1603, Edward Brewster had the profits, and served the cure, there being then sixty-six communicants; and Anthony Style, gent. had the hospital revenues by lease. It is now leased for life to the Rev. Mr. John Arnam, rector of Poswick, with the house, tithes, &c. at 3s. 4d. per ann. payable to the hospital; and being under value, and not at all in the king's books, it is capable of augmentation. The priories of St. Faith, St. Olave, and Norwich, were taxed for temporals in this town in 1428.

This village was totally consumed by fire in queen Elizabeth's time, for which reason an act passed in the 23d year of her reign, anno 1581, for the re-edifying it.

In the bounds of this parish there stood a free chapel, dedicated to St. Ethelberd, commonly called St. Albert's Chapel; and in queen Elizabeth's time St. Ethelberd's chapel was reckoned among the lands concealed from the crown. It is now demolished, and was always appendant to the parish church, with which it passed to the hospital. It had many rents paid to it, and the alder, or, called St. Ilberd's grove, in Cringleford, belonged to it. It appears by the hospital accounts, that it was a thatched building, and that in 1531 they almost rebuilt it. The profits of it in a good measure consisted in the offerings made by pilgrims that came in pilgrimage, for many came hither on that account; but what this image here was so famous for, as to be visited that way, we have not found. In Regr. Rix. fo. 309, in the Bishop's Office, we find the will of Agnes Parker, of Kewick,

Keswick, who was buried in Cringleford church-yard in 1505, in which are these words, "Item, I owe a pilgrimage to Canterbury, also I owe to St. Tebald of Hobeis, Item to St. Albert's at Cringleford iij tymes."

Between this and Earlham, on the south side of the river, stands the farm-house, called Newfound, from a remarkable fort of earth newly found there, which used to be transported to Holland for the potter's use, but now totally disused.

The village of Cringleford is pleasantly situated on the turnpike road, two miles and a half from Norwich.

The Rev. John Arnam was licensed to the curacy in 1736.

Mrs. Bates, relict of the late John Bates, esq. has a handsome seat in this parish, desirably situated near the road leading to Intwood and Carleton.

DUNSTON, wrote in Doomsday-book DUNESTUNA; or the town by the dune or hill,\* was at the conquest (though but a small village) in no less than five parts; the first belonged to Alan earl of Richmond, and at the Confessor's survey was owned by Herold the Dane, and the king and the earl had the lete, or superior jurisdiction of the whole village, which was half a mile long and three furlongs broad: the second was Roger Bigot's; the third, Godric the sewer's; the fourth belonged to Markshall manor, and the fifth was a freeman of the king's, who had then thirteen acres only. But soon after, the whole became one manor, with the advowson of the

\* Blomefield,



the rectory appendant thereto, and belonged to the crown, till the beginning of Richard I. when William Helgheton had it of that king's gift, whose son, Herbert de Helgheton, granted the advowson from the manor, to Alice de Fundenhale, wife of Robert Fitz-Ralph, who in 1196, the 7th of Richard I. had a trial with Herbert for the advowson, when the jury found, that it was not apparent that the church had ever yet been presented to, but that the parsons held it, from parson to parson, as from father to son, till the death of the last incumbent ; and that though the said Alice had no manor nor demean in Dunston, yet, it being found in the fee of the said Herbert, her grant was good, and she had the advowson confirmed to her, and so was separated from the manor.

In 1205, king John confirmed the manor to William Dunston, when Walkeline his father took upon him a religious habit and entered a monastery. This William was falconer to king John, who also settled this town on his son and heir, William, who held by the service of finding the kings of England a cast of hawks at their own charge. He was succeeded by his son, Bartholomew, who in 1256, pleaded an exemption for his manor, from suit of the sheriff's turn.

In the 8th of Edward I. 1280, Robert de Dunston, John de Dunston, and Jeffrey de la Penne were lords here ; and the same year William de Dunston was sued for pretending to appropriate to himself the fishing in the river between Shottisham and Dunston, when it appeared that the fishery on Dunston side was common to all the tenants of Dunston manor.

About

About 1395 Robert de Holveston had an interest in the manor, which soon after belonged to John Howes, of Dunston, who sold it to John de Bonnyngton, who all joined about 1399, and conveyed the whole to Bartholomew de Appleyard, citizen of Norwich, for life, and after his decease to Richard de Dunston, chaplain, and his heirs, who after became seised of the whole town.

In the 10th of Henry VIII. 1419, it was settled in trust on sir John de Heveningham, knt. and others, to the sole use of the Appleyard family; and in 1481, William Appleyard, of East-Carleton, gent. bequeathed his manor of Dunston to Thomas his eldest son: it went afterwards to Bartholomew, his brother, who died in 1492.

In 1534, the 25th of Henry VIII. Thomas Appleyard settled it on John Tasburgh, his trustee; and in 1548, he was found to hold it of sir Edmund Knevet, knt. as of his manor of Hetherset, by knight's service.

In the 8th of Charles I. 1632, John Hamond, of Ellingham by Bungay, gent. owned it, and dying this year, left it to John Hamond, his son and heir. It afterwards came to the Longs, and is now owned by Mrs. Long, who is sole proprietor, and doner of the donative or perpetual curacy, and resides here. This seat is delightfully situated on the banks of the river Tais or Tase.

The church is dedicated to St. Remigius; its advowson was separated from the manor as is above related, and in 1233 it belonged to Bartholomew de Creke, as part of the antient inheritance of his family, for then he granted it to Richeld widow of Robert

Robert de Creke, his father's second wife; and in 1264, it was given by Margery relict of Bartholomew de Creke, foundress of the nuns at Flixton, to that house, to which it was appropriated by Simon de Walton, bishop of Norwich, on condition the nuns should have the whole of the rectory, finding a priest to perform the duty, and paying him for so doing.

In 1349, when the general plague had depopulated great part of the realm, it was returned, that most of the parishioners here were dead, the land left untilld, so that the prioress could not pay the king's taxes for it, nor the 10s. per ann. to the bishop, then usually paid.

It was granted by Edward VI. in 1539, to William and Thomas Wodehouse, and the whole belonged to Anthony Stiles, whose son Anthony had livery of this rectory, with Swardeston, &c. to which he got it annexed. In 1559, Richard Nicholls, esq. had it; and in 1603, Simon Lusher, curate here, returned answer, that there were forty communicants in the parish, that it was an impropriation without a vicarage endowed, served by a perpetual curate, appointed and paid by the impropriator; that the town paid clear to every tenth 18s.

The dean of the chapel in the fields in Norwich, had lands here, settled on that college in 1391, by Henry Lumnor and others.

The church is about nineteen yards long and five broad, hath no isles nor porch; the nave and chancel hath one continued roof, covered with tiles, as is the top of the tower, which is square, and hath in it only one bell.

On a stone in the chancel there are three effigies in brass, with a brass plate under them, but no inscription; and lower down in the same stone are cut three shields; on the first ———, 2d. Talbot, 3d. Harborne.

*To the Wife of Clere Talbot, Doctor of the Law, the eldest Daughter of William Harborne, of Mundham, Esq; who died 18 Day of December, 1649, leaving 3 Daughters and Co-heiresses by William Sidnor, of Blundeston, Esq; her former Husband.*

On the other stone are the arms of Long, of Dunston.

*Israel Long, Esq; died Nov. 13, MDCCIX.*

*And also the Body of Sarah Long, the Daughter and Heir of Matthew Long, Gent, deceased, & Relict of the said Israel Long, who departed this Life Apr. 8. MDCCXX.*

*Par Nobile.*

*Here lies a Noble Pair, who were in Name,  
In Heart, and Mind, and Sentiments the same,  
The Arithmetic Rule then can't be true,  
For One, and One, did never here make Two.*

Here are also tomb-stones to others of this family.

Long impales Potts.——*Mortale quod habuit, dum Christo jubente, immortale resurgat, hoc sub marmore inter Majorum Cineres, deposuit Matthæus Long, Armiger, Vir moribus antiquis Vitæ integerrimus, Filius Israelis Long, de Dunston in Agro Norfolciensi; si quid amplius Viator, scire cupias, Roges Egenos, qui toties hujus Largitate Saturati, discessere, Eos roges Hospites,*  
quos

*quos plena Mensa toties communicavit; Uxorem duxit Susannam, Domini Rogeri Potts de Mannington Baro-  
netti Filiam pientissimam. Obijt Aug. 28, Anno æt. suæ  
61, Salutis humanæ 1724.*

*(He was High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1699.)*

On a brass plate—*Orate pro anima Margarete Ap-  
plyard que obiit Anno Domini M.D.C.XXIII. cuius ani-  
ma propicietur Deus.*

In the nave, the arms of Davy in a lozenge.—  
*Sarah Davy died 11 July, 1720, æt. 22.*

The Rev. Richard Berney was presented to this  
curacy by Susanna and Sarah Long, 1761.

FLORDON, or FORDONE, or, according to Blome-  
field, the FLOURE-DOWNS, was in many parts at the  
conquest, and wrote Florenduna. Roger Bigot held  
two free men, &c. of Odo bishop of Bayeux, which  
Stigand held in the Confessor's time. Guert, a free  
man, held seven acres of Alan earl of Richmond,  
which belonged to Costesey manor. The third part  
belonged to Hethel manor, being fifteen acres of the  
demeans, and was then owned by Roger Bigot, who  
had the chief of this town, which was held by Olf  
the Dane of him: earl Ralph had a part of it, which  
he forfeited, and Godric the sewer had it. The an-  
tecessor of Roger de Ramis had a free man also;  
but all centered at last in Roger Bigot, and Olf was  
the lord under him. It was a mile long, and five  
furlongs broad; and from that to the present time  
the manor was always held of the Norfolk family,  
and lately of their honor of Forncet, at one fee.  
This manor came to the Butteveleyns very early,  
and passed with Gissing in Difs hundred.



In 1139, Robert de Butteveleyn was pardoned by king Stephen for 13s. due for his Danegeld. William his son succeeded, who founded Pipewell abbey in Northamptonshire in 1143, and married Joan daughter of sir Ralph Camois, knt. and when Henry II. went into Normandy, he had a writ directed to the bishops of Lincoln and Norwich, and to all his liege people, English and Normans, of Northamptonshire, Norfolk and Suffolk, granting to him all the lands, and other liberties, which his father honourably enjoyed.

In 1154, Robert his son was lord; and in 1216 had a pardon from Henry III. for being one of those barons that had levied war against king John, and notwithstanding such a favour, he was afterwards one of them that opposed Henry III. and was proved in 1255, to have been one of the rebellious barons, and to have been against the king in the battles of Lewes, May 14, 1264, and Evesham, Aug. 4, 1265, for which he was fined, and his estate restored.

In 1292, sir William Butteveleyn, knt. had it.

In the 14th of Edward III. Thomas Butteveleyn, esq. sold the manor and advowson of Newton, &c. in Essex and Suffolk, to William de Bohun, earl of Northampton.

In 1383, it belonged to Robert Butteveleyn, of Flordon, esq. In 1369, Thomas Gardener, of Giffing, esq. granted to Robert son of sir William Butteveleyn, knt. an annuity of twenty marks, on his marrying Catherine his daughter. Their son Robert Butteveleyn inherited, whose son William Butteveleyn was an idiot, and seised in 1447; and at his death  
his

his estate went to John Kemp, of Weston, esq. &c. and hath continued in that family, with the manor of Giffing, to this day, fir John Kemp, bart. being now lord and patron.

The abbot of Creak had temporals here, and the prior of Norwich had rents issuing out of lands in this town, which belonged to Hapton manor, and were given them by William Puleis, &c.

The church is dedicated to St. Michael, is twenty-four yards long and six broad, and hath no ailes: the nave and chancel are tiled; and the steeple is round and hath three bells.

There is no memorial of any kind in the church; but there lies an old stone in the porch, which shews it to have been laid over some priest by its shape, and we suppose that Roger Northwold, rector here, who died in 1371, is buried under it.

In 1561 the rector returned fifty-three communicants here.

The Rev. Edward Howman was presented to this rectory by fir John Kemp, bart. of Ubbeston, in 1761.

HETHEL, or HEAT-HILL, wrote in Doomſday-book HETHELLA, is the next village southward of Carleton, and belonged to Olf, one of the Confessor's thanes. The church had then thirty acres of glebe, and belonged to the manor; there was wood sufficient to keep sixty swine: and the manor extended into Ketteringham, Newton, and Kefwick was a beruite to it: it was at the conquest worth 8l. and was a league long, and six furlongs broad.

But though the manor was then in one, it was after divided into the several manors called Hethel, Jerningham's, Penne's, Goldingham's, Ward's, Thwaits, and Neville's; the five first of which now belong to Thomas Beevor, esq. and the two last to the city of Norwich, and all of them have been always held of the Norfolk family, and now are, as of the manor of Forncet.

The whole continued in the Bigots, till Hugh Bigot, the third earl of Norfolk of that family, divided it into many parts, and gave the capital manor called

**HETHEL**, and afterwards **CURSON'S MANOR**, to William de Curson of Carleton, and it continually attended the manor of Carleton-Cursons. In the 34th of Edward I. 1306, it extended into Carleton, Mulbarton, and Swardeston, and had a lete belonging to it. From the Cursons it passed to the Appleyards, of Bracon, and continued with that manor, and was sold with it and Carleton-Cursons, to Thomas Townshend, esq. who in 1569, the 11th of Elizabeth, had licence to alien it to trustees; and about 1601, Thomas Townshend, of Bracon, esq. sold it to Miles Branthwayte, esq. who came and settled here.

**JERNEGAN'S OR JERNINGHAM'S MANOR**, was sold in the 25th of Edward I. 1297, by Ralph de Wedon to William de Halton: Ralph de Creping held it of Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk, at the fourth part of a fee. It after belonged to sir Hugh Jernegan, who settled it on John Leiston, esq. who married Joan his daughter and heiress. It had a lete belonging to it, and was purchased by the Appleyards, and so became united to Hethel manor aforesaid,

said, with which it now remains. In the 7th of James I. 1609, Miles Branthwayte, esq. held it of Forncet manor, at the 8th part of a fee.

PENNE'S MANOR was granted by Hugh Bigot aforesaid, to Eustace Curson, esq. of Carleton, commonly called Eustace de Carleton, whose son William was knighted, and was commonly known by the name of sir William de Hethel, whose son, sir Bartholomew, left two daughters; Alice, the eldest, married to William de la Penne, and Emma, the youngest, to John de la Penne: in the 2d of Edward I. 1274, they were found lords here, and had a lete, the assize of bread and ale of all his tenants, and liberty of free warren belonging to it. It contained a capital messuage, (now called Hethel-hall) and two hundred and thirty-seven acres of land adjoining, ten acres of meadow, twenty of wood, 3s. 1d. ob. quit rents, and four capons; and extended into Swardeston, Dunston, Mulbarton, Carleton, Bracon, Wrenningham, Nelonde, and Swainsthorpe.

In the 2d of Richard II. 1379, Thomas de la Penne sold his third part to Bartholomew Appleyard, citizen of Norwich; and then Adam de la Penne, and Peter de la Penne, sold all their parts in this town only to Appleyard, in whose family it continued till Philip Appleyard, esq. sold it to James Altham, who kept his first court the 5th of Elizabeth, 1563, and the next year sold it to Thomas Townshend, of Bracon, esq. who sold it to Miles Branthwayte, esq. who in 1609, held it of Forncet manor at one fee.

GOLDINGHAM'S MANOR was granted by Hugh Bigot to Alan de Goldingham, with view of frankpledge, and assize of bread and ale of all the tenants;

nants ; and held part of it of the honor of Eye, and the other part of the earl of Norfolk.

In the 1st of Henry IV. 1400, Richard de Goldingham had it, who sold it to the Appleyards, and so it became joined to their other manors. In 1609, Miles Branthwayte, esq. held it at one fee of Forncet manor.

WARD'S MANOR, or free tenement, antiently belonged to the Raymonds, and in 1301, the 34th of Edward I. the heirs of Thomas Raymond had it ; and in 1390, John le Ward, who in 1401, conveyed it to Walter Orlage : and in 1461 John Meke had it, whose grandson John sold it William Browne, whose son Robert sold it to Miles Branthwayte, esq. who in 1609 held it of Forncet manor, by the hundredth part of a fee.

THWAIT'S MANOR, was granted by Hugh Bigot to William de Thweyt : in 1318 it contained four messuages, one hundred and eleven acres of land, and 16s. yearly rents ; and extended into Wrenningham, Bracon, Mulbarton, Swardeston, Ketteringham, and East-Carleton ; and in 1321 many lands and tenements in Hethel were added to this manor.

In the 1st of Edward IV. 1461, it belonged to Thomas Thweyt, from whom it came to the Pains ; and in 1511, John Chauntrell farmed it of the duke of Norfolk, during the minority of John Pain.

In 1526, sir William Pennington, knt. had it, and afterwards Robert Andrews ; and in 1556 it belonged to Thomas and John March, who married the daughters and co-heirs of Robert Andrews ; and after this it came among their children, and was  
fold



fold to John Appleyard, esq. of whom it was purchased by the mayor and commonalty of Norwich, who in 1609 held it of Forncet manor, at the fourth part of a fee.

NEVILLE'S MANOR. Hugh Bigot infeoffed Albert de Novilla or Neville in it, who seems to have been concerned in the foundation of Alvefbourne priory in Woodbridge, Suffolk, to which he gave this manor, with the advowson of Carleton St. Mary; and in 1315, that prior was returned lord of it, and lett it at six marks a year, and this remained, with Carleton, in Alvefbourne priory, till the 2d of Henry VI. 1424, and then John duke of Norfolk, Walter bishop of Norwich, Ralph Shelton, esq. and John Heydon, counsellor at law, purchased this manor of the prior and convent of St. Mary at Alvefbourne, for the use of the hospital of St. Giles in Norwich, which was by this means joined to

The MANOR of BRITON, afterwards called the HOSPITAL MANOR in HETHEL. which John le Breton, or Briton, held of Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk; at whose death the said Roger, about the year 1250, conveyed to Walter de Suthfield, bishop of Norwich, the whole tenure late John le Breton's, in the towns of Hail, (or Hethel) Carleton, and Nelonde; all which the bishop, in 1253, settled on St. Giles's Hospital, which he founded; and at this time also, Richard de Hethel, &c. gave and confirmed to the hospital a messuage, and forty-seven acres and three roods, which formerly belonged to John le Briton; and in 1330, other lands here were added by purchase.

This manor was held also of the manor of Forncet.

These

These manors with all the revenues of the city, in Carleton, were tied by the mayor, sheriffs, &c. (who received 200l. as a consideration for so doing, of archbishop Parker) to pay annually for ever a clear rent of ten pounds ; eight pounds whereof, for three exhibitions to three scholars of Bennet College, Cambridge, to be named by the mayor and majority of aldermen, out of the schools in Norwich or Aylsham, and the other 40s. to be retained yearly by the mayor, to pay to a preacher yearly to be sent by the college, 6s. 8d. for a sermon at Thetford, 6s. 8d. for another at Wymondham, 6s. 8d. for another at the cathedral, and 10s. for a sermon in St. Clement's church in Norwich, and the other 10s. to be distributed there, as may be seen in the History of Norwich, where there is an exact account of this donation.

In the 19th of Elizabeth, 1577, we find an agreement between the city and Mr. Thomas Townshend, lord of the other manors, " for the apporcionyng " owt Hetheld Grene, betwene the cittie and Mr. " Townesend, to be done by sir Thomas Cornwa- " leis, knt. and Mr. Thomas Sotherton, alderman."

These manors belong now to the mayor, sheriffs, &c. as guardians of St. Giles's hospital, and in that hospital accounts in 1728, among the revenues, we find it entered thus, " Manor of East Carleton cum " Hethel, 9l. 10s. 2d. ob. per ann. From East " Carleton cum Hethel, and Wren's close there, 80l. " per ann. out of which paid archbishop Parker's " yearly annuity to Bennet college in Cambridge 8l. " his sermon at St. Clement's in Ascension week, &c. " 2l."

The church of Hayele, or Hethel, is dedicated to All the Saints, and had an image of all the saints, and a guild kept before it, of the same dedication. The rector had a house and fifty acres of glebe when Norwich Doomſday was made, and it ſtands in the king's books thus, 10l. Hethell alias Hethwold rectory, 11. yearly tenths.

The monks of Thetford had a portion of tithes here, valued at 13s. 4d. given them by Roger Bigot their founder, out of his demesns. Wymondham abbey had lands here of the gift of William de Albini, valued at 40s. per ann.

In 1528, Richard Amore, of Norwich, prieſt, gave three acres of grove by the parſonage in Hethel, to be ſold, to find a light before the image of All-Saints in Hethel, and our Lady at Bracon, and one acre in Forthbrigge, to the maintenance of the Perke light for ever\*.

The advowſon was never aliened from the Norfolk family, but attended the inheritance of it, belonging to their manor of Forncet, till the earl of Arundel ſold it to Thomas Townſhend, eſq. who joined it to his manors, with which it ſtill continues.

Hugh Bigot, earl of Norfolk, granted to Hervey, the land which Roger de Conſtantine held of the lay-fee, and the land which Helias, his mace-bearer, held in Hethel, by the ſervice of being his wheelwright.

*“ Faciendo Servitium, de Eſſe meus Rotarius.”*

In

\* The Perke was the rood loſt, on which the principal crucifix or rood was placed, before which there was a light always burning in ſervice time.---Blomefield.

In 1277, it appears, that the manor of Cursons was obliged to find a certain quantity of oil for the lamps in the church, and chapel of the manor-house, and a certain number of loaves to distribute to the poor on the day of the obit of William de Curson, which was always held on St. Catherine's day; and also the dole-bread given yearly on the anniversary of sir William de Carleton, viz. as much as a bushel and half of barley would make.

Edward II. presented to this church in 1312; sir John Segrave, knt. in 1345, and in 1357 sir Walter de Manny, knt. after which the patronage was with the dukes of Norfolk.

In the 9th of Edward IV. 1469, Jeffrey Hert, a monk, was licensed by the pope to hold it, notwithstanding he was a monk: in 1474, having thrown by his habit, on his being outed from this living by reason of it, he obtained another pope's dispensation from his habit, and all monastic rules, and so becoming a secular, he was re-instituted, and resigned in 1482, to Robert Hawys alias Wakerly, priest, a canon regular, who was presented by the king.

In 1609, the rector returned answer, that Miles Branthwayte, esq. was patron of his living, and that he had forty-six communicants in his parish.

In 1610, the earl of Arundel gave it to Robert Wetherel, A. M. who was succeeded by Edmund Allen in 1658. Allen is buried in the nave:

*Qui Naturæ cessit quinto die Maij A.D. 1683, æt. suæ 67.*

William Branthwayte, esq. of Hethel, presented in 1683 and 1697; and in 1737, John Reddington, A. M.

A. M. rector of Rackheath, and master of Norwich grammar school, was instituted here: he is buried under a black marble near the font, and Mary his wife; he died Sept. 24, 1739, and she Feb. 18, 1742, aged 63.

In 1743, the Rev. Mr. Metyer Reynolds, was presented by the late Miles Branthwayte, esq. lord and patron, who lived in the handsome seat called Hethel-hall, about two furlongs west of the church; and the parsonage, which is very convenient, and was much beautified by Mr. Reddington, stands about one furlong north-east of the church, which is very neat, as the chancel was also made by Mr. Reddington. It is leaded, and hath a handsome Venetian window at its east end, the windows in both chancel and church being sashes: the church is thirty-three feet long and twenty-two broad, and the chancel twenty-six feet long and thirteen broad; the nave and north aisle are leaded, and the north porch tiled; the steeple is square, about fifty-six feet high, and hath only one bell.

The arms of Thorpe of Ashwellthorpe, quartering Banyard, and also those of Appleyard, were in the windows, but are now lost. There is a stone by the font for *Robert Hammond, Gent. Aug. 15, 1678. Robert his son, Oct. 14, 1687, 44.*

The BRANTHWAYTES are descended from John Branthwayte, of Sebber or Sedber in Yorkshire, who married a Clere, of Stokesby in Norfolk, and their son

John Branthwayte settled at Norwich; he married Elizabeth Turner, of Essex, by whom he had four sons,

1. Richard,



1. Richard Branthwayte, of Lincoln's-Inn, serjeant at law, who married Margaret daughter of John Bull, of London: he had a coat of arms granted him by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, by patent dated July 21, 1582, viz. or, two bendlets ingr. S. Crest, a falcon rising from a rock proper: he was called to be a serjeant by writ, dated at Westminster Nov. 25, 1594, the 36th of Elizabeth, and was buried in St. Martin's Ludgate, Oct. 7, 1595: he had one son, Richard, who owned land in Wiggenhall, the 18th of James I. and four daughters, the eldest married to sir William Spencer; 2d. Mary, to Henry Gilling, gent. of Yorkshire; 3d. Margaret, to Robert Marsham, of Norfolk; 4th. Elizabeth, to sir William Webbe.

2. Henry Branthwayte, who was feodary for Norfolk in 1603, and died without issue about 1617: he married Mrs. Davy of Ellingham, grandmother to the old lady Potts.

3. Miles Branthwayte, esq. who purchased Hethel, where he lies buried under an elegant marble monument on the north side of the altar, with the crest and arms of Branthwayte at top, with a martlet for difference, and Branthwayte impaling Southwell: he married Mary, daughter of John Southwell, esq. of Barham in Suffolk, and died in London Aug. 5, 1612, aged 55, leaving one son and two daughters: his lady died July 14, 1652.

On the altar tomb lie two effigies at their full lengths; he hath his robes on, and one hand under his head; she hath her hands closed in a praying posture, being buried by him: on the front of the tomb are the effigies of their son Arthur, and their two daughters, Margaret, who married sir Robert Leigh,

Leigh, of Chigwell in Essex, and Elizabeth, who died May 1, 1621, aged 20, and lies buried by them.

4. William Branthwayte, master of Caius college in Cambridge, died single in his vice-chancellorship, Feb. 15, 1618.

Arthur Branthwayte, of Hethel, esq. son of Miles Branthwayte, esq. married Bridget, daughter of sir Anthony Drury, knt. he died in 1645, seised of the aforesaid several manors of Hethel, with the royalties thereto belonging: he had three sons,

1. Arthur Branthwayte, of London, who married Mrs. Pitt.

2. Miles, who died single; and

3. Wm. Branthwayte, of Hethel, esq. who is buried under a marble in the chancel, with the arms of Branthwayte impaling Berney: he married Dec. 1, 1657, Julian, the daughter of Thomas Berney, of Swardeston, esq. by whom he had eighteen children, viz. eight sons and ten daughters, twelve of which lived to be men and women; two of his sons and three of his daughters\* married in his life-time, and he left at his death five sons and five daughters, twenty-three grand-children, and two great grand-children: he died Feb. 28, 1710, aged 76 years. Julian, his wife, died Nov. 29, 1727, æt. 88; left living at her death

\* 1. Dorothy, married to sir Richard Berney, of Kirby-Bedon, bart.

2. Julian to Mundeford Spelman, of Narburgh, esq;

3. Bridget to John Berney, of Westwick, esq;

death seven children, nineteen grand-children, and twenty great grand-children.

There are memorials here for the following children of the said William and Julian: 1. *Thomas Branthwayte, Gent. obiit March 6, 1676, ætat. 20.* 2. *John Branthwayte, M. D. who died in London Jan. 27, 1714.* 3. *William Branthwayte, Esq. of Gray's-Inn, serjeant at law, who married Femima, only daughter and heiress of Augustine Brograve, Esq. and died Nov. 1, 1729, aged 62.* Under an altar tomb, enclosed with iron pallisades, 4. *Elizabeth Branthwayte, (10th daughter and 17th child) ob. Feb. 21, 1728.*

Arthur Branthwayte, esq. of Hethel, second son and heir of William and Julian, was of Gray's-Inn, barrister at law, an eminent counsellor, chosen steward of the city of Norwich in 1691, which he resigned in 1703; died at his house at Norwich on Sunday the 29th of Sept. 1717, and was buried at Hethel, in the chancel; there is a stone with his own and wife's arms impaled, and in a very handsome north chancel aile, lately built over a vault designed for the burial place of this family, which is entered by a door on the north side out of the church-yard, as the aile is by two fast doors at the east, are the following achievements, hanging against the wall, viz.

Branthwayte and Bacon, or. on a fess ingrailed between three inescutcheons gul. three mullets or.

Branthwayte and Berney. D°. and Bacon, with an inescutcheon of pretence of Newton, and this motto; *Incipe.* D°. and Brograve; motto, *Mors Janua Vitæ.*

This

This aile hath a feat in it for the family to sit in during service.

*Sacred to the Memory of Arthur Branthwayte, Esq; second son of William Branthwayte, Esq; and Julian his Wife, sometime Chief Justice of the Isle of Ely; he took to Wife, Ann, the only Daughter and Heir of Thomas Bacon, Esq; second Son of Sir Francis Bacon, sometime one of the Judges of the King's Bench, by whom he had six Sons and six Daughters, whereof Elizabeth, Arthur, Julian, Dorothy, Miles, John, Henry, were living at his Death. Elizabeth his eldest daughter, married to Thomas Sotherton, of Taverham, Esq; by whom she had issue Elizabeth and Thomas, both likewise alive at the Time of his Decease. He departed this Life on the 29th Day of Sept. in the Year of our Lord 1717, aged 58 Years; and will be remembered as a faithfull and able Councillour, a just and mercifull Judge.*

The abovementioned Ann Branthwayte died Nov. 18, 1729, aged 68.

Thomas son of Arthur Branthwayte and Elizabeth his wife, died at Norwich, April 1, 1714.

Arthur Branthwayte, esq. of Hethel, the eldest son and heir, succeeded, and lies buried within the altar rails, under a stone, next to that of his most honored and worthy father, whose estate as well as eminent virtues he inherited, and was particularly distinguished for his integrity, brotherly love, extensive charity, and constancy in friendship; which qualities, with great zeal and readiness, he always exerted, whenever his brothers, friends, relations, or the poor, stood in need of them. He died at Bristol, the 17th of Oct. 1724, much lamented by all that knew him, and was here buried the 31st day of

the same month, in the 38th year of his age.—The arms of Branthwayte quartering Bacon.

Miles Branthwayte, esq. of Hethel, the late lord and patron, his next brother, succeeded him. He was a barrister at law, high or capital steward to the bishop of Norwich, steward of all the courts, general receiver of all the farm-rents, &c. and supervisor of all the manors belonging to the see. He married Rebecca, one of the two daughters and co-heiresses of Thomas Newton, esq. mayor of Norwich, who is now deceased and buried here, by whom he had Arthur Branthwayte, esq. sometime fellow commoner of Caius college, Cambridge, who died in the year 1750; a young gentleman much respected and much lamented by all who had the pleasure of knowing him: he was of a social disposition, and extremely entertaining in company by a flow of humour and spirits, that always distinguished his conversation. He had great good-nature, and equal sensibility.

Mr. Miles Branthwayte had also two daughters; the eldest was unfortunately killed in Kymberley park, by her horse running away with her, and carrying her under the branches of an oak tree, which struck her on the head with fatal violence.

His youngest and only surviving daughter, Elizabeth, married Thomas Beevor, esq. the present lord of the manor of Hethel.

Mr. Branthwayte by his last will divided his large estate between his daughter, and nephew, the present Miles Branthwayte, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. John Branthwayte, his brother, rector of Kettlestone.

Mr.



Mr. Beevor has long distinguished himself as an active, able, and intelligent magistrate in this county, and in every other respect has claimed the public esteem. He has several children, sons and daughters. On the division of the estates, the family seat and an extensive and beautiful park came into the possession of Mr. Beevor, his lady being the only surviving child and heiress of her father.

The Rev. Arthur Branthwayte, brother of Miles Branthwayte, esq. of Norwich, and rector of Stifkey in North Greenhoe hundred, was presented to this rectory by Thomas Beevor, esq. of Hethel, 1754.

The ornamental and agricultural improvements made by the present lord, are pointed out in a particular manner by Mr. Arthur Young, in his "Farmer's Tour through the Eastern Counties of England," published 1771.

HETHERSET, the capital village of this hundred, is called in Doomſday-book Hederſeta, *the seat at the place or most public road entering the hundred.\** It belonged in the Confessor's days to Olf, one of the thanes or barons, and after to earl Ralph, on whose forfeiture it was given to Alan earl of Richmond, who gave it in the Conqueror's time to Ribald, to be held of him.

This was then the capital manor, and had two churches, one of which was called Cantelose, or Cantley; and earl Ralph had the soc or superior jurisdiction, viz. the hundred which he forfeited.

From this time it passed with the manors of Kenton in Suffolk, Pickenham and Barford-hall manors in Norfolk, till the death of Ralph Fitz-Ralph in 1269, the 53d of Henry III. when Pickenham, &c. descended to Robert de Nevile, who married Mary, his eldest daughter and heiress; and this went to sir Robert de Tateshall, lord of Buckenham castle, in right of Joan, the second daughter and heiress of the said Ralph, who as widow to sir Robert, and then lady Tateshall, in 1305, settled the whole manor, held of the honour of Richmond, and advowsons of the medieties, and of Cantelose, on sir William Bernak, of Hetherset, knt. and Alice his wife; which Alice was daughter and sole heiress of sir Robert Driby, knt. by Joan, one of the three daughters and heiresses of the aforesaid lady Joan de Tateshall.— This sir William Bernak died April 6, 1339, and Alice his wife died April 12, 1341, and are both buried in the middle of the chancel here, and left it to John de Bernak their son, who died April 2, 1345, and lies buried here, leaving Joan his widow, and John his son and heir, who died a minor, as did William his brother and heir, Dec. 7, 1359, the 33d of Edward III. when the whole descended to Maud his sister and sole heiress, then the wife of sir Ralph de Cromwell, lord of Tateshall, from whom it is called

CROMWELL'S MANOR to this day, and from thence one moiety of it passed, with Buckenham, through the Cliftons to the Knevets, till sir Edmund Knevet, knt. about 1540, mortgaged it to John Flowerdew, who presented jointly with sir Edmund in 1541, and so it continued till 1554; and in the 2d of Elizabeth, 1560, the said John purchased it to him and his heirs.

The other moiety went with Maud Cromwell to John Fitz-Williams her husband, and passed in that family ; and it after came to sir Robert Drury, knt. who in 1541, sold it to the aforesaid John Flowerdew, esq. and so he became sole lord of the manor, and patron of the church.

Robert Drury, his son and heir, died lord, April 16, 1564. By Catherine daughter of William Sheres, of Ashwellthorpe, who is buried in this chancel, he had seven sons ; William, his eldest son, died before his father : the younger sons at different times sold and released their rights to Edward their brother, who also purchased the royalties ; and so the whole was solely in the said Edward about 1584. In 1571, he was a lawyer of note, for then the dean and chapter of Norwich retained him their standing counsel. In 1580, he was serjeant at law, and treasurer of the Inner-Temple ; and in 1584, third baron of the Exchequer. He was made second baron in 1585, and died March 31, 1586, the 28th of Elizabeth, seised of all the manors of this town, except Woodhall.

He married Elizabeth daughter of William Foster, of Wymondham, but had no issue, and was interred in the chancel here, leaving Anthony, eldest son of William his eldest brother, his heir.

At his death he gave by will to the town of Lynn a silver cup, gilt, and another to the town of Yarmouth, and to Mrs. Shelton a gilt cup which was given him by the city of Norwich. His inventory shews he had a large quantity of plate, among which a gold chain valued at 8ol. one dozen silver plates, &c. a fair diamond ring, given him by sir John Yonge in his last circuit.

He was buried with much pomp, as appears by the fees paid the herald for attendance, &c.

It is plain this serjeant was an oppressor, complaints being issued against him by numbers of people, for plowing up boundaries, inclosing lands, &c.

It seems that Anthony sold the whole to his brother John, who died seised the 17th of Nov. 1587, leaving Edward his son and heir, a minor, whose trustee, sir Henry Hobart, knt. presented in 1620, and then the manors were mortgaged to Wm. Gostlin, who presented in 1639; and before 1670 the advowson was in John Gostlin, M. D. and his heirs for ever, and the manors settled on Thomas Flowerdew, of London, merchant; and were sold in the 30th of Charles II. 1678, to captain John Aide, of Horstead, who was sole lord of all the manors: in 1739, Jane Pomfret; and they were purchased by the late Edward Atkyns, of Ketteringham, esq. high-sheriff of Norfolk in 1743, whose son, Edward Atkyns, esq. is the present lord.

HACON'S MANOR was part of the great manor granted off by the Fitz-Ralphs. It takes its name from the antient lords of it, viz. Hubert Hakun, of Great Melton, who was lord in 1306. In 1556, Henry Drury was lord, and being purchased of Robert Drury by serjeant Flowerdew, it was joined to Cromwell's manor, as it remains at this day.

WOODHALL and CANTELOSE, or CANTLEY, antiently called Hetherset's Manor, belonged to Godric the sewer at the conquest; one part of its soc belonged to earl Alan's capital manor, and the other to the king and earl of Norfolk, of whose descendants it was always held at a quarter of a fee.

John

John de Hetherfet was succeeded by sir Simon, who with consent of Remigius his brother, parson of Hingham, settled it on Margaret their sister, and sir Robert de Ufford, her husband, who was lord here. This sir Simon was a man of note, being one of the king's justices itinerant in 1336; and was succeeded by his eldest son, sir John, whose widow, Elizabeth, re-married in 1357 to John de Reppes, and then conveyed the third part of this manor to William de Hetherfet, her eldest son, who left two daughters and heiresses.

By marriage it came to John Palgrave, esq. of Northwood-Barningham, who kept court here in the 24th of Edward IV. 1481. From 1578 it went as Palgrave's manor in Wymondham, till it was purchased and joined to the other manor by Mr. John Aide, of Horstead.

The manors extend into Barford, Wramplingham, Dunston, Taverham, Belaugh, and Honingham, and have all royalties belonging to them.

The church of Hetherfet is dedicated to St. Remigius, and had formerly two medietyes, each having a rector instituted thereto; the one from sir Robert de Tatteshall, patron thereof, was called Tatteshall mediety; as the other, from sir Ralph Fitz-Ralph, was called Fitz-Ralph's mediety.

In 1406, Tatteshall's mediety was consolidated with Cantelose; and, October 12, 1433, they were perpetually united with Fitz-Ralph's mediety.

In 1647, Philip Tennison, *S. T. P.* archdeacon of Norfolk, and rector of Foulsham, had this rectory, but was ejected by the Protector, to make way



for Jeremiah Coleman, who was buried here in 1658, and was succeeded by Thomas Moore, jun. who published,

*Breach upon Breach, or an acknowledgment of judicial breaches made upon us, occasioned by sinful breaches made among us, with instruction, admonition, and encouragement, yet to turn to Him that smites us; being the sum of what was delivered at the funeral of Mr. Jeremiah Coleman, late preacher of the Gospel at Hetherset, in Norfolk, February 18, 1658. Published in quarto at London in 1659, by Thomas Moore, jun. his successor there, who was outed at the restoration of Charles II. in 1660.*

In 1704, John Gofflin, M. D. president of Caius college, by will, dated February 10, gave the patronage to that society.

In 1736, the Rev. John Berney, A. M. the present rector, was instituted at the presentation of the master and fellows: he is now D. D. archdeacon of Norwich, chaplain to the bishop, rector of the two consolidated rectories of the Saxlinghams in Norfolk, and of the rectory of St. Clement at the Bridge in Norwich.

The master of St. John of Jerusalem's Commandry at Carbrooke, in Norfolk, had small rents here, paid by the lord of the manor, of the gift of the ancient lords.

In the time of Edward I. John and Roger Bigot were owners, but we do not find them ever concerned in the manors.

The

The church of Hetherfet hath its north porch tiled, its nave, two aisles, and chapels leaded, with a square tower and five bells. The chancel is totally ruined and part of the nave used as a chancel. A small spire was a few years since raised on the tower, at the joint expence of Dr. Berney and the parishioners.

In our Lady's chapel, at the east end of the south aisle, is an altar tomb, having the portraiture of a knight armed cap-a-pee, with a sword hanging from his head, which lies on a cushion, his spurs on, and a lion at his feet: he is in a surcoat of his arms, and hath his shield of them, viz. Bernak, erm. a fess G. By him is his lady, with a dog at her feet, and on her mantle are the arms of Bernak impaling Driby.

*Obitus Domini Willi de Bernake, 1339, 6<sup>o</sup> Mensis Aprilis.*

*Obitus Domine Alicie de Bernake, 1341, 12<sup>o</sup> die Aprilis.*

This sir William Bernak, knt. and Alice his wife, daughter and heiress of sir Robert de Driby, knt. were buried in the midst of the dilapidated chancel, from whence this monument was removed, through a covetous desire of the lead wherein they were buried, by John Flowerdew, father to the Baron. It seems the chancel was rebuilt by them.

In St. Thomas's chapel, at the upper end of the north aisle, is a fair-raised tomb, wherein lyeth Catherine, mother to Baron Flowerdew, and wife to John Flowerdew, without inscription. In the same place lies John her husband, and Thomas Flowerdew; and in the chancel lies buried the Baron, and  
fr.

for want of a grave-stone at his friends cost, is covered with one from the grave of John Cock and Mary Jay.

On the south side of the altar rails, Bokenham and nineteen coats; and the same on an achievement hanging at the east end of the south aisle.

Tombstones to—*Elizabeth, the wife of Hugh Buckenham, Gent. and daughter of Christopher Flowerdew, Gent. who died Dec. 29, 1669.*

*Hugh Buckenham, fourth son of Wiseman Buckenham, of Weston in the county of Suffolk, Esq. He was sheriff, alderman, and mayor of Norwich, and being burgess for the said city, died in that service April 26, 1694, aged 60.*

*Walsingham Buckenham, esq. son of Hugh Buckenham, late of the city of Norwich, esq. He died Aug. 9, 1714, aged 45.*

In the north aisle. To *Jeofry Betts, Gent. steward to the earl of Pembroke in Wiltshire, who died May 15, 1680, and Elizabeth his wife, deceased June 24, 1663, he aged 74, she 57.*

On a brass. *Henry Dawntre, rector of Intwood, died in 1493.*

A mural monument to *Isaac Motham, late of this place, Esq. ob. 10 Mar. 1703, æt. 62; and also Elizabeth his wife, ob. 28 Jan. 1699, æt. 61.*

The hospital of St. Giles in Norwich have lands here, now held by the corporation.

In 1658, John Rope, gent. of Norwich, gave, for the use of the poor, a messuage called Jeck's, in Hetherfet, copyhold on Woodhall, and half an acre copyhold on Cromwell's manor, which is now the Queen's-head, and is rented at 10l. per ann. the clear income of which is annually applied by the feoffees in cloathing the poor.

Walsingham Buckenham, esq. gave a house and lands for the use of the poor, now lett at 4l. 7s. 6d. per ann.

The part of the old town-lands, which remained after those taken away in Edward VI's time, are now lett at 2l. per ann. Alice Kettle pays a rent charge of 2s. 6d. per ann.

Mrs. Alice Goddard, who is buried in the church-yard, on the east side of the north porch, gave a crimson velvet cushion for the pulpit in the year 1729.

In 1735, Claude Roberts fitted up the vestry, gave three brass sconces for the pulpit and desk, a bible, common prayer-book, and communion table-cloth.

THICKTHORN, or THICKHAM, is a hamlet to this town, which takes its name from Alan de Thickthorn its owner, who had it of Stephen le Noreys; and in 1240, Alan settled it on Roger, son of Robert de Thickthorn, who obtained of Henry III. anno 1257, liberty of trying pleas in his court at Thickthorn. In 1275, Daniel de Thickthorn lived here, and held his court; and soon after, Ralph at the Thickthorn.

In queen Elizabeth's time, Robert Balle, of London, esq. conveyed it to Roger Ramsey, esq. of Norwich,

wich, who died June 16, 1641, 17th of Charles I. feised of the capital messuage called Thickthorn, and three hundred acres of land, held of the honor of Richmond, at three quarters of a fee. It belonged afterwards to the Flowerdews, and since that to Isaac Motham, esq.

This hamlet is on the left hand of the London road from Norwich to Hetherfet, and the common belonging to it still retains the ancient name. It is now owned by Mrs. Bates of Cringleford.

CANTELOSE, CANCELOSS, CANTELOWE, or CANTLEY, was a part of the manor of Hetherfet, but a separate parish, with a parochial church, and eight acres of glebe, in the time of the Conqueror. It took its name of Canteleese or Cantelose, about king Stephen's time, signifying the *leas*\* or *lees* that were *cut off*, or separated from the parish, as being a village by itself, totally exempt from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon of Norfolk, for it paid neither procurations, synodals, nor Peter-pence, and but 3d. carvage.

When Norwich Doomsday was made, sir Robert Tatehall was patron; and it was a rectory valued at five marks, and had a rectory house and fifteen acres of glebe, but was not taxed: the whole attended Hetherfet manor. The church was dedicated to All Saints.

This church was consolidated to Hetherfet in 1406, by Henry, bishop of Norwich, at the petition of sir Ralph Cromwell, knt. and the parishioners; it being certified that the revenues were so small, that it had

\* Lee, signifies lands untilled, and sometimes new broken-up ground.



had laid void because no body would accept it; and it was agreed that the profits should be divided between John Christmas and Thomas Sawnders, and their successors, rectors of Hetherfet, for ever; who served the church alternately as a free chapel till the Reformation, when it was totally demolished. The place where it stood is called the Old Church-yard.

There was an ancient family surnamed from this hamlet; for John de Cantelos and William Bigot were owners here in Henry III's time.

The capital messuage called Cantlowe-hall, in Mr. Blomefield's time was owned by Mr. Arthur Jenney.

Thomas Starling, esq. alderman of Norwich, and mayor of that city in 1768, (whose estate here is freehold, being lately manumised by Edward Atkyns, esq. the manor lord) has built a neat house, with gardens and planting, at the south-west end of this village; as has also the Rev. Dr. Berney, near the church.

This town is five miles from Norwich, three from Wymondham, and one hundred and three from London.

INTWOOD, or INTWODE, wrote in Doomſday-book, INTWEDA, belonged to earl Ralph at the conquest, and to Coleman, a free man of bishop Stigand's, in the Confessor's time; and after the earl's forfeiture, the Conqueror gave it to Eudo the sewer, who held it at the survey, when it was worth 4l. per ann. being a league long, and half a one broad.

Thorpe, called afterwards Gloresthorpe and Gowthorpe, which now is included in Swardeston, belonged about half of it to this manor.

The antient family of the Tiviles were settled here very early. In the time of king John, and Henry III. Ralph de Tivile, of Intwood, held his manor here at two fees ; one, of the antient family surnamed de Riparijs, and the other of William Marshal, the younger.

In 1285, the 11th of Edward I. John de Tivile was lord and patron, and had view of frank-pledge, assize of bread and ale, and all power of the lete, paying 10d. to the king, as to his hundred of Humbleyard ; so that this town was by that rent exempt from the jurisdiction of the hundred-court, and now the manor was held of the honor of Albemarle ; and the prior of St. Faith held the eighth part of a fee of the said John, and Thomas de Tivile of Weston. This John sold the advowson, and lands here, to Nicholas de Castello.

In the time of Edward II. Hugh de Tivile was lord, and in 1313, Thomas Spriggi, of Monefle, was lord and patron ; and in 1349, William de Buckenham was lord and patron, and had free warren here.

In the 30th of Edward III. 1356, Bartholomew Appleyard and John de Erpingham, citizens of Norwich, owned it. It was afterwards held of the dutchy of Lancaster, by sir John de Infula, or L'isle, knt. in trust. Nicholas grandson to Bartholomew Appleyard, sold it to Thomas Wetherby, esq. the rich alderman of Norwich, who died in 1445, and left it to Margaret his wife, for life, and then to John Jenney, esq. and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heiress of the said Thomas.

This

This John Jenney was third son of sir John Jenney, knt. He died in 1497, when William Jenney, his grandson, inherited; he died at Intwood, in 1512, and was buried under a large stone in the chancel, now robbed of its brasses.

In 1537, the 28th of Henry VIII. sir John Heydon, knt. and others, conveyed the advowson and manor to Richard Blyant, esq. with Swardeston manor and advowson; but sir John and the others, were only trustees of his father, John Blyant, who presented in 1517; and the said Richard Blyant, esq. sold it to sir Richard Gresham, knt. of London, who died in 1548, seised of the manors of Intwood, Kewick, Swainsthorpe Hardwick, Swardeston, and Mulbarton, leaving John his son and heir.

In the 3d of Edward VI. 1549, sir Thomas Gresham, knt. entertained John Dudley, the great earl of Warwick, in his journey against the rebel, Ket, the tanner, at his seat here, which he soon after enlarged and finished, in the manner we now see it: it stands about half a furlong west of the church, and is now called Intwood-hall, and occupied by Mr. Matthew Rackham.

Sir Thomas Gresham, knt. built the Royal Exchange at London in 1567, and appears lord and patron in 1568. William Gresham, of London, esq. presented in 1571, and sold it about 1596 to Henry Hobart, esq. with the manor of Swardeston; in which family it hath continued ever since, the honourable Henry Hobart being now lord and patron, and owner of the village, which contains the hall, and a cottage or two only.

The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, hath a nave eleven yards long and six yards wide, with a chancel and south porch, all tiled; a steeple round at bottom, and octangular at top, in which are two bells.

A brass plate in the chancel to *Cecily Hirst, wife of William Hirst, Gent. daughter and heir of Edward Shelton, of Broome in the county of Norfolk, esq. who died Jan. 28, 1619.*

There is a large stone robbed of effigies and an inscription, but we find that William Jenney, esq. was buried under it in 1512. By the font there are two stones for, *Robert Hammond, gent. Aug. 15, 1678, 84, and Robert his son, Aug. 14, 1687, 44.*

Anthony Drury, esq. second son of sir Anthony Drury, of Besthorpe in Shropham hundred, knt. by Bridget, daughter of John Spelman, esq. of Narburgh, and brother to sir William Drury, who died in 1639, lived here; he married a sister of sir Owen Smith, knt. of Winston, and (as the book, intituled *The Grandeur of the Law*, tells us, p. 229) was descended from Robert Drury, of Lincoln's-Inn, esq. a person of great learning, and Speaker of the House of Commons in Henry VII's time.

In 1401, the chapel of St. James the Apostle, of Gowesthorpe, or Gowthorpe, was annexed to this church of Intwood, and Oct. 23, 1597, they were consolidated with Kewick.

The Rev. William Leech was presented to this rectory in 1743, by John lord Hobart, created earl of Buckinghamshire in the 19th year of George II. 1746.

KESWICK.

KESWICK, or CASE-WIC, i. e. *the cottages upon the wic or winding of the river*, to which the situation, which is on the river's side, exactly answers;\* as Kefwick in Cumberland, by the side of a lake. In the Confessor's time it was a beruite to Hethel manor, and was owned by Olf, a thane of that king, and by Roger Bigot in the Conqueror's time; it was then six furlongs long, and five broad. Aitard de Vals, or de Vaux, held it of Bigot: and the king and earl Godric had the whole soc, lete, and superior jurisdiction. It was wrote Chesewic and Kefewic in Doomſday-book.

It continued in the Vaux's family for many ages, and they had an exemption from paying toll in Norwich, for the produce of their demesns here.

There were great conteſts between Jollan de Vaux and the prior and convent of Norwich, concerning rights of commonage in Eaton; but things being agreed, he became a good benefactor to their monaſtery, by confirming all right he had in Eaton to the monks, and a water-mill in Kefwick called the Old Mill.

The priories of Norwich, Thetford, and St. Faith, had poſſeſſions here.

In the 13th of Edward II. 1320, Burga, and John de Vaux, her ſon and heir, as executors of William de Vaux, paid 102l. to the king, as the remainder of the account of the ſaid William, who was the king's receiver for the revenues of his caſtle and honor of Knareſborough in Yorkſhire.



In 1347, John Sparrow, of Norwich, was lord : in 1349, sir John Ufford, knt. and Hugh de Curfon, by whom, in 1365, the 29th of Edward III. this, and Vaux's manor in Burgh St. Mary, were settled on William Clere, of Ormesby, in which family it continued till sir Robert Clere, knt. sold it to sir Richard Gresham, knt. who died seised 1549, and it hath passed along with the manor of Intwood to this day.

The church was dedicated to All Saints, and in 1505, Robert Curfon was buried here, and gave a good legacy to repair the church.

Oct. 23, 1597, this rectory was annexed to Intwood, and the church was immediately pulled down. The steeple is round, and is still standing, being very small, as was the church, which had a nave, chancel, and south porch : the church-yard is plowed up to the walls. It stands on a hill between Hartford-bridges and Intwood, on the south side of the river, and the ruins are seen some distance. There are very few houses besides the hall ; the whole village belonging, with Intwood, to the Hon. Henry Hobart. Mr. Richard Gurney has a pretty villa here, which he has improved and ornamented with much taste.

Towards the east, on the same side of the river, on a promontory, bounded on the south-east by the river Tais, are seen the ruins of another church, properly enough called Marketshall.

KETERINGHAM, or KETHERINGHAM ; wrote KETRINCHAM in Doomsday-book. The church is dedicated to St. Peter the Apostle : it hath a low square steeple

steeple, and five bells ; is seventeen yards long, and eight broad, and is tiled, as is the chancel allo.

It was re-dedicated and newly hallowed in 1335 : it was appropriated to the prior of Pentney, who as rector had a house and fifty-two acres of glebe ; and the vicarage had a house and twenty-eight acres of glebe. It was given by Robert de Vallibus or Vaux, the founder of Pentney, (who came with the Conqueror into England) and was confirmed by William his son and heir. It now stands at 6l. in the king's books ; and the portion of tithes belonging to the monks of Thetford, was 4s. per ann. given them by Robert de Vaux.

The prior of Pentney presented to this vicarage William Ives, who is buried in the chancel, his effigy in brass, and this remains ;

*Orate pro anima Domini Willi: Ives, Canonici, cuius anime propicietur Deus Amen.*

And in 1515, Richard Wright : he lies buried in the chancel, with this on a brass plate ;

*In the Honoure of God that ys moost of Myght,  
Pray for the Soule of Sir Richard Wryght.  
On whose Soule Jesu have Mercy.*

After the dissolution, Henry VIII. in the year 1545, granted the impropriate rectory, and the advowson of the vicarage, to Robert Rumbold, alias Reynbald, and his heirs, to be held *in capite* by knight's service.

The advowson was afterwards in the family of Thetford, and Thomas Thetford, esq. in 1607, sold

it to sir Henry Hobart, knt. William Paston, and other trustees, for the use of sir John Heveningham, knt. who in 1611, presented as impropriator and patron. In 1697 Henry Heron, esq. and in 1728 the late Edward Atkyns, esq. presented.

The chief manor of this town belonged to Olf the Dane, in the Confessor's time, and to Ralph Fitz-Walter at the conquest, who then held it of Roger Bigot; and it had a church and forty acres of glebe, and was worth 3l. per ann. being a league ng, and half a league broad.

The other manor belonged to Ketel the Dane, at the Confessor's survey; and was held of Ralph Peverell by Warine, at the Conqueror's.

The chief manor, called afterwards ARGENTEIN'S, or KETERINGHAM HALL MANOR, came to Robert de Vallibus or Vaux, from Ralph Fitz-Walter, and he held it of Roger Bigot. This Robert came in with the Conqueror; and in the 8th of Richard I. 1197, Aubrey de Vere, earl of Oxford, died seised of the head manor, though one third part of the town remained still in the Vaux's, and was after called Castelyn's manor.

In 1239, Hugh earl of Oxford gave it to Hugh de Cressi, in marriage with Margaret his daughter, and died seised in 1262, when for want of issue it reverted to the Veres, and Robert, earl of Oxford, gave it in marriage with Flora his sister, to sir Reginald de Argentein, knt. and they held it in 1265, the 49th of Henry III. Sir William, his great grandson, married Isabel daughter of sir William Kerdeston, knt. and held this manor in 1383; and in 1390 their three daughters were heirs: Margaret,  
the

the daughter of one of them, had this manor, and married to — Buckenham, of whose trustee the manor was purchased by sir William Appleyard, of Ketteringham, knt. and with Emma his widow, passed to her second husband, sir Henry Grey, knt. who lived at Ketteringham, and lies buried in the chancel there.

Their effigies in brass, with their hands conjoined as praying, remain on the stone; he is in complete armour, standing on a lion, and there are the arms of Brotherton impaling Grey, and Grey impaling Appleyard.

The present chancel was rebuilt by these two, and their arms remain in the east window the same as on their tombstone, and also the arms of England and Grey impaling. There are also the arms of Fitz-Walter, and a rebus of a tun, with an oaken branch with acorns fixed in the bung-hole. In the middle pane is sir Henry Grey on his knees, in compleat armour, with Grey's arms single, and several other coats not easily understood. By his will, dated in 1492, the 7th of Henry VII. he gave his manor of Ketteringham-hall, after their deaths, to

Thomas Heveningham, esq. son and heir of sir John Heveningham, knt. and to Ann his wife, daughter to dame Jane Grey, wife to the said sir Henry Grey, and their heirs, with remainder to William Grey, esq. of Merton; and thus it became the residence of the ancient family of the

Heveninghams, who had their surname from the town of that name in Suffolk, and hath been very honorably matched; and if we may credit many accounts, Jeffrey de Heveningham was lord there in

Canute's time, anno 1020; but as the former part of their pedigree does not relate to this town, we shall not trouble our readers with the account of the family earlier than the aforesaid

Thomas Heveningham, esq. the great favourite of the duke of Gloucester, who settled an annuity of 10l. on him for life, out of his manor of Rothing-Berneis in Essex: he died in 1499, and is buried in the chancel here, with his wife Ann.

The tomb is on the south side of the altar, built in part into the wall, the brass plates are fixed over it, with inscriptions over their heads. They are both in praying postures, four sons and four daughters behind them. There are also the arms of Heveningham quartering Redisham; Courtney impaling —.

John Heveningham, esq. sometimes styled knight, son of the said Thomas, succeeded, and married Alice, daughter of sir Ralph Shelton, of Shelton in Depwade hundred, knt. he died in 1530, and is buried in the chancel.

Sir Anthony Heveningham, his son and heir, was made a knight banneret by Henry VIII. and married first, Catherine, daughter and heir of sir Philip Calthorpe, by whom he had Henry his son and heir, who died without male issue, as did Amy their daughter, who married sir Edmund Windham, of Felbrigge, knt.

In 1546, he and Mary, daughter of sir John Shelton, of Shelton, knt. his then wife, held the manors of Heveningham, Ubbeston, Cookeley, Walpole, and Sibeton in Suffolk, and in 1557 he held the manor of Westburrow-hall, &c. in Essex, and dying the



the year following, is buried by his first wife, under a tomb on the north side of the chancel, which hath lost its inscription, but the arms of Heveningham, and those of Shelton, with the same two coats impaled, lately remained. She re-married to Philip Appleyard, esq. but died soon after, leaving

Sir Arthur Heveningham, knt. her son and heir, who about 1570 was lord of this, with the manors of Frettenham, Giffing, Shropham and South Walsham, in Norfolk, Heveningham, &c. in Suffoik, and Goldhanger in Essex: he married Mary, daughter of ——— Hanchet, of Hertfordshire, who died Nov. 9, 1633, and lies buried in the chancel. He was twice sheriff of Norfolk, was knighted by James I. Jan. 2, 1617, and lieth under an adjoining stone, *obit* Oct. 8, 1630.

Sir John Heveningham, knt. his son, inherited at his death; he married, first, Catherine, daughter of Lewes lord Mordaunt; she died in 1602, and he married again to Bridget, daughter of Christopher Paston, esq. of Paston in Tunstead hundred: she lies buried in the chancel, with the arms of Heveningham impaling Paston, *obit* June 9, 1624. On another stone, *Here lieth buried the body of John Heveningham, Knt. ob. 17 June, 1633.* He was high sheriff of Norfolk in 1615, member for the county the 3d of Charles I. and was succeeded by

William Heveningham, esq. his son and heir by the second wife: he was of this town and Hockwold in the hundred of Clackclose, and married, first, Catherine, daughter of sir Henry Walop, of Farley in Hampshire, by whom he had no issue: he repaired the house and chapel at Ketteringham in 1648, made the plantation of trees there, and was high

sheriff of Norfolk in 1635. This man was one of the Judges of Charles I. for which, at the Restoration, he was tried and convicted, and all his estate forfeited; but being one of those nineteen regicides that surrendered themselves upon the proclamation of the 6th of June, 1660, he was pardoned; and the year following, Mary, daughter of John earl of Dover, his second wife, obtained a patent from Charles II. for most, if not all, of her husband's estate, particularly that of Heveningham, and this manor, which she enjoyed for her life.

On the north side of the altar is a handsome monument of black and white marble, with the effigies of a man and woman, each having a child by them, in a praying posture before a reading desk, and to the table on which the inscription is wrote, is fixed an angel, with his wings expanded, holding an infant in swaddling cloaths; at the top are the arms of Heveningham impaling Cary.

*This monument was erected by the Right Hon. the lady Mary Heveningham, for her deceased husband, herself, and children, the daughter and grand-daughter of the Right Hon. Henry and John Carey, viscounts Rochford, barons of Hunsden, and earls of Dover, and of Abigail countess of Dover.*

*Under this pyramid of marble lies,  
Both root and branch of noble progenies,  
His matchless lady him secur'd, brought home,  
In peace deceas'd, lies umbrag'd in this tomb,  
Where undisturbed, may their slumbering dust,  
Rest till the Resurrection of the Just.*

Anno Domini 1678.

They

They are both buried in a vault under the altar; his coffin and bones are now wholly broken to pieces, which seems to have been done designedly; for his head or scull is laid upon his wife's coffin, which is very entire: she died at her house in Jermyn-street, London, Jan. 19, 1696; in the same vault is a child's coffin.

Sir William Heveningham, their son and heir, was knighted at Whitehall in 1674 by Charles II. he married Barbara, daughter of George Villiers, viscount Grandison of Ireland, by whom he had Abigail, his only heiress, who married Henry Heron, esq. and they sold it to the late

Edward Atkyns, esq. son and heir of sir Edward Atkyns, knt. lord chief baron of the Exchequer, who resided at Ketteringham-hall, which is a good seat, in a pleasant country, about five miles distant from the city of Norwich, and

Edward Atkyns, esq. his son, is the present lord and patron.

There are monuments in the church for, *Barbara, the youngest daughter of Sir Arthur Heveningham, knt. the wife of Thomas Bradley, 17 Sept. 1634.* And a brass shews, that William, son of Clere Talbot, LL.D. died in this parish Aug. 29, 1635. On the font were the arms of Redisham and Grey.

In the chancel is a brass plate, with a small effigy, and this,

*Hic jacet Johannes Colville Filius Richardi Colville Armigeri cujus anime &c.*

There are altar tombs in the church-yard for, *Henry, fourth son of Sir Arthur Heveningham, knt. Aug. 17, 1657, aged 71. Thomas, second son of Sir Arthur, 11 Sept. 1651, aged 67. Lady Gilbert, eldest daughter to Sir Arthur, April 1646.*

*Thomas Aid, 26 July, 1665, 72. Ann his wife, 10 April, 1664, 63.*—This man was a wholesale taylor in Norwich, and raised great fortunes there, and was father of John Ayde, or Aid, of Horstead, esq. lord of that manor.

CASTELYN'S MANOR, belonged to Ketel the Dane, after to Warine, of whom it was held at the Conqueror's survey by Ralph Peverel, and passed with Peverel's manor in Great Melton; and in 1237, Oliver de Vaux, lord of Ketteringham, granted a third part of this town to Richard de Rupella, or Rokele, which was added to this manor.

In the 13th of Edward I. 1285, Nicholas de Castello, or Castelyn, (from whence it took its name) was lord of it, and had all privileges in his manor allowed by the Justices in Eire, on condition he paid yearly to the king's hundred of Humbleyard 14d.

In 1306, it was held by William de Roos, &c. of Roger Bigot earl of Norfolk: in 1345, William de Bokenham held it: and in 1364, the 39th of Edward III. sir Thomas de St. Omer of Brundall had it; and so it passed with all his lands thereto belonging, in Ketteringham, Stanfield in Wymondham, Carleton Curson, Intwood, Cantelose, and Hetherfet, to William Parker and Stephen Spelman, citizens and mercers of London, in 1402.

In the 10th of Henry VII. 1495, sir Henry Grey joined it to Ketteringham-hall manor, with which it now continues.

KANGHAM'S MANOR, very anciently belonged to William de Ketteringham, and Peter his son granted part of it to William de Curson, of Stanfield, &c. and this William gave it in marriage with Alice his daughter to William de Kanghai, who released one part of it again to Oliver de Ketteringham, on condition the said Oliver paid for the said William, to the church of Ketteringham St. Peter, 2s. yearly, for wax to be burnt before the cross and altar of St. Mary there.

This part was sold in 1242, the 26th of Hen. III. by Thomas de Ketteringham, to John de Houton; but Kanghai's part, which was much the largest, was held by the Kanghais, and afterwards sold into three parts, which in 1256 were united with Rich. le Curson, and continued with Stanfield, till Henry Heveningham of Ketteringham purchased a part of it, which was after joined to Ketteringham manor, and the other part still remains with Stanfield in Wymondham.

The prior of Pentney had a manor here composed of divers parcels, given by the lords of the other manors, viz. Robert de Vaux, Richard de la Rokele and Alice de Kanghai. The whole was held at half a quarter of a fee of the honor of Forncet, and at the dissolution it was granted from the crown with the impropriate rectory, and with that became united to the other manors.

William Curson, and others, gave lands here to Wymondham monastery, which at the dissolution were



were granted to sir Edward Clere. The prior of St. Faith's had 6s. rent here; and in 1314, the prior of Hauley was found to hold the fourth part of a fee in Ketteringham, of John Peverel, which was after releafed from that priory, and joined to Castelyn's manor.

The monks of Norwich, and priory of Bungay, had also a small interest in Ketteringham.

The Rev. William Wright was presented to this vicarage by the late Edward Atkyns, esq. in 1761.

MELTON, GREAT, (MELTON ST. MARY with ALL SAITNS) or MIDDLE-TOWN, called in Doomfday-book MELTUNA, had two churches standing very near one another in the same church-yard; that dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin is now standing, and is in use; it belonged to the manor of Hacon or Hakun, in this town, and when Norwich Doomfday was made, Richard Hakun was patron of it.

The church is twenty yards long, and six yards and a half broad.

In the chancel, on a marble is this; *Here lieth interred the Body of William Younger, Master in Arts, and Rector of both these Parishes, who deceased March the 6th, 1661, Ætatis sue 57.——Frances his Relict died Oct. 17, 1665.*

On another stone, Bacon impales Bedingfield,—*Elizabeth Infant Daughter of Francis Bacon, of Norwich, Esq; and Dorothy his Wife, who died at Nurse with Rob. Tilles of this Town, was buried July 21, 1661.*

At the lower end of the nave, there is a stone for *Thomas Clarke, 21 May, 1689, 60, and Bridget his Wife, 28 Jan. 1672, 50.*

In 1527, Robert Bolleyn, wax-chandler, of Norwich, after the death of Alice his wife, gave lands, &c. lying in the town and field of Great Melton, with the course of a foldage of two hundred sheep, to the parish church of St. Mary, to be in the hands of ten or twelve persons (feoffees) dwelling in the said parish, to hold to them and their assigns for evermore. The church-wardens for their year to receive the profits, out of which 6s. 8d. to be yearly reserved towards discharging the parishioners of the king's taxes. His own and wife's obit to be kept in the church yearly on Whitsunday, with *Placebo, Dirige, and Mass of Requiem*, and the rest to repair the church.

In 1713, an act passed (12 *Annæ* Session 1.) by which this parish of St. Mary, and that of All Saints, were consolidated and made one rectory, advowson, and parish; the church of All Saints to be pulled down, and the materials to be laid out in repairing St. Mary's church; the same officers to serve both parishes as one, &c.

The advowson was afterwards sold to Gonville and Caius college in Cambridge.

The advowson of St. Mary always attended that manor or moiety of the town, which from the owner's name was called

HAKUN, or HACON'S MANOR, which Edwin, a thane of the Confessor's, held in his time. The Conqueror, and the earl of Norfolk, had the soc or superior

superior jurisdiction, and Godric the sewer then held it.

It soon came into the hands of the Meltons, of Great Melton, and Thomas de Melton Magna had it; his son Jeffrey succeeded, and his son William was lord, patron and rector in the 10th of Richard I. 1199; and Thomas Fitz-Walter released it to him in 1200.

In 1205, the 6th of king John, Robert Hacon bought it, it being then held at half a fee of Hubert de Montcheny's barony. In the 24th of Hen. III. 1240, William de Montcheny, capital lord of the fee, and patron, resided here.

In 1267, Hubert Hacon, then lord, hindered his tenants paying to the earl's, or sheriff's turn, or hundred-court, for which he was impleaded by the crown; but on paying the king 4s. 7s. per ann. he had a lete and view of frank-pledge allowed to this manor, and free warren, and so became exempt from the hundred-court.

In 1285, the 13th of Edward I. Simon son of Hubert Hacon, conveyed to William de Montcheny, capital lord of the fee, the advowson of St. Mary; and in 1390, John Hacon, of Shouldham, and Hubert Hacon, conveyed many lands to Simon of Hetherfet.

In 1302, Hubert had the manor only, and sir Hugh de Vere, knt. had the lete and advowson. In the 5th of Edward II. 1312, they were settled by fine on Gilbert Baliol, who in 1342, conveyed the advowson and lete, &c. to sir Richard Talbot, who presented in 1347, in which family it continued till 1680.

1680. In 1396, sir Gilbert, then lord Talbot, presented ; and John, lord Talbot, was created earl of Shrewsbury in 1442, by Henry VI. in his 20th year.

The manor continued in the Hacons, for in 1432 William Hacon, of Ipswich, conveyed it to John Hacon, of Wiveton, whose son Thomas, of Cley, in 1450, sold it to Robert Toppe, merchant, and alderman of Norwich, who died in 1467 ; and his son Robert, of Great Melton, in 1487, the 2d of Henry VII. gave the manor and his whole estate to sir Gregory Lovell, knt. his nephew, and to Ann Lovell his sister, and to John Toppe, his bastard son, divers legacies.

It continued in that family till 1534, and then sir Thomas Lovell, knt. settled it on Ambrose Wolley : In the 5th of queen Mary, 1557, sir Roger Wodehouse, knt. settled it on Henry Drury, as trustee only to the Lovells, from which family it went to Edward Downes, esq. of Melton, who married Catherine daughter of sir Thomas Lovell, of Harling, knt. relict of sir Thomas Knevet, of Buckenham, and of Edward Spring, esq. in which family it became joined to, and remained with

PEVERELL'S MANOR, to which the advowson of the church of All Saints, with the chapel of Algar's Thorpe, always belonged. This church, since the act for that purpose, is ruined ; the steeple is square, the nave is twenty yards long, and the chancel nine ; it had a south porch, but no ailes.

On a stone in the altar are three coats impaled.—  
*To John Anguish, Esq. of Great Melton, who died on the 12th of Feb. aged 79 years.*

On another stone adjoining—*To the Memory of Major Edmund Anguish, April 10, 1694, 80; and Anna his Wife, Oct. 8, 1702, 81.*

In the north-east corner of the chancel is an old arched monument, by which lies a stone—*Edmund Anguish, Esq; Lord and Patron, who died Nov. 5, 1657, æt. 84.*

Peverel's manor was owned by Ketel the Dane, in the Confessor's time; and in the Conqueror's time was held of Ralph Peverel, one of the Normans who came in with that prince, by Garinus or Warine. It was a league and three furlongs long, and half a league broad, and was always held of the Peverels; for in 1204, Gerebert de Sancto Claro held it for life, of the fee of William Peverel; but it was the manor only, for the Peverels had the advowson, lete, and royalties, as capital lords all the while.

In the 2d of Henry III. 1218, Matthew Peverel held here, and in Bracon, Ketteringham, Carleton, and Riveshall, four fees of the honor of Peverel.

In 1250, Henry III. granted a weekly market and fair to the manor of Melton, and free warren to it and the manor of Bracon-Ash, and affize of bread and ale to John Peverel; with liberty of a ducking-stool, paying 16d. ob. per ann. to the king's hundred-court, for the exemption from its jurisdiction.

In 1298, the 26th of Edward II. sir Hugh held it as of the honor of Hatfeld-Peverel, and the same year settled this manor and advowson, on himself and lady, with remainder to sir Robert de Bajocis, kn.



knt. and Maud his wife, daughter of John Peverel, in tal. This fir Hugh was buried in Bodmin priory, in Cornwall, to which he was a benefactor.

Sir Robert de Bajocis, Baieux, or Bayhouse, was of the antient family of that name, owners of the honor of Baieux, in Lincolnshire. John de Bajocis was justice itinerant, and conservator of the king's royalties and wreck in Devonshire and Cornwall, in 1218. In 1302, John son of fir Hugh Peverel, had this lordship.

After many conveyances, settlements, and enfeoffments, too complex and uninteresting to follow, we find that in 1372, Maud daughter of Robert de Bajocis, knt. and sister of fir Richard de Bajocis, knt. released all her right in this manor and advowson to fir William Burton, knt. (this fir William was one of the justices of the King's Bench in the time of Edward III. whose chief seat was at Tolthorpe in Rutlandshire) and that John Peverel, of Melton, was lord of a moiety, and patron, in 1395.

The advowson seems to have remained in hands of feoffees till 1488.

In 1523, the 14th of Henry VIII. fir Gilbert Talbot, the younger, knt. was lord and patron; and in 1543, Thomas Astley had it, in right of Mary his wife, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of lady Ann, late wife of fir Gilbert Talbot, knt.

In 1545, Robert Newport settled the third part of the moiety of this manor and advowson, on fir John Clere, knt. In 1547, Edward VI. licenced Anthony Littleton, to alien a third part of the manor to Robert Riches: in 1548, Thomas Astley

and Mary his wife, sold their third part to the said Robert ; who in 1575, had got the whole moiety, and sold it to Robert Downes, who had purchased the other moiety before 1531.

In 1589, Robert Downes, esq. of Melton, presented ; and in the 7th of James I. 1609, sold the whole to Thomas Anguish, esq. and the same year it was settled on Edmund Anguish, gent. and his heirs : he was second son to John Anguish, twice mayor of Norwich. This Edmund presented in 1631, died in 1657, and was succeeded by John Anguish, esq. of Melton, his son, who presented in 1680. He gave it by will to John son of Edmund Wodehouse, esq. of Lexham, who married Anna his daughter ; he was lord and patron in 1692, and John Wodehouse, his son, sold it to Edmund Keene, esq. and by the particular then delivered, it appears that the whole demeans and estate was above 400l. per ann.

In 1701, Edmund Keene was lord of the town, and afterwards one of the south-sea directors : he died single at Bath, Jan 21, 1723, but before his death had sold Melton to Edward Lombe, esq. who settled in the hall here, and died April 1738, being succeeded by his brother, the Rev. Mr. John Lombe, fellow of Caius college, after that rector and vicar of Scarning, then rector of Hethel, and late of Sparham and Foxley, on whose death, John Hase, esq. his nephew and heir, succeeded, and has since taken the name of Lombe.

ALGARS-THORPE, is a hamlet to Great Melton ; it had a chapel formerly parochial, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, but now long since demolished ; it stood in a close called Maudlin, or Magdalen Close :  
Norwich

Norwich Doomsday says, that then the rectors of Melton St. Mary and All Saints took all the profits belonging to the chapel, for which they were obliged at their charge to find a chaplain to serve in it. It had baptism, burial, and all signs of a mother church, and seven parishioners and their families : it is still called Thorpe hamlet.

In 1476, it was perpetually united to Melton All Saints, though the chapel continued in use till the dissolution. In the Conqueror's survey it is not named, being then part of Melton, which was given soon after to one Algar, from whom it took its name.

In the 9th of Richard I. 1198, Robert de Rislai settled on Maud prioress of Carrowe, and that convent, 7s. rent here.

Jeffrey son of Godfrey de Algarsthorpe, gave two acres of land to the monks of Norwich, with the consent of sir Hubert Hacon, of Great Melton, his lord.

The principal part or manor of Algars-Thorpe, belonged to one Algar, of the gift of Matthew Peverel. In 1248, the 32d of Henry III. John le Breton, for siding with the French king, forfeited it ; and in 1267, Simon de Melton was sole lord.

In 1401, Henry Lomnor, jun. had the biggest part, which joined to Hacon's ; and the other parts afterwards were in the Wootons, Flowerdews, Corbets, and Davies.

John Lombe, esq. the present Lord, resides at the capital manor-house of Great Melton, which is si-

tuated at a small distance to the north-west of the church, amidst many stately trees; and he is the owner of nearly the whole parish, having within a few years considerably enlarged the family estate by purchases; and at his own expence, made spacious and extensive roads about the mansion-house, around which the grounds are laid out with much judgment and great taste.

Though this part of the country is rather wood-bound, the grounds are fertile, and very much improved.

The Rev. Samuel Story was presented to the united rectories of St. Mary and All Saints, by the master and fellows of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, 1774.

MELTON, LITTLE. The church is dedicated to All Saints, and hath a square tower and three bells joined to its west end. In the chancel, on a monument against the north wall, are the arms of Scottowe and Le Gros.

*To the memory of Richard Skottowe, Gent. who died the 22d of May, 1656. Bridget his wife (one of the daughters of Sir Charles le Gros, of Croftwick in the county of Norfolk, Knt.) erected this monument.*

Scottowe impaling Wells. *Augustine Scottowe, Gent. March 13, 1683. Susannah his wife, heiress of Robert Wells, Esq; of Rougham in Suffolk, 28 Jan. 1681.*

Scottowe impaling Coulson, or Collson. *Elizabeth wife of Thomas Scottowe, Gent. and heiress of Christopher Coulson, Esq; of Great Ayton in Yorkshire, August 31, 1718.*

A mural monument on the south side of the chancel hath the arms of Johnson. *Sacred to the memory of Thomas Johnson, Gent. son and heir of Mr. Robert Johnson, who died June 7, 1714; and also of Mrs. Mary Johnson, his eldest sister, who died Aug. 29, 1716, both single persons.*

In the nave, on a brass plate, by the desk : *Hereunder lieth the body of Dorothy, the wife of Edmund Anguish, and daughter to Robert Marsham, Gent. June 9, 1664.*

In 1501, Thomas Batchcroft, lord of this town, was buried in our Lady's chapel, and in 1558 Robert Allen, Gent. was buried in the church.

In the north window of this chapel is a shield, on which, S. a chev. er. between three lions ramp. arg. and in the south aisle window, arg. a chief gul. over all a bendlet az. Cromwell.

This advowson was given in the 21st of Henry I. 1121, by Ralph de Monte Caniso, or Montchenfy, and was confirmed by Warine de Montchenfy his nephew, to Gilbert prior of Ixworth in Suffolk, and the convent there, to which it was appropriated by pope Honorius II. afterwards the rectory, and all that belonged to it, was granted to the vicar and his successors, paying the prior a perpetual pension of 4bs. 8d. a year.

In 1538, Henry VIII. in his 29th year, granted it to Richard Codington, of Codington in Surry, in exchange for the manor of Codington, along with the manor of Ixworth, &c. and he, with other trustees, in 1554 sold it to Francis Chamberlain, of Great Melton, who in 1561 held it *in capite*, with the glebes



and tithes thereto belonging, till by deed, dated May 8, 1577, the 19th of Elizabeth, he conveyed them to Emanuel college in Cambridge, which hath presented to the vicarage ever since.

In 1691, Gawen Nash, one of the minor canons, and vicar of this church, was deprived for not taking the oaths to king William III.

This town belonged to Edwin in the Conqueror's time, who settled it at his death on the abbey of St. Bennet at Holm in Ludham; and at the survey was then held by Godric the sewer, on earl Ralph's forfeiture.

Little Melton was one mile and an half long, and one mile and one furlong broad: it was called in the abbey deed, Medeltun the Less, or the Middle Town. Henry II. sent a precept to the sheriff of Norfolk, that the abbot of St. Bennet should hold quietly this manor, which Hubert de Montchenfy had disseised him of during the war.

In the 56th of Henry III. 1272, Reginald de Argentinein purchased several lands here, and held one part of the manor at the sixteenth part of a fee of Aylmer de Valence, earl of Pembroke.

In 1445, the 23d of Henry VI. William Wymer settled it on John Alyngton, jun. esq. and in the 25th of Henry VIII. 1534, Giles Alyngton sold it to Elizabeth Marsham, widow, when it extended into all the Meltons, Hetherfet, Bawburgh, and Colney. She was widow of John Marsham, mayor of Norwich, who was buried in the chancel of St. John Maddermarket in Norwich, anno 1525.

In 1567, the 9th of Elizabeth, Ralph Marsham, of Norwich, grocer, was sole lord: he married a daughter of Hamon Chixton, of Livermere in Suffolk, and left it to Robert Marsham, his son and heir, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Downes, of Bodney and Great Melton, who had first Edward Marsham, of Little Melton, lord in 1612, who married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Edmund Grey, of Bunwell in Norfolk; second, John Marsham; third, Thomas Marsham, alderman of London, from whom descended sir Robert Marsham, of Winfarthing, created lord Romney in 1716 by George I. The manor was sold about 1620, for then it appears by a particular made for its sale that it was lett at 125l. per ann. and contained above two hundred and eighty acres, and the Freehold Rents belonging to it were 3l. 12s. 2d. per ann. most having been manumised by the Marshams.

In 1623, Thomas Sayer and William Barker settled it on Laurence Sotherton, gent. and his heirs.

In 1636, Augustine Scottowe, gent. died seised of Melton Parva; and it continued in this family till Thomas Scottowe, of Norwich, gent. sold it to sir Benjamin Wrench, knt. M. D. of the said city, who was lord, and sold it to Edward Bacon, of Earlham, esq. M. P. the present lord and owner.

MELTON-HALL, HERTFORD, or HEREFORD'S MANOR, belonged to Roger de Melton Parva about 1180, and Roger his grandson sold to Mr. Vincent de Bek, all his lay-fee and freehold, which he held of William of Great Melton, in order to enable him to go in pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

In the 8th of Edward I. 1280, William de Hereford (from whom it took its name) owned it; and in 1323, William de Hertford held it at the 8th part of a fee of the earl of Pembroke, and John Dames had it soon after.

In 1338, the 12th of Edward III. by the name of Burfield's manor, an eighth part of it was settled on John Skilman; and in 1345, it was found that the heirs of William de Bek held it.

In 1371, the feoffees of Margaret, widow of Ralph de Bocking, released it to John Dunning, and his heirs.

In the 2d of Edward IV, 1401, Thomas de Blickling held it, but he being a minor, it was in the king's hands; and in 1418 it was sold by John Swan and Richard Monefle to John Briston, esq. &c.

In 1459, the 37th of Henry VI. Robert Allen, sen. of Earlham, and Henry Spelman, mortgaged it to Simon Thornham, &c. for one hundred and ten marks; and in 1501, Thomas Batchecroft, of Melton-Parva, gave it to Christian his wife, by will, for life, and then to be sold.

In 1574, the 16th of Elizabeth, Richard Calle, of Melton, gent. &c. sold it to Nicholas Sotherton, jun. of Norwich, gent. in whose family it afterwards became joined to Melton Parva manor.

The Rev. Gervas Holmes was presented to this vicarage by the master and fellows of Emanuel college, Cambridge, in 1771, on the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Potter, who succeeded the Rev. Mr. John Freeman.

MERKESHALL

MERKESHALL, or MARKETSHALL, in Doomf-day-book, MARKESHALLA, it being at that time, *the mark out of the great lake at the division of the rivers,*\* though by corruption it is now called MATTISHALL. The whole village, as well as the church, is dilapidated, there being only one farm house in its precinct, which was lately built by the Pettus' family, called Mattishall-hall, where the farmer lives that occupies the whole.

This village belonged in the Confessor's days to Godwin, a free man of bishop Stigand. At the conquest it belonged to Ralph Beaufoe, was worth 11l. a year, had a free man that held six acres in Dunston, which belonged to this manor, of which the king and earl had the soc or lete; and the town was therr six furlongs long, and five broad.

Afterwards it belonged to Hubert de Ria or Rhye, being settled on him by the Beaufoe family, when Henry his son married Agnes de Beaufoe. This Hubert gave the tithes of his demans in Merkeshall to the monks of Norwich.

On the division of the barony of Rhye, this went to Isabel, who married for her second husband, Roger de Cressi, who had a daughter named Isabel, married to Alexander de Poringland, and before that, to William de Merkeshall, whose son Peter de Merkeshall was lord here, and after him sir William de Merkeshall, knt. his son, whose widow, Margery daughter of sir John de Vaux, was a benefactress to Norwich priory.

Aliva the other heiress to Rhye barony, married John le Marshal, and had in this town and Castor adjoining, rents of 11l. per ann. which she conveyed

ed to Robert de Mautby, who in 1267, the 51st of Edward III. sold part of them to Roger le Bigot; and in 1274, this part was esteemed as a manor, for the earl Marshal held a manor in Merkeshall, and had free warren to it.

In the 5th of Richard II. 1382, sir William de Merkeshall granted this advowson to Norwich monks, but a law suit ensued, and it was proved that it had been sold to Roger Bigot.

In 1284, the said Roger agreed for the whole of the manor with sir William, and it was settled on him and his heirs, and he had view of frank-pledge, assize of bread and ale, and all royalties allowed him to his village of Merkeshall, paying 12d. a year to the king, to his hundred of Humbleyard; from the jurisdiction of which this village was exempt by the said payment.

In 1306, the 34th of Edward I. the manor and advowson was settled on Giles de Munpynzoun, and lady Christian his wife, who presented in 1310.

In 1343, Nicholas Deveros had it, and in 1349 it was settled on Thomas Moyne, who died seised in 1362, leaving it to Edmund, his son and heir.

In 1384 it belonged to Simon and Roger Blickling, of Norwich; and it was settled, in 1386, on Henry Luminor and William his son, of London; and in 1395, to Henry Luminor, sen. of Norwich. In 1408, he, and Thomas Moigne or Monk, of Merkeshall, settled it on Edmund Warner, of Norwich, in trust for William Morley, esq. whose daughter Margery had it in 1441.



In 1451, John Yelverton, esq. was lord of the manor of Merkeshall, called MONK'S MANOR, of Luminor hall. About 1520 we find it in James Helmes, esq. who was succeeded by his son, William Helmes, of Rackheath, gent. who about 1568, sold it to Thomas Pettus, alderman of Norwich, with Rackheath, &c. in which family it hath continued ever since, fir Horace Pettus, bart. being the last lord.

Lady Pettus has this estate for life, remainder to her daughters, who married John Richard Dashwood, esq. of Cockley Cley in South Greenhoe hundred.

The church was dedicated to St. Edmund the King and Martyr, and stands on a point or promontory, like the chapel of that martyr, which stood at the very north-west extremity of the county, from thence called St. Edmund's Point, in Hunstanton; it never had a steeple, but only a nave, and chancel, the first about ten yards long and eight broad, the latter about the same length, and about six yards broad, The only house in the parish stands about two furlongs south of it; the ruins are still perceptible at some distance.

In 1525, William Paston, esq. having obtained a grant of this turn, of James Helmes, esq. he presented William Woodward, priest, not as formerly, to a rectory, but to a free chapel; by means of which, at the dissolution, it was demolished, the glebe and profits seized, which were then valued at 6l. 6s. per ann. Woodward was returned not rector, but custos or master of it, and had a pension for life assigned him as custos, of 2l. 15s. 6d. which

we find paid him in 1553, and then it was totally left out of the king's books, and the whole lost for a time ; but in 1608, it being found that it was a presentative rectory, formerly valued in the king's books at gl. 6s. 8d. it was reinstated, and the king presented Thomas Twaits, A. M. to it, by lapse of time, and he having some trouble in recovering the arrears, compounded it at last with the patron ; so that in 1609, sir John Pettus, knt. presented.

In 1695, March 16, it was consolidated to the adjacent rectory of Castor St. Edmund, with the consent of sir John Pettus, bart. and now it remains by virtue of the consolidation, part of Castor, though this is in the hundred of Humbleyard, and Castor in that of Henstead, being divided only by the river Tais, which runs between them, separating those hundreds.

MULBARTON, wrote MOLKEBERTUNA in Doomf-day-book, MOLKE, MYKIL, MUCHE, OF GREAT BARTON, was owned by Ordinc, a thane of the Confessor's ; and by Roger Bigot, and Ralph de Beaufoe, in the Conqueror's time, when it was six furlongs long, and five broad, and had a church and fifteen acres of glebe, then worth two shillings.

Hubert de Rhye was lord here in the latter end of the Conqueror's time, and about 1184, gave it to the monks of Christ-church in Canterbury ; and in king Stephen's time they exchanged it with Henry his son, for the advowson and manor of Deopham ; and accordingly it was held of the barony of Rhye, as of the manor of Hingham.

It after came to Robert Fitz-Roger, and then to the St. Omers, who held it of him. William de Sancto

Sanctio Audomaro, Omero, or St. Omer, was the first lord of that name, and lived in the time of Henry III. and was succeeded by Thomas his son, who married Petronilla widow of Ralph de Tony; and in 1267, he held the hundred of Grimshoe and Saham Tony manor, during her life. In 1275, he was justice itinerant in Cambridgeshire, and had a charter of free warren, and a fair here confirmed, which was first granted to William his father, with free warren and a fair at Brundall, by Henry III. in the 38th year of his reign, 1253.

In 1285, upon the *Quo Warranto* brought for every manor in the county, to set forth and prove their several liberties, this Thomas claimed view of frank-pledge, affize of bread and ale, and all things belonging to a lete, and had it allowed: he also claimed liberty of infangenthef, and accordingly erected a gallows here; and this year one Walter Godwyne, of Carleton, taken in this manor, and convicted of felony by Nicholas de Monuer, of Carleton, in this court sufficiently proved, was condemned and hanged; but it appearing that this Thomas de St. Omer was the first that erected a gallows here, and that without the king's grant, or the manor having the liberty, it was ordered that he should be disseised of such liberty, and the gallows pulled down. At his death he settled sufficient revenues out of his lands here, on the pittancer of Norwich cathedral, to keep his anniversary for ever, and to treat the convent on that day. This he did no doubt with a view to atone for the murder, and to appease the church, who were then ever willing to compound for crimes at the expence of humanity and religion.

He left two daughters, his heireffes ; Elizabeth married Thomas Waryn, who released all right in the manors of Mulbarton, Ketteringham, and Brundall, in Norfolk, to sir William de Hoe, knt. and Alice his wife, half sister to the said Elizabeth ; but the advowson of the town continued in sir William de St. Omer, knt. till his death, and after in Elizabeth his relict, till her death ; and then the whole centered in the Hoe family, and sir William de Hoe first presented here in 1367. He built the present church and tower, in the chancel of which he and his lady were interred ; he adorned the windows with the portraits of himself and lady, and her family and their arms. Till lately one of the north windows had in it, the pictures of sir Thomas de St. Omer, on his knees, in armour, with his sword by his side, and his arms on his surcoat, and his lady in the same posture behind him, with the arms of St. Omer and Malmaines ; also his daughter behind them ; and opposite was sir William Hoe, and the said Alice his wife, in the same posture ; over the former were the arms of Malmaines, over the latter were St. Omer's arms ; at the top of the window were the arms of Hoe, and at the bottom this,

*Preiz pour lez almez Monsieur Thomas Sentomeris, & Dame Perinelle la Femme.*

This sir William was a great warrior, and a man of figure in his time, serving in the French wars many years, being one of the favourites of John earl of Somerset, governor of the garrison at Calais, under whom he served. In 1386, being then captain of the castle of Oye, he had the king's licence for two years to visit the Holy Land. and to appoint his brother his deputy there : he died in the year 1410, aged 76, and was succeeded by Thomas his son and heir

heir: he presented by the name of Thomas Hoe, esq. but he was soon after knighted. In 1436, he was sent to suppress the rebellion about Caux in Normandy, where he conquered the rebels and wasted their country.

In the 23d of Henry VI. 1445, he was elected a Knight of the Garter, and employed again in the French wars, where he merited so well, that he was created a baron of the realm, by the title of lord Hoe and Hastings, and was summoned to parliament accordingly; he was also keeper of the seals in France, and afterwards chancellor there: he had three wives, Elizabeth, daughter and heir to sir Thomas Felton, knt. by whom he had one son, Thomas, who died before him; the second was Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Nicholas Witchingham. esq. by whom he had only one daughter, Ann; the third was Eleanor, daughter to Leo, lord Wells, by whom he had three daughters; but upon this last match this manor was settled on Thomas de Hoe, esq. his half-brother and heir.

This lord's will is dated Feb. 12, 1454, by which he settled twenty marks per ann. on Battle abbey, for two monks to sing perpetually for him and his ancestors at St. Bennet's altar in their church.

Thomas de Hoe, esq. died in 1485, and settled this manor and advowson on Ann, only daughter of the lord Hoe, by Elizabeth Witchingham, on her marriage to sir Jeffrey Boleyn, knt. sometime lord mayor of London, who died seized, as did Ann his widow.

Sir William Boleyn, knt. of Blickling, succeeded, and by his will, dated in 1505, he entailed it on  
Thomas



Thomas his son, who enjoyed it after him; he was earl of Wilts, Ormond, and Rochford, and in the year 1535, the 28th of Henry VIII. sold it to John Gresham, esq. and it was inherited by sir Richard, and then by sir Thomas Gresham, knt. who was lord in 1575, and in 1579, William Gresham, esq. of London, had it, who mortgaged it to Francis Cuddon, gent. who came and dwelt here;\* and in 1599, the said William and Frances, joined and sold it to sir Edwin Rich, knt. who was descended from Richard Rich, of the Middle-Temple, esq. chirographer of the court of Common Pleas, reader of that society, and lord high chancellor of England, in the time of Henry VIII. and Edward VI.

At the north-west part of the church, on the north wall, is a monument for this sir Edwin, with the arms of Rich at the top, viz. gul. a chev. between three crozlets botony or. Crest, on a wreath a mount vert. on which, a wyvern with his wings elevated arg.

Sir Edwin Rich was third son of Robert lord Rich, of Leighs, and married Honora daughter of Charles Worlick, esq. by whom he had four sons and three daughters; and was knighted at Cadiz voyage. He purchased this manor of William Gresham, esq. in the 42d year of queen Elizabeth; was patron of the church; he died and was buried at

\* In the house of Francis Cuddon, gent. at Mulbarton, in the tapestry hangings in the parlour were the arms of Cuddon quartering Francis of Shainfield, Cuddon and Duke, Ditto and Berney, Ditto and Bainard, Jenney and Cuddon, Brampton and ditto, Kemp and ditto, Cuddon and Hall, Ditto and Wren, quartering Lucy, Cuddon and Playters, Cuddon and Golding-  
ham.

at Hartlepoole in the county of Durham. Robert Rich, esq. his eldest son, died in the year 1651, and was buried in the church of Swardeston, but his bones were since removed hither, by sir Edwin Rich, knt. his brother, who erected this monument for him, and caused a vault to be made, as a dormitory for the family ; and here resteth the bones of the said sir Edwin, who died the 16th of November, 1675, for whom there is another mural monument near the former, against the west wall, with a very large hour-glass on the top, and this inscription :

*Our Life is like an Hour-glass, and our RICHES are like Sand in it, which runs with us but the Time of our Continuance here, and then must be turned up by another.*

*To speak to God, as if Men heard you talk,  
To live with Men, as if God saw your walk,  
When thou art young, to live well, thou must strive,  
When thou art old, to die well, then contrive.  
Thetford gave me Birth, and Norwich, breeding ;  
Trinity College in Cambridge, Learning ;  
Lincoln's Inn, did teach me Law and Equity ;  
Reports I have made in the Courts of Chancery.  
And though I cannot Skill in Rhymes, yet know it,  
In my Life I was, my own Death's Poet,  
For he who leaves his Work to others Trust,  
May be deceiv'd, when he lies in the Dust.  
And now I have travell'd through all these Ways,  
Here I conclude the Story of my Days ;  
And here my Rhymes I end, then ask no more,  
Here lies Sir Edwin Rich, who lov'd the Poor.*

*Qui moritur, antequam moritur,  
Non moritur, postquam moritur.  
Memoriæ Sacrum, Anno sui Domini 1675, Etat. suæ 81.  
Non est mortale quod opto.*

This fir Edwin gave 200l. to repair the roads between Wymondham and Attleburgh, and 100l. towards building a bridge, and to the poor of Thetford where he was born.

He married Jane daughter of ——— Reeve, esq. relict of fir John Suckling, knt. comptroller of the household to James I. and Charles I. and left no issue, upon which this manor, with that of Rosehall in Beccles, in Suffolk, went to Charles Rich, esq. his brother, who was advanced to the dignity of a baronet, the 27th of Charles II. with remainder, for want of issue male, to Robert Rich, of Stondon in Essex, esq. second son of colonel Nathaniel Rich, of Stondon, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of fir Edmund Hampden, knt.

Sir Charles married Elizabeth Cholmondley, who survived him, and after re-married to Mr. Berners, of St. Mary's: he died in 1677, and is buried at Enfield in Middlesex, leaving two daughters, Elizabeth, married to Peter Cevill, a French gentleman, who had this manor; and Mary, to fir Robert Rich, who had Rosehall in Beccles. Peter Cevill, esq. had issue by the said Elizabeth, Cevill Rich, alias Rich Cevill, Charles Rich Cevill, &c. by whom the manor and advowson was sold to Mr. James Balls, of Norwich, who was lord and patron, and presented to this church in 1728, and 1737.

The church is a rectory, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and stands thus in the king's books:—"Milbarton, alias Mulbarton cum Kenningham 14l."

The rector had a house and forty acres, but now there is a good house, and eighty-six acres and two  
of

roods of land thereto belonging, in right of this and Kenningham.

In 1451, sir Thomas de Hoe, knt. lord Hoe and Hastings, presented to this church and Kenningham, and the year following it was consolidated to it, and hath remained so to this day.

In 1511, sir Thomas Boleyn presented sir Richard Torkington, who in 1517, March 20, began his pilgrimage to Jerusalem, which he performed, and took an exact account of his journey; his manuscript was lately in the possession of Mr. James Wright.

In 1526, Alan Percy, A. M. brother to the old duke of Northumberland, was presented by Thomas earl of Rochford.

In the chancel, under a stone having the arms of Frere and Hartstonge, *Mr. Anthony Frere, late rector of this parish. He was inducted into this benefice May 4, 1616, and buried Dec. 27, A. D. 1660. On his left side lieth the body of Elizabeth his wife, the daughter of Henry Hartstonge, gent. She died Jan 30, 1653.*

And by it is another stone, on which, Carr, impaling Frere. *To Mary daughter of Anthony Frere, pastor of this church, and the relict of Nicholas Carr, rector of Burnham Tosts in this county, interred August 31, A. D. 1680.*

On the east pillar next the pulpit is fastened a brass, representing an open book, on which, Scargill, Le Neve; on which is an inscription to the memory of *Mrs. Sarah Scargill, the wife of Mr. Daniel Scargill, rector of this parish, who died the 22d*  
H 2 day

day of Aug. 1680, in the 30th year of her age. She was the daughter of Mr. Thomas Le Neve, of Aſlaſton, couſin to Sir William Le Neve, who was Herald to Charles I.

There is a mural monument of white marble, againſt the north chancel wall, and two ſtones in the altar, for George Gay, A. M. rector, obit. 17th Sept. 1728, aged 44; and his wife, Eliz. obit. 8th Aug. 1729, æt. 46.

There is a ſtone in the altar, on the ſouth ſide, To John Philips, A. M. rector, obijt Feb. 1737, æt. 39.

On a ſtone in the chancel are the arms of Crane, arg. a feſs between three croſſets ſitchee gul. impaling Carr: Oct. 19, 1678.

*Hodie! mihi, Cras tibe.* Noah Headly, Oct. 12, 1670. Jane his wife, Nov. 24, 1665, buried in the altar.

In the church there is a ſtone for, Martha wife of Chriſtopher Athow, Apr. 3, 1655, and an atchievement.

The church hath no ailes; the nave is twenty-fix yards and an half long, and ſeven broad, and is leaded, as is the chancel alſo; the ſouth porch is tiled; the tower is ſquare, and hath five bells.

In 1741, Mr. John Rivet preſented in turn, and in 1766 the Rev. Peter Forſter had this rectory with Kenningham, on his own preſentation; but Philip Bedingfield, eſq. of Ditchingham, is now (1779) patron.

KENNINGHAM,



KENNINGHAM, wrote Keningsham in Doomsday-book; was in the hands of Ancholf, and others, in the Confessor's days, and of Tovi and Godric the fewer, in the Conqueror's, when it was half a mile long, and five furlongs broad. It came immediately into the Norfolk family, and attended it constantly till queen Elizabeth's time, when the manor was sold by Thomas duke of Norfolk to sir Thomas Gresham, knt. and became joined to Mulbarton, though the demeans were sold again by sir Thomas, in 1570, to Mr. Turner, in which family it continued.

The church was demolished totally long before the Reformation, and the church-yard became glebe to Mulbarton, and hath been since exchanged. It stood south-east of Mulbarton Green about half a mile.

In 1309, Edward II. presented to this church; Thomas de Brotherton, earl of Norfolk, in 1320; sir John Segrave, knt. in 1349; lord Manny in 1361; Mary dutchess of Norfolk in 1398; and in the Earl Marshal's family it remained till 1542, when it was perpetually united to Mulbarton, with which it hath remained ever since, the parish being totally in Mulbarton, there being not above two or three houses in the bounds of the old parish of Kenningham.

In 1315, the prior of Thetford had divers small rents, taxed at 5s. 1d. And there was a free tene-ment owned by a family surnamed from that place, purchased first from the manor by William de Shotes-ham, who gave it to Ralph his son. who assumed the name of Kenningham, on his settling here in the time of Henry III.

In 1393, according to Fuller in his Church History, John Kenningham was the twenty-first Provincial of the Carmelites, or White Friars, in England: he is mentioned in Fox's Martyrology, as one of those that sat at the trials or examinations of Nicholas Herford, Philip Repyndon, and John Ayshton, batchelors in divinity: Bale indeed mistakes, and calls him a Suffolk man, which came from his first being educated among the Carmelites at Ipswich: he was after that D. D. of Oxford; a modest, temperate, prudent, and learned divine, so much beloved by John duke of Lancaster, that he made him his chaplain, and confessor to himself and lady: he was author of many books, an account of which may be seen in Pitt's English Writers; he died at York, and was buried there in 1399, in the 6th year of his Provincialship, and 22d of Richard II.

NEWTON-FLOTMAN, wrote in Doomsday-book Niwetuna, or the *New Town*, so called to distinguish it from other places of the same name, Newton-Stoneham, or Stony-Newton, but most commonly Newton-Flotman, from the *flote* or *ferry-boat*, which used to convey passengers over the river Tais\*, which though a considerable stream in ancient days, is now but a small river, dividing this town from that of Tasburgh, generally fordable, except in high waters, when it is passed over by a very good brick arched bridge, repaired at the expence of the county.

At the time of the Conqueror this was a very inconsiderable village; the old village of Ranthorpe, now swallowed up in this, being by much the largest part of it: Tovi then had it, and it had fifteen acres belonging to the manor of Hethel, which, with an-  
other

\* Elomefield.

other small part, belonged to Roger Bigot, all which constituted

BLUNDEVILLE'S MANOR, or Newton-hall, had its name from its owners, and to which a mediety of the advowson of the church belonged. The first that we find of this name owner here, was William de Blundeville, Blomevyle, or Blunnel, who had it of the gift of Henry de Rhye, with Blomevyle's manor in Deopham. Richard his son was lord in the 10th of Henry III. 1226, being nephew to Thomas de Blumville, bishop of Norwich. William his grandson held it of the manor of Hingham, as of the barony of Rhye; and it was after held of the barony of Montcheny at a quarter of a fee.

In 1569, the 11th of Elizabeth, Thomas Blomevyle, esq. held a court baron and leet, and had purchased and joined to it three parts of the manor of Myles, alias Ranthorpe, in this town: he held the manor at half a fee of lord Dacre's manor of Horsford.

RANTHORPE-HALL, MALHERBES, otherwise called MYLES or MILLS MANOR, belonged to Ailwin in the Confessor's time, and was held of Roger de Ramis in the Conqueror's; and another part belonged to Waregius, who held it of Roger Bigot: it afterwards came to the crown, and continued there till Henry II. leased it out to Roger son of Rosceline, and Richard I. anno 1190, gave it to Oliver Malherbe, who then paid two marks to the king, for the implements of husbandry and stock upon it.

It was afterwards divided into four parts: in 1321, the 14th of Edward II. a fourth part belonged to John de Ovedale, and had the fourth part of the ad-

advowson of the mediety of the church belonging to it: this continued as a separate manor a long time, and was called D'Ovedale's manor. Sir Ralph Malherbe had another fourth part, and presented here in 1316. In 1319, Godfrey de la Rokele presented in right of another fourth part. Sir Ralph Malherbe's part was joined to the other fourth part, which in 1306 was held by John de Reynsthorpe, who dwelt here, and took his name from this place, and held it of Forncet manor.

In the 10th of Henry VI. 1432, John Sweynsthorpe had it, and Loveney after him.

In 1444, the trustees of Thomas Bumpstede, sen. of Tasburgh, esq. conveyed it (then called Milys's manor) to Nicholas Appleyard, esq. in which family it remained till the 6th of Henry VIII. 1515, when Thomas Blomevyle, esq. purchased three parts of it, and joined them to Blomevyle's manor, with the fourth part of the advowson of Malherbe's mediety, and was sole patron. The fourth part of the manor passed as a single manor in the Appleyards.

It afterwards belonged to the Bedingfields, and was sold from that family to Mr. Richard Carter of Norwich, and his widow sold it to Mr. Bateman, of whom it was purchased, under a commission of bankruptcy, by Mr. Richard Wright of Norwich.

The consolidated rectory stands by the name of Newton-Flotman in the king's books, and the priories of Thetford, St. Faith, and Carrowe, had temporals in this town.

In 1721, Matthew Long, esq. presented, and was succeeded in the advowson and lordship by Israel Long,

Long, esq. of Dunston, who was lord of Newton-hall manor, with the three parts of Malherbe's, and sole patron of the church.

Blundeville manor-house, commonly called Newton-hall, stands on the left hand of the road from Norwich to Newton, about half a mile north-east of the church; and Ranthorpe-hall stands as much south-east, between Newton and Flordon.

The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was rebuilt in 1385, by the lords of the manors, and the parishioners. Thomas de Bumpstede, citizen of Norwich, gave 50l. towards it.

This church is twenty-eight yards long, and seven broad, but hath no ailes; it is leaded as is the chancel also; the south porch is tiled: it hath a square tower and two bells. There is an inscription on the battlements, which are so high we could not read it, nor make out all the arms carved there, but among them are, 1st. Blundeville impaling five Delis's. Ditto impaling Gournay.

Over the vault, in which many of the Blundevilles are interred, against the north wall, is erected an in an arched monument, having Noah's ark figured therein, with this, *Extra Ecclesiam non est Salus*, and on either side a square pillar vert. the whole supported with four marble pillars, dividing it into three partitions; in the first of which are three men in armour, in a praying posture, with each a reading desk before them, and over them,



*Richardus Blondeuyle, obiit An° Dni. 1490, Ætatis sue 85.*

*Radulphus Blondeuile, obiit An° Dni. 1514, Ætatis sue 45.*

*Edwardus Blondeuile, obiit An° Dni. 1568, Ætatis sue 75.*

*Tho. Blondeuyle posuit 1571.*

*Here lyes in grave, nowe thre tymes done,  
The Grandfier, Father, and the Sone,  
Theyr Names, theyr Age, and when they dyed,  
Above their Headds is specysfy d,  
Theyr Sheyld of Arms doth eke declare,  
The Stocke wyth whom they mached were,  
They lyved well, and dyed as well,  
And nowe with God in Heaven they dwell,  
And thear do prayse hys holy Name,  
God graunt that we may do the same.*

1. Blundeville impales Inglosse. 2. Ditto impales Gournay. 3. Ditto impales Godsalve.

On the stone work, just under the brass plates, are painted two shields; in the first, Blundeville quarters Ardesley, in base Hemenhale; on the second Blundeville quarters sir Ralph Hemenhale, or Hernal's arms.

In the second partition is the effigy of a man in armour, kneeling at a fold-stool, with a book and his helmet lying thereon, he being bareheaded; over him,

*Thomas Blundeville, Filius Edwardi,*

And under him are two shields. 1. Blundeville impales Johnson. 2. Blundeville impales Puttingham or Puttenham, quartering Warbleton or Warburton.

In

In the third partion are four effigies in stone, viz. two wives and two daughters, and over them,

*Rosa et Margareta Uxores Thome Blundevile cum Fil  
suis Elizabetha et Patientia.*

Under them, sab. a lion ramp. between three croflets crossed, arg. impaled with Blundeville, and Blundeville fingle.

A small black marble monument to *Patience, the wife of Robert King, and daughter of Thomal Blundeville, who died Jan. 7, 1638.*

*Disce Mori.* Mr. Robert Edwards, late of this parish, died Feb. 3, 1732, 68.

There are stones in the church for *Edward Youngs, Nov. 8, 1655. John Youngs, 1625;* and there was formerly a stone in the chancel for *Thomas Warden, Gent. son of Edward Warden, late Alderman of Norwich, ob. 22 March, 1582.*

In 1511, John Bremer, gent. of Newton, was buried here; and in 1552, Cecily Fastolf, of Newton, died here.

The family of the Newtons take their name from this town, where they had a good estate, which was a capital messuage with divers rents belonging to it, that was owned in the 2d of Edward II. 1309, by John de Newton, and in 1415 by William de Newton, who sold part of it, and released divers rents to Nicholas Appleyard, esq. &c. In 1503, the 18th of Henry VII. by the name of William Newton, of Wrenningham, and his seoffees, conveyed the greatest part of it to Nicholas Appleyard, of Bracon-ash, esq.

esq. and so it was joined to the manor of Ranthorpe.

The Rev. Richard Brome was presented to the two consolidated mediocrities of this rectory by Susan and Sarah Long in 1763, and Mrs. Long, of Dunston in this hundred, has the lordship and patronage.

**SWAINSTHORPE**, or Swaynsthorpe, at the Confessor's survey was known by the name of Thorpe only, and before the conquest began to be called Swains-Thorpe, *from the swains or countrymen that inhabited there,\** and to distinguish it from other Thorpes in the county. Ralph Stalra, bishop Stigand, and the antecessor of Godric the sewer, had it at the first survey, and it belonged to Tovi at the second, all but Godric's part, which belonged to him. The whole was then a mile long, and as much broad.

It afterwards came to the Bigots, by whom it was given to a family surnamed de Sweynesthorp, of which, Gilbert de Sweynesthorp is the first we meet with that assumed this name: his son, Walter, by deed, granted lands here to Ralph de Kynegham or Kiningham.

In the 6th of Richard I. 1195, it was settled by Robert and Ulf de Sweynesthorp, on William de Fulbourne, for life, from whom it took the name of

**FULBOURNE-HALL MANOR.** After his decease, this lordship returned to the Sweynesthorps, and continued with them till about 1300.

In

\* Blomefield.

In 1249, the 33d of Henry III. it appears that there had formerly been a serjeanty belonging to this manor, the owner of which was obliged to find a cross bow and archer in the time of war, to guard Norwich castle for thirty days, at his own cost : but the lords here granted divers lands to the Earham family, chargeable with the whole serjeanty ; which after came to Robert de Worthsted, who parcelled it out to the earl Marshal and others.

In 1286, Isaac, chaplain to the Jews at Norwich, and many others, both Jews and Christians, were tried for breaking the churches of Swainsthorpe and Newton.

In the 8th of Edward II. 1315, Richard de Biadenham was lord, who in 1352, settled the manor and advowson of St. Peter's church here, which belonged to it, &c. on himself for life, remainder to his son-in-law, Roger de Haukere, of Redenhall, in tail ; who, in 1372, was lord, and held it of the Norfolk family at half a fee ; and in 1386 Mary his relict had it, and soon after it was united to the other manor here, called

CURSON'S MANOR, which was that part that belonged to Godric the sewer, and afterwards came to the Cursons, who held it of Tateshall honor, and were lords here, and patrons of the church of St. Mary, which was appendant to this manor.

In the 22d of Richard II. 1399, it belonged to Henry Luminour, who joined it to the other manor, and so was seised of both, with the advowsons. In 1409, the 10th of Henry IV. John Peverell owned them all, who presented in 1429. In 1440. Elizabeth, then widow of Nicholas Blomvile (who held them

them for life) and William Blomvile, settled them by fine on William Paston, esq. of Paston, and his trustees.

In 1447, Thomas Lucas, of Holkham, esq. had a moiety of this manor of Swainsthorpe.

In 1450, the 28th of Henry VI. John Paston, esq. was sole lord, and died seised in 1465.

Sir William Paston, knt. in 1536, and Jeffrey Paston, esq. sold the manors and advowsons to sir Richard Gresham, knt. who left it in 1548, to sir John Gresham, knt. his son and heir, who had the whole, and held Fulbourne-hall of Forncet, at half a fee; Curson's of the dutchy of Lancaster, and the serjeanty of the king in chief.

In 1570, sir Thomas Gresham, knt. owned them, and his lady after him; and then sir William Gresham, his nephew, had them, when the customs of the united manors (now called Swainsthorpe-hall) were found to be, that the fines are at the will of the lord, copyhold descends to the eldest son, and the widow's dower is a third part.

In 1616, sir William Gresham sold it to Christopher Colby, &c. in trust for sir Henry Hobart, knight and baronet, lord chief justice of the common pleas; and in 1617, they all joined and sold it to Thomas Steward, and John Pickerell; and in the 20th of James I. 1622, they conveyed it to John Mingay, alderman of Norwich, who had a grant of the lete, during the lives of sir Charles Cornwallis, &c. it belonging to the hundred.

Anthony



Anthony Mingay, esq. had the manors and advowsons, and in 1666, married Ann daughter and co-heiress of Charles Cornwallis, of Mileham. esq. He died the 28th of December, 1713, and is buried in St. Stephen's church in Norwich, and left Frances, his only daughter and heiress, who first married Mr. Lane, of Bristol, by whom she had no issue, after to William Brooke, esq. recorder of Norwich, who was lord and patron. She died August 23, 1729, and is buried in St. Stephen's, leaving no issue surviving.

The late Rev. Mr. Brooke succeeded the recorder, and his son, the Rev. William Brooke, of Kirby Bedon, is now lord, patron, and rector.

The church of St. Mary was demolished at the Reformation, it being in a decaying way ever since its consolidation to the present church of St. Peter, for in 1503, it was called the Old church. William Curson was patron of it at Doomsday making.

We do not find any presentation to Swainsthorpe St. Mary after 1406.

St. Peter's church is thirty-nine feet long, and twenty-two broad; the north aisle is thirty-four feet long, and twelve broad, and the chancel is about twenty-two feet long, and as much broad; the whole is tiled, except the nave, which is leaded: the steeple is about fifty feet high, is round at bottom, and hexangular at top, including four bells.

In the chancel, *Matthew Stonham, Clerk, deceased 17 Apr. 1659, 50.* And on a brass plate the arms of Havers, *To Gilbert Havers, Esq; who served queen Elizabeth, captain in Berwick, then in Scotland, after in Ireland,*

*Ireland, and last in the Netherlands, 22 years; he married Frances, daughter and heir of Thomas Nashe, formerly of Swainsthorpe; he died the 5th of May, 1628, aged 87.*

*In the north aisle, James Long, Gent. died Aug. 17, 1679. Alice his first wife, Aug. 19, 1658.*

*Whom death did part, the kinder grave of late,  
Hath joined, once again, in spite of fate.*

This James, by the name of James Long, of Swainsthorpe, gent. had a grant of arms from sir Edward Bishe, Garter, dated Feb. 14, 1651, which now belongs to the family seated at Dunston in this hundred.

The following arms are on the chancel roof, and in the windows. 1. Bygod of Seterington. 2. Inglethorpe. 3. Shelton. 4. Butteveleyn. 5. Wingfield. 6. Wolterton. 7. Az. a bull's head caboshed or. 8. Hoe. 9. Mingay. 10. Mingay impaling Pratt. 11. Mingay impaling Cornwallis. 12. Gournay. 13. Fitz-Ralph. 14. Kerdeston. 15. Sab. a cross or. 16. quarterly G. and Ar. 17. Thorpe. 18. Arg. a cross fab.

The rectors here had anciently a house and thirty acres of land, and the rectory was valued at fifteen marks. It now stands in the king's books by the name of Swaynsthorp, and is valued at 12l. 13s. 4d. The religious concerned here, were the priors of Broomholm, Mendham, Alvelbourne, and St. Faith.

The first rector presented to Swainsthorpe St. Peter was in 1202, and in 1619, John Foorth, A. M. he was ejected in the rebellion, and Matthew Stoneham  
got

got into his place; but in 1659 Foorth was restored, and in 1671 Israel Long, esq. purchased the turn of Mr. Anthony Mingay, and presented.

The Rev. William Brooke, who is lord and patron, was presented to the rectory of Swainsthorpe St. Peter and St. Mary, by the right reverend Philip Yonge, lord bishop of Norwich, by lapse, in 1775.

SWARDESTON, or SWARDISTON, wrote *Su-erdestuna* in Doomsday-book. This village at the time of the Conqueror's survey was in many parts, and Thorpe or Gowthorpe then belonged to it, and Mangreen also, as they do at this day; the two last, and one part of Swardeston, belonged to Roger Brigot, but the manor of Swardeston, called afterwards

SWARDESTON, or COLBY'S MANOR, which was the principal one, belonged to Ordinc, a Dane, one of the Confessor's thanes or noblemen. It was given by the Conqueror to Ralph de Beaufoe, being then worth 106s. per ann. Richard held the whole of Ralph, when the Conqueror's survey was made: Pagan or Pain, the son of Richard, succeeded, and Ralph his son after him, who by the name of Ralph Fitz-Pain, gave lands here, called Pilate's Hills, to the monks of Norwich, for the almoner's use, on condition they received himself, his father, and mother, and Solomon his uncle, into their bead-roll, and celebrated for their souls.

In the 31st of Henry III. 1247, William Fitz-Ralph, lord here, sold the advowson to the nuns of Carrowe; and the year following Walter bishop of Norwich appropriated the church to them, reserving a vicarage to be presented to by that convent. Bar-

tholomew, who assumed the name of Swardifton, was lord here in 1256.

In 1315, it belonged to Thomas de St. Omer, of Brundall, who died seised about 1364, leaving it to his two daughters and heireffes; Alice, married to sir William de Hoe, knt. and Elizabeth, to Thomas Waryne.

In 1392, the 15th of Richard II. it belonged to sir John de Colby, in which family it continued so long, that it still bears that name.

In the 18th of Henry VI. 1440, Thomas Wetherby, lord of Brundall, had an interest here. In 1510, the 1st of Henry VIII. William Jenney, esq. held it, who died in 1512, and was buried at Intwood; and from that time it passed with that manor. The Hon. Henry Hobart is now lord, and patron of the vicarage. It was held of the king, as parcel of the dutchy of Lancaster.

THORPE, GOWTHORPE, or GALTHORPE-HALL MANOR, belonged to Roger Bigot at the conquest, and continued in that family some time. It came afterwards to the family of le Moigne or Monk, and in 1286, William le Moigne lived here, and claimed view of frankpledge, assize of bread and ale, &c. of all his tenants here. It seems, the chapel of St. James, which belonged to this manor, was founded by some of this family, and endowed with the great tithes of the manor. It was consolidated to Intwood church in 1401, but was in use till about 1590; it is now totally demolished, but stood in the Brick-Kiln Close, south-east of the hall.

This

This was always reckoned as a hamlet to Swardeston, and is now included in the parish, though the lands belonging to it are often, on account of the consolidation, said to be in Galthorpe in Intwood, in the parish of Swardeston.

In the 34th of Edward I. 1306, Peter le Moigne or Monk, was lord. In 1320, William le Monk, of Gowthorpe, sold it to Richard Cole, of Norwich, who released it again to Peter le Monk in 1343; and in 1351, John de Gowthorpe seems to have had an interest in it; but in 1355, Nicholas Blakeney sold it to Bartholomew Appleyard, when it contained eleven messuages, 4l. quit-rents, &c. and William de Blickling released all his right in 1367.

In 1406, the 7th of Henry IV. Robert Stalon, of Norwich, conveyed it to Richard Purdamore of Norwich, and other trustees.

In 1486, Margaret widow of William Skipworth, of Norwich, esq. gave this manor to William her son, with remainder to Edmund his brother, and ordered John Ratcliffe, lord Fitz-Walter, and her other feoffees, to settle it accordingly; and in 1494, William Skipworth settled it on trustees, with the advowson of Newton-Flotman, and a fishery in the river of Hartford;\* all which, in 1525, were conveyed by sir Edward Boleyn, knt. to Leonard Spencer and William Knightly.

In the 2d of Elizabeth, 1560, it belonged to William Steward, or Styward, who settled in the manor-house called Galthorpe-hall; and in 1608, he settled it after his death on his son Thomas, who

I 2 was

\* This, we suppose, must be the Yare, at Hartford Bridges.



was buried in St. Stephen's church in Norwich, with many of the family. By him this manor was sold to Thomas Berney, esq. third son of sir Thomas Berney, of Park-hall in Reedham, who died in 1673, and is buried here, by Dorothy his wife, who was daughter and co-heir of John Smith, of Arminghall. They left two daughters, Julian, married to William Branthwayte, of Hethel, esq. and Frances, to sir Edward Barkham, of Westacre, bart. and two sons; William, the youngest, married Bridget daughter to the lord chief justice Coke; John, the eldest son, settled here, and died in 1678, and by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of sir Arthur Onflow, of West Clandon in Surry, bart. he had Elizabeth, buried here in 1678; Ann, married to John Suckling, of Wotton in Norfolk, esq. and Thomas Berney, esq. his son and heir, who by Ann, youngest daughter of Robert Suckling, of Wotton aforesaid, esq. (who are both buried here) had John Berney, of Swardeston, esq. the present lord, who did dwell in Galthorpe-hall, which stands about a quarter of a mile eastward of the church; but now resides at Bracon-Ash.

MANGREEN MANOR was a hamlet to Swardeston, and at the survey belonged to Roger Bigot, from whose ancestors it was conveyed to Osbert of Mangreen, and after that, William de Haverhill had it conveyed to William de Mannegrene, his kinsman.

In 1315, the 8th of Edward II. Emma de la Penne, and Peter Plumstede, owned it; and it belonged, about 1334, to John le Neve, of Mangreen, and in 1340, was settled on John his son, and Margaret his sister, who married William Dene; and in 1395, they released to John le Neve all their right; and from thence till 1559, we have met with no account

count of it, when Thomas Aldrich, of Mangreen, esq. was buried by the font in Swardeston church, and left Mangreen-hall manor to Cicily his wife.

About 1570, it was owned by Thomas Aldrich, gent. by whom the most part of the lands held of the manor (if not all) were purchased in, and with an heiress of that family, it went to the Davys. Mr. Henry Davy married a daughter of Israel Long, gent. whose daughter and heiress, Ann, married to the late William Churchman, esq. who owned it, and did dwell at Mangreen-hall, which is about half a mile north-east of the church. Miss Churchman is lady of this manor.

The church of Swardeston was originally dedicated to St. Andrew, and about 1400, re-dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin. It is a vicarage, and was appropriated to the nuns of Carrowe.

In the time of Henry VI. the whole impropriate rectory was lett to the vicar at 3l. 10s. a year. The prioresses of Carrowe, and the prior of Alvesbourne, had temporals here.

The vicars of Swardeston were presented by the prioresses of Carrowe abbey, from 1318 to 1479.

At the dissolution, the impropriate rectory and advowson of the vicarage, and an annual pension of 23s. 4d. paid to the impropriator, were granted with Carrowe to sir John Shelton, knt. and were after sold by sir Ralph Shelton, to sir Humphry May, knt. and in 1565, belonged to Anthony Style, esq. who this year agreed with Robert Beverle, vicar here, that as he was also proprietary of Dunston, if he the said Robert, and his successors, served the curacy

of Dunston, and paid all dues to the bishop and archdeacon, then he the said Anthony, for himself and heirs, settled all the great and small tithes whatever, and all dues belonging to the parish of Swardeston, and in the bounds of the parish, on the vicar and his successors for ever, on condition he served both parishes; but on some consideration, when the two parishes were severed, this was dissolved, though in 1603, Brewster was returned both rector and vicar of Swardeston, and curate of Dunston; that he had eighty-two communicants, and that Anthony Style, esq. was proprietary and patron.

In 1690, Dudley Scargyll, gent. presented it united to Mulbarton; and on the resignation of Samuel Ganning, in 1726, sir John Hobart, bart. and knight of the bath, lord Hobart, and earl of Buckinghamshire, presented; and the Hon. Henry Hobart is the present lord and patron.

In 1474, John Gerard, of Swardeston, was buried in the church, the nave of which is fifty-two feet long, and seventeen broad; the chancel being twenty-five feet long and fifteen broad. It hath no ailes, the whole is leaded but the south porch, which is tiled. The tower is about twenty-two yards high, and hath five bells in it.

In the altar rails, Berney impales Green. *To the Memory of Thomas Berney, Esq. of Swardeston, who died Oct. 25, 1720, æt. 46; and Ann his Wife, April 12, 1743, 63.*

On a stone in the chancel. Berney impales Smith. *To Dorothy Wife of Thomas Berney, Esq; one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of John Smith, of Arminghall, Esq; obit the 29th of Sept. 1672.*

On

On the next stone 'are the same arms, of Berney and Smith. *Depositum Viri honorabilis Thomæ Berney Armigeri, Filij tertij Thomæ Berney de Reedham Militis, qui secundo Die Mensis Aprilis, A. D. MDCLXXIII. Spiritum Deo redidit, et in Pace hic requiescit, Gloriosam Domini nostri Jesu Christi præstolans Epithaniam.*

On stones in the nave, are Berney quartering Smith. *To the memory of some of their Children.*

On a brass plate, *To John Goodwyn, 29th August, 1501.*

In the windows there were the effigies of the twelve Apostles, some of which still remain; and there are two broken portraiture of benefactors on their knees, in a north window; and in a south window, vert a chev. between three rams passant arg. armed or. In a shield, the arms of Berney in a crescent.

In a lozenge. 1. Rich. 2. Felton. 3. Aldrich.

*Here resteth the Remains of Elizabeth Aldrich, Widow, one of the Daughters of Sir Anthony Felton, late of Playford in the County of Suffolk, of the honourable Order of the Bath, Knight, deceased, she having been first the Wife of Robert Rich, of Mulbarton in the County of Norfolk, Esq; and after his Decease, married to Thomas Aldrich, of Swardeston in the same County, Gent. She died Sept. 30, 1678, aged 80.*

This village lies on the turnpike-road leading from Norwich to New Buckenham, and is four miles distant from the city.

The Rev. Richard Day was presented to this vicarage on the decease of Mr. George Molden, in 1778, by the Hon. Henry Hobart.

WRENNINGHAM, as it is now, contains three whole parishes, and three manors, all joined in one, viz. Great Wrenningham or All Saints, Little Wrenningham or St. Mary, and Nelonde.

LITTLE WRENNINGHAM, as it was afterwards called, lies in Doomsday-book by the name of Wafincham and Walsincham, and was formerly in two parts; Ketel the Dane had the biggest part in the Confessor's time, and at the Conqueror's survey Warine held it of Ralph Peverel; and the church had sixty acres of glebe, and Roger Bigot's manor had six freemen, who held one hundred and thirty acres. Both these united early in the Bigots, who enfeoffed the whole in the Thorpes of Ashwellthorpe, with which it hath passed to this day, and therefore we shall refer the reader to the account of the manor of Ashwellthorpe.

The church was dedicated to St. Mary, and in Norwich Doomsday sir Robert de Thorpe was the patron; it then belonged to the rectory of Ashwellthorpe, and the rector had no house in this town, but one at Thorpe only; but it having all the signs and properties of a mother church, it was separated from Thorpe, and became a parochial chapel, and independent rectory, valued at 20s.

In 1406, April 7, it was perpetually united to the church of St. Peter at Nelonde, and Nicholas atte Wode, priest, was instituted to the parish church of St. Peter at Nelonde, with the chapel of St. Mary of Wrenningham Parva annexed, at the presentation  
of



of sir Thomas Erpingham, knt. &c. trustees to the Thorpe family; and not long after, the chapel becoming ruinous was pulled down.

NELONDE, called Nelond, Newland, Nayland and Nailynge, and in Doomſday Eilanda and Neilanda, or *the land at the Eye or Island*. Roger Bigot was lord of it at the conquest; earl Euſtace had another part of it, and earl Hugh a third, as a berewic to his manor of Fundenhall in Depwade. They all united in the Bigots, who enfeoffed the Britons, and John le Briton enfeoffed the manor and advowſon in John de Thorpe, who recovered the advowſon againſt John le Briton, on an action brought in 1256, the 40th of Henry III. and from that time to this it paſſed with the Aſhwellthorpe eſtate, and is now a member of Great Wrenningham manor, to which town this village was annexed.

In the 3d of Henry V. 1415, Jan. 8, the perpetual united rectory of Nelonde and Wrenningham Parva was annexed and perpetually united to the perpetual united rectory of the medieties of Great Wrenningham, and ſo continue as one conſolidated rectory at this time.

When Norwich Doomſday was made, ſir Robert de Thorpe was patron; and the rector had a houſe and nineteen acres of glebe.

Belhouſe-hall ſtood in this pariſh, and there were ſeventy-four acres and an half of land in demean adjoining to it; two parts of the tithes of which belonged to Eye priory, for which that houſe was taxed at 10s. The temporals of the prior of St. Faith were taxed at 2s. 1d. The church was demolished at the Reformation; it lies between Wrenningham and

and Ashwellthorpe, and is called the Old Church-yard.

Reginald de Nelonde had a free tenement here, with divers services and rents belonging to it; but it long since was purchased by the Thorpes, and added to Belhouse manor.

In the 11th of Edward I. 1283, it was found that the lect of Nelonde belonged to the prior of Wymondham and Robert de Tateshale; and in 1284, upon a suit commenced about it, the prior proved that it belonged to his monastery, of the gift of William le Buteler, in the time of Henry I. and that that king confirmed it to his monastery, with the assise of bread and ale, &c. of all their tenants here, and in Bracon\*.

#### WRENNINGHAM

\* Wymondham Dne' Regine ex parte Nelonde. Leta 10 Oct. 1638.

“ The Heyward for the part aforesaid, doth not gather any rents, but in the town of Wrenningham cum Nelonde. The COMMONS in the said towns are the upper and lower greens, and certain spots lying at the ends of their lands, called Spongefield and Lodgefield, in all about 150 acres, on which the tenants in Wrenningham and Nelonde only, have the commonage or feeding the cattle, with the privilege of digging clay and gravel, and cutting furs, at all times, for their necessary uses, And it was found, that sir Thomas Richardson, then lord chief justice of the King's-Bench, and lord of Stanfield in Windham, had an inclosure made upon the west end of Wrenningham Green, which was presently laid open by the lord of Wrenningham cum Nelonde, and so remains; and it was found, that the inhabitants of Windham and Ashwellthorpe, who had been oftentimes wrongful commoners or overchargers, were punished from time to time, in the lord's court of Wrenningham, for such offences committed.”

Ex Autog'. Indorsed, “ the Verdict of the tenants of Wrenningham cum Nelonde, upon sir Thomas Hatton's Inquisition of our Commons.”

WRENNINGHAM MAGNA, had two manors in it, which included that and the greatest part of Nelonde; the manors of Nerford and Belhouse-hall; the site of the former was in Nelonde parish, where the ancient family of the Belhouses resided, and the site of the latter was in this parish.

BELHOUSE-HALL MANOR, belonged to Levolt, a thane of the Confessor's, and at the conquest was given to Hermer, of whom Vagan held it: it had a church and ten acres of glebe: the leet, or superior jurisdiction, belonged to the king and the earl of Norfolk; it was worth at the survey 80s. per ann. Great Wrenningham (including Nelonde) was one league long, and half a league broad; and Little Wrenningham was six furlongs long and five broad.

This manor was in the Norfolk family, and was by one of them given to the Creykes, and sir Jeffrey de Creyke gave it, with the moiety of the advowson, to sir Thomas de Belhouse, knt. who came and settled in the manor-house of his own building, and was succeeded by sir Richard, his son and heir, who was lord in 1280, and held it of half a fee of the heirs of Creyke, who held it of the Earl Marshal.

This sir Richard sold the mediety of the advowson to sir Robert de Thorpe, who gave it to Canowe abbey; and in 1383, the 6th of Richard II. sir Robert, by the name of sir Robert Fitz-John of Ashwellthorpe, obtained a charter of free-warren in all his lands here.

In 1300, sir Thomas Belhouse had the manors of West Bilney, Bodney, Tuddenham-Falgate, &c. sir Richard de Belhouse his son was lord after him, but dying without issue male, the manor came to John Bosun

Bosun or Bozun, esq. of Whissonset in Launditch hundred, whose father, William, married Maud, second daughter and coheir of this sir Richard Belhouse, knt. and in 1415, the feoffees of Bozun conveyed this manor to sir Edmund de Thorpe, knt. and so it became part of the estate of that family, and hath continued with it ever since. The fines are arbitrable, and the manor hath free warren by the charter of Edward I.

NERFORD'S MANOR, belonged to the Bigots, and was by them enfeoffed, with the moiety of the advowson, in the Crekes, who separated the manor into two parts; that which the mediety attended was held at half a fee of the earl Warren, by sir Richard de Nerford, and sir Robert de Nerford his son, founder of the religious house called St. Mary de Pre, or de Pratis, from its situation in the meadows between Burnham-Thorpe and North Creak, to which house they gave the mediety of the advowson, and the bishop appropriated it without any vicarage reserved; so that during the appropriation, the rector of the other mediety served it as their chaplain: this was about 1206. He was succeeded by his son William, and Alice his wife, daughter of John le Moigne, or Money, with a delis or. and they sold it to sir John de Thorpe, with their part of

MOIGNE'S or MONEY'S MANOR, in this town, which was conveyed by sir Jeffrey de Creak, and confirmed by sir Robert de Creak, which belonged to sir Alexander le Moigne, who held it at half a fee of the honour of Wormegay in Clackclose, and ever since it hath passed as the Ashwellthorpe estate did. It paid to the honour of Wormegay 10s. 10d. per ann. for wayte-fee, castleward, and respite of suit of court held for the honour.

The church is dedicated to All Saints. The abbot of Creak had one mediety appropriated to his house, to which belonged a house and sixteen acres of glebe, and a small manor: it had no vicarage endowed, the rector serving the whole cure had a pension of 40s. per ann. out of it, which was not taxed: the prioress of Carrowe was patroness of the other mediety, and that rector had a house and sixteen acres. The whole rectory was valued together at six marks. The portion of the abbot of St. John at Colchester was 20s. the portion of Carrowe prioress 10s. and the portion of the abbot of Creak two marks and an half. In 1612 a pension of 11s. 8d. was paid to the dissolved abbey of Creak, and a pension of 5s. to Carrowe abbey; and the prior of Wymondham had a messuage and ten acres of land. This parish stands by the name of Wrenningham rectory in the king's books, and is valued at 10l.

The rectors of Carrowe mediety were presented by the prioresses of Carrowe from 1306 to 1405.

In 1414, the mediety given by sir Robert de Nerford to the abbot of the monastery or regular church of St. Mary de Pratis or de Pre, sometimes called the hospital of St. Mary of Lyngescroft, in the meadows between Burnham-Thorpe and Creak, was this year sold by Robert, abbot of that house, to sir Edmund Thorpe, knt. and disappropriated, who at the same time bought the advowson of Carrowe mediety of that house; and then Jan. 8, 1415, he got them joined to Wrenningham Parva and Nelonde, which were of his own patronage, and so they became one rectory, as they now remain.



In 1418 William Westacre, archdeacon of Norfolk, &c. trustees to sir Edmund de Thorpe, knt. and in 1429 sir John Clifton, knt. presented: in 1504 Thomas earl of Surry, guardian to the heir of Berners, and in 1524 sir John Bouchier, knt. lord Berners.

In 1594 sir Thomas Knevet, knt. presented Mr. John Harrison, who was chaplain to the earl of Northumberland; in 1603 he returned that there were eighty-eight communicants: and in 1693 Thomas Glemham, esq. Catherine Harris, (afterwards lady Berners) Mary and Jenny Knevet, who held the advowson in fee simple, presented.

Decemder 6, 1735, John Goddard, clerk, A. B. was instituted on the presentation of the right hon. Catherine lady Berners, patroness in fee simple.—This lady claimed the title of Baroness Berners, an old barony, and her claim was allowed by the House of Peers: on her decease the title became in obedience, and continues so at present.

The church is twenty-four yards long and six broad, is leaded, and hath no ailes; the steeple is square and hath four bells; the chancel is tiled. In the windows are the arms of Appleyard, Thorpe impaling Clifton, and arg. four bendlets gul. Clere, and arg. a chev. between three horse barnacles sab. Gul. fretty arg. on a chief of the 2d. three roses of the 1st. barbed and seeded proper. Arg. a plain cross gul. Thorpe impaling Erm. a cross ingrail'd gul.

By the altar is a grave-stone, with Buxton's arms, for *Richard Buxton, who died 20 Feb. 1684.* And, another for *Roger Gallard, A. M. obiit Aug. 8, 1672, æt. sue 74.*


The



T H E  
H I S T O R Y  
O F  
N O R F O L K.

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Hundred of LODDON,

N Doomsday-book wrote Lothna, Loddin-  
ga, and Lothinga, its scite being among  
low, watry meadows: thus, Lothbury, in  
Bucks. This hundred, and that of Cla-  
vering, were united together, and in the crown, and  
lie between the two great rivers, the Yare on the  
north, and the Waveney on the south. In the 7th  
year of Henry III. Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk,  
had the royalty of the river Waveney, (which parts  
the county of Norfolk from Suffolk) between the two  
towns of Beccles and Bungay. In the 34th of the  
said king the two hundreds were farmed of the crown,  
at 22l. and in the 52d, at 24l. per ann.

Sir John de Clavering had a grant in the 2d of Edward I. to farm them, and held them in the 9th of that king; and in the 14th of the said king they were valued at 20l. per ann.

Towns in the hundred of Loddon, with the number of votes polled by freeholders resident in each, at the general election, March, 1768:

			W.	de G.	A.	C.
*Alpington	-	-	1	1	2	2
Ashby	-	-	1	0	3	2
Bedingham	-	-	1	1	2	2
Broome	-	-	5	5	0	0
Carleton	-	-	1	1	4	4
Chedgrave	-	-	1	1	3	3
Claxton	-	-	0	0	1	1
Ditchingham	-	-	9	7	2	0
Hardley	-	-	0	0	3	3
Hedenham	-	-	4	4	0	0
Hellington	-	-	0	0	0	0
Kirstead	-	-	2	2	2	2
Langley	-	-	1	1	2	2
Loddon	-	-	5	8	11	11
Mundham	-	-	1	1	3	1
Seething	-	-	0	0	6	6
Sisland	-	-	0	0	1	1
Thayte	-	-	0	0	0	0
Thurton	-	-	0	0	2	2
Topcroft	-	-	7	7	1	1
Woodton	-	-	5	4	2	1
			44	43	50	44

The

\* We do not find this town accounted for either in Blomfield, the Bishop's Register, or any of the maps of Norfolk, as belonging

The parishes of Bergh-Apton, and Brooke, are, by Mr. Parkin, accounted for in this hundred, though belonging to Clavering, as is also Hale, near Loddon.

This hundred is bounded on the north by the river Yare, which divides it from Blofield hundred; on the east by Clavering; on the south by Earsham; and on the west by Henstead. It is also divided from the county of Suffolk by the river Waveney, at Bungay.

The greatest extent, viz. from Hardley-Cross to Topcroft, is about ten miles; and from the Yare, near Surlingham, to the Waveney at Bungay-bridge, nearly the same distance.

The whole of this hundred is fertile, well cultivated, and abounds with wood and water in a greater proportion than most parts of Norfolk. It pays 16l. 12s. to the general rate of the county for a six-hundred pound levy; and with Clavering, and Henstead, is in the deanry of Brooke, and archdeaconry of Norfolk.

*Seats and principal houses in Loddon hundred.*

<i>Ashby,</i>	Mr. Zaccheus Marshall.
<i>Bedingham,</i>	George Stone, esq.
<i>Broome,</i>	John Coleman, esq.
<i>Claxton,</i>	Sir Robert Rich, bart.
<i>Ditchingham,</i>	Philip Bedingfield, esq.
<i>Hedenham,</i>	Charles Garneys, esq.

A 2

*Langley;*

longing to this hundred. The poll-book, printed by authority in 1768, names it, but we are inclined to believe *Hellington* is meant: however, we shall be more explicit as to this doubt in our appendix, if any be thought necessary to this hundred.

*Langley,*  
*Tophcroft,*  
*Woodton,*

Sir Thomas Proctor, bart.  
William Smith, esq.  
——— Suckling, esq.

ASHBY, wrote in Doomsday-book Ascebie. On the expulsion of Aflac, or Lefric, Ralph earl of Norfolk had a grant of it; on his rebellion and forfeiture the king granted it to Godric, his steward, who had also other lands here.

William de Cheney was afterwards lord of it, and of Claxton, and Hellington, and so it came to the Cressys, and the family of Kerdeston was enfeoffed of it, from whom it came to the De-la-Poles, dukes of Suffolk, &c. the Gaudys, &c. with Claxton.

Roger Bigot, ancestor of the earls of Norfolk, had a grant of lands which ten free-men of Swetman were deprived of; and there were twenty-seven acres and a carucate, which seven free-men had; the moiety of them was in Swetman, and Robert de Vaux held it, &c. under Roger Bigot.

The town was nine furlongs long, five broad, and paid 6d. gelt.

The family of de Helgeton were enfeoffed of this lordship. In the 20th of Henry III. sir William de Helgeton held half a fee in this town, Claxton, and Hellington, which was Thomas de Helgeton's, and the earl of Gloucester's manor extended into it.

In the 25th of Edward I. sir William de Kerdeston purchased by fine of sir Thomas de Helgeton this lordship, and the reversion of several lands, except one messuage, with seven acres of land, and the advowson of this church, and that of Hellington.

In



In the next year he purchased of John de Helgeton twenty-four messuages, three mills, three hundred and twenty acres of land, nine acres and a half of meadow, four of wood, one hundred and twenty-five of marsh, three and an half of pasture, 28s. 3d. rent, with one pound of cummin, several capons, &c. per ann. in this town, Claxton, Hellington, Holveston, Rockland, Thurton, and Carleton, with the advowsons of Ashby, and Hellington, so that the Kerdestons were lords of this manor, and the other before mentioned; after them the De-la-Poles, &c. Gaudys, Brereton, and ——— Crow, esq. of Castor, near Yarmouth.

The earl of Gloucester and Clare's manor of Carleton extended here; and in the 8th of Edward II. the heirs of Oliver Wythe held in this town, Carleton, &c. half a fee of the honor of Clare.

In the 20th of Edward III. Henry Wythe, and his parceners, viz. the abbot of West Dereham, &c. held of the earl a quarter of a fee, which John Wythe, and Roger Broome, formerly had. In the 3d of Henry IV. Thomas lord Mowbray was capital lord of Bigot's fee, in this town, Claxton, &c. and the earl of March capital lord of the Clare, or Gloucester fee.

The church of Ashby is a rectory, dedicated to St. Mary, and was valued at ten marks; Peter-pence 12d. carvage 8d. and the rector had a manse, with thirty acres of land. In the reign of Edward I. sir Thomas de Helgeton was lord and patron. The present value is 6l.

In 1316 the rector was presented by sir Robert de Burgulyon, knt. and in 1402 by sir Miles Stapleton,

and fir William Argenton. In 1603 the rector returned ninety communicants.

The church is a fingle pile, covered with tile, and has a fquare tower, with three bells.

Here are grave-ftones for—*Robert Holmes, gent. who died in 1698, aged 73; and for Ann, his wife, who died in 1688, aged 67.—For William Holmes, gent. who died in 1704, aged 44.*

In the chancel, one for—*Edward Yovell, A. M. rector of Afhby, cum Hellington, and rector of Carleton, cum Claxton, who died June 16, 1701.*

April 5, 1723, this church of Afhby was consolidated with Carleton St. Peter; and in 1746 the Rev. Stephen Degullion was prefented to thefe united rectories by Mr. William Smith, *hac vice*, being alternate patron with fir Robert Rich, bart.

BEDINGHAM, wrote in Doomsday-book Bedingham. The greateft part of this town was poffeffed by the Conqueror, and Godric, his fteward, took care of it. Hagan, a thane, or Saxon nobleman of king Edward the Confeffor, was then lord of it, and under the commendation of Stigand the archbifhop of Canterbury.

This Hagan, or Hacun, was fon of Swane, (eldefon of earl Godwin) and nephew of king Harold, and was deprived of it: there was a *faddle horfe* then kept at the hall. Ralph earl of Norfolk had an intereft by grant of the Conqueror, which he forfeited before the grand furvey. The whole was valued in king Edward's time at 4l. at the furvey it paid a quit-rent of 8l. and 20s. as a fine or income; of the 8l. fix free-men

free-men paid 27s. 4d. it was one leuca long, and half a one broad; the gelt 6d. king Edward had the soc of these free-men, and Ralph earl of Norfolk held it unjustly at the time of his outlawry.

How long these tenures were in the crown does not appear, but in the reign of Henry II. Hugh de Gournay was lord; and in the beginning of king John's reign Hugh de Gournay, a Norman baron, gave it Nicholas de Stuteville, with Gunnora, his daughter, in marriage: Nicholas was soon after disseised of it, as land of the Normans, for their rebellion in 1205, by king John, who in the next year restored to Nicholas, the son, all that his father Nicholas had been deprived of.

At the seisure of the manor, and stock, it was assigned to Walter de Cantelupe, during the king's pleasure.

In the 5th of Henry III. there was an inquisition concerning the patronage of this church, whether it belonged to the king or Nicholas, as king John on the seisure before mentioned had presented to this church, but it was now restored to Nicholas; and in the 23d of the said king Nicholas impleaded the prior of Walsingham on the same account; the prior pleaded the grant of it from Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, who being called to warrant it, proved his right by the grant of Nicholas de Stuteville, his father.

Sir Nicholas de Stuteville granted in the 16th of Edward I. this lordship to Nicholas de Castello, and his heirs, to be held by one knight's fee; and in the 28th of that king purchased by fine nine messuages,

land, &c. in this town, and Woodton, of Richard Cofyn.

In the 3d of Edward II. Gregory de Castello, of Raveningham, had a charter of free-warren, this manor being held of the lord Bardolph, as heir to the Gournays.

In the 5th of Edward VI. it was valued at 10l. per ann. and was sold to William Stanhaw, gent. by John Castell, esq. of Raveningham.

From the Stanhaws it came to William Stone, gent. by the marriage of Catherine, daughter and heir of William Stanhaw, who died in 1659.

Thomas Stone, esq. married Lucy, daughter of Robert Suckling, esq. was living about 1700, and died without issue. George Stone, esq. is the present lord and patron.

**WALSINGHAM PRIORY MANOR.** The ancient family of de Uvedale, or Dovedale, were enfeoffed of part of the Conqueror's lordships before mentioned; they were lords also of Tacolneston, in this county.

Sir John de Uvedale in 1318 gave this manor, worth 10s. per ann. to the canons of Walsingham, who had a licence for it, with messuages and lands in Walsingham.

On the dissolution of this priory it came to the crown, and was granted, together with the appropriated rectory, on March 22, in the 7th of Edward VI. to Thomas Gaudy, esq. who in the said year had licence to convey it to William Gosling; he died seised of it held in capite, in the 4th of Elizabeth, with  
the

the rectory (called often a priory); in this family it remained, William Gosling, gent. possessing it in 1700. From the Goslings it came to — Howes, M. D. who was lord in 1720.

Roger Bigot had the grant of a lordship of which Offa, a thane of archbishop Stigand, was deprived; Roger held it at the survey, and it was then valued at 30s.

The family of Shelton, lords of Shelton, in Norfolk, were soon after the survey enfeoffed of this lordship, and held it under the Bigots, earls of Norfolk, in 1235, who had a grant of free-warren in this town, Shelton, &c. in 1286. Sir Robert Shelton was a knight, and died in the 34th of Edward I. when this lordship was extended at 73s. 5d. and held of Robert de Tatehale, who held it of the honor of Farnham.

Sir Ralph Shelton settled it in 1346 on his marriage with Joan, daughter of sir John de Plays: in this family it remained till sir John Shelton conveyed it by fine in the 36th of Henry VIII. with ten messuages, ten gardens, two hundred acres of land, &c. in this town, Topcroft, &c. to Thomas Hanchet, gent. of Uphall, in Braughing, Hertfordshire.

About the year 1600 Mr. Spilling, of this town, was lord; he purchased it of Ralph Stanhaw, who was living in 1562.

The Stanhaws were an ancient family in this town, and many of them lie buried here.

The Stones are also an ancient family in this town, many of whom are interred here.

William



William Stone married Catherine, daughter and sole heir of William Stanhaw, of Bedingham, and left Thomas, his son and heir, who married Lucy, daughter of Robert Suckling, of Woodton, all buried here.

The church is dedicated to St. Andrew, and was a rectory. In the sixth of Richard I. Benedict de Bedingham called to warrant the advowson Nicholas de Stuteville, which Theobald Walter claimed against him. The Stutevilles were lords and patrons, and Nicholas granted the advowson to Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, who granted it by deed without date to the canons of Walsingham. Soon after it was appropriated, and a vicarage settled, Jeffrey being vicar in the 33d of Henry III.

There were anciently two medieties, each valued at twenty marks; one of which is called Reymer's mediety, and there were two churches in the churchyard; one dedicated to St. Mary, which was the church that Benedict before mentioned claimed the patronage of. Both the medieties were after united, and valued at forty marks. Here was also the chapel of St. John of Bedingham.

The vicar in 1603 returned 148 communicants; the bishop then nominated, and John Gosling had the presentation.

In the church, on a marble-stone,—*Deposuitum* Mariae uxoris Hen. Stone, gen. filiae Hen. Mynns de L'keteshall, Sta. Margaretae in com. Suff. gen. quae obt. Dec. 16, 1675, aetat. 32.

On another,—*Exuviae* Gul. Coping, hujus ecclesiae pastoris, qui - - - andmarum suscepit curam bene mori-  
rienda

*rienda artem edocuit, hinc migravit ad aureolem cælestem,*  
4 Junij, 1666, ætat. 27.

On a brass,—*Hic jacet Johs. Stanow, et Alicia*  
*uxor ejus.*

In the chancel is buried the heart of one of the  
Brews, who desired it (dying beyond sea) to be  
buried here, and a stone lies over it, with a heart  
in brass.

On a little mural monument in the south aisle,—  
*Rob'tus Bruce, armiger, unus filior. Johs. Bruce, militis,*  
*hic sepelitur, obt. 24 Maij, 1605, ætat. 60;—*with the  
arms of Bruce.

*Thomas Tindene, gent. of Wooton, buried here in*  
1691.

Topcroft-Hall, which belonged to the Brews, and  
the chapel of St. Ethelbert, in Topcroft, belong to  
this parish, receive the communion, and pay their  
offerings here.

The town takes its name, as Bedingham, from a  
rivulet called Beding, in Suffex; thus, Bedingfield,  
in Suffolk\*.

In 1774 the Rev. John Stockdale was presented to  
this vicarage by George Stone, esq. on nomination of  
the bishop of Norwich.

BROOME, BROOM, or BROME. Robert, son of  
Corbun, had a grant of this lordship on the depri-  
vation of Anant, a thane, or Saxon nobleman, vá-  
lued at 40s. at the survey at 50s. it was one leuca  
long,

long, five furlongs broad, and paid 8d. gelt. Humphrey was enfeoffed of it, and held it of Corbun at the survey,

On the death of Robert it came as an escheat to the crown, and was granted to William de Albini by William II. ancestor of the earls of Arundel.

In the 16th of Henry II. William de Broome was lord; Roger de Broome was living in the 8th of Richard I. and in the 17th of king John entered into covenant with Elias Benjamin, of this town, that Elias should not mortgage, or dispose of any of his lands, without the consent of Roger, until the time of his beginning his journey to the Holy Land, and then he was to deliver it to Roger, to keep for three years, who was to advance as much money to Elias for his journey as the same should be then valued at, for that time; the land to remain to Elias, if he should return, or to his heirs, if he died.

Sir Roger de Broome was lord in the 11th of Edward I. when there was a dispute between him and sir John Bigot, lord of Stockton.

Sir Roger died in 1303, and held it of the honor of Rising-Castle; this lordship was then valued at 18l. per annum.

Richard Broome dying without issue about 1510, it descended to his two sisters; Mary, who married, first, John Jenney, of Hardwick, by whom she had Edward Jenney, esq. her second husband was Ralph Shelton, esq. son of sir John Shelton; and Edward Jenney granted by fine to Ralph, and Mary, his wife, his moiety and right in this lordship about 1533.

Ann, the other sister and co-heiress, married, first, Robert Stede, esq. afterwards John Brampton; Thomas, his son and heir, sold his right, or moiety, also to Ralph Shelton, esq. whose son, Ralph, was lord of the whole lordship, and died in 1592.

This Ralph married Prudence, daughter and co-heiress of Edward Calthorpe, esq. and had by her three daughters; Thomasia, wife of Thomas Uvedale, gent. Grace, wife of John Thurton, gent. and Mary, wife of William Cooke, senior, of Lynstead, in Suffolk, gent. and their heirs.

Mr. Uvedale died without issue, and Thomasia re-married Charles Crofts, esq.

Grace had a daughter, Maud, who married Christopher Calthorpe, esq. son of sir James Calthorpe, of Cockthorpe, and had a son, James, who sold his part, and right, to William Cooke, sen.

Ralph Shelton, senior, esq. gave legacies to the repair of Broome-bridge, and Ditchingham-dam, and was buried in the church of Broome.

In 1605 Charles Crofts, esq. William Cooke, gent. and John Thurton, gent. held this lordship, and had the patronage of the church.

After this William Cooke, esq. jun. was sole lord of this manor, and presented in 1645; by Mary, his wife, daughter of Thomas Astley, esq. of Melton Constable, he was father of William Cooke, of Broome, esq. created baronet June 29, 1663, knight of the shire in ——— and by Jane, his wife, daughter and co-heiress of William Steward, esq. of Barton-Mills, in Suffolk, had seven daughters; first, Dorothy,

rothy, married to John Herne, of Arminghall, gent. without issue; second, Jane, died single; third, Mary, married to Richard Freeston, esq. of Mendham, in Suffolk; fourth, Elizabeth, to Thornhaugh Gurden, of Letton, esq. fifth, Bridget, to ——— Proctor, esq. sixth, Agneta, to Charles Bedingfield, gent. seventh, Lettice, to John Gordon, of Affington, in Suffolk, gent.

Sir William died in January, 1708, and before his death sold this lordship to John Fowle, esq. son of John Fowle, of Norwich, barrister at law, and Sarah, his wife, daughter of George England, of Yarmouth, esq. son of Thomas Fowle, of Burnham, in Essex, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Matthew Ediston, of Haveningham, in Essex, gent.

John Fowle, esq. who purchased this manor, presented to the church in 1701, and married, first, Mary, daughter of John Mingay, esq. of Saxlingham, and Ranthorp-Hall, in Tasburgh, by whom he had John Fowle, esq. and Thomas Fowle, L. L. D. commissary to the dean and chapter of Norwich, and archdeacon of Norfolk.

John Fowle, esq. lord, was one of the commissioners of the excise in 1726, and in 1760, and married ——— youngest daughter of the late sir Charles Turner, bart. of Warham.

The church is a rectory, dedicated to St. Michael, was valued at ten marks in the reign of Edward I. and had then thirty acres of glebe, with a manse.

The rector returned in 1603 one hundred and nine communicants. The present value is 6l. 13s. 4d. and is discharged.

In



In this church was the guild of St. Michael; and in the town was the chapel, dedicated to St. Botolph, which was in ruins in 1558.

In 1760 the Rev. William Manning was presented to this rectory by John Fowle, esq. *p. j.*

CARLETON, wrote in Doomsday-book, Carletona, and now called Carleton, *cum* Ashby, to distinguish this town from other towns of the same name in Norfolk. The principal lordship of this town was given to Rainald, son of Ivo, on the deprivation of Alfic, a free-man of king Edward the Confessor; and there was a church here endowed with eighty acres of free land, valued in the whole in king Edward's time at 20s. but at the survey at 40s. and it was one leuca long, and five furlongs broad; the gelt was 8d.

From Rainald this lordship came to the earls of Clare, and Gloucester; the family of de Vernons held it of them, who gave name to a lordship in this town. Ralph de Norfolk had also an interest here, and gave name to one, which was held of the said earls.

In the 15th of Henry III. Robert, son of Ralph de Norfolk, released to Eborard de Vernon all his right in the advowson of Carleton, &c. The said Robert, in the 52d of the aforesaid king, gave to the abbey of West Dereham the moiety of a mill, and rents out of lands in this town.

Ralph Leffet was lord in 1308, and presented then, and in 1328, &c. to this church; and in 1349 John de Carleton.

Oliver de Wythe had an interest here in the 24th of Edward III. Wymer de Aylesham presented in 1364. Stephen Bastwick in 1393, and gave name to the manor called Bastwick's.

In the 3d of Henry IV. the earl of March, then a minor, held (as capital lord) a quarter of a fee, called Vernon's, and a quarter of a fee, called Norfolk's, in this town, Thwayte, Tasburgh, and Ashby.

In 1418 Richard Heveningham presented; and in 1340 fir Henry Inglos. After this it came to the De-la-Poles; and John De-la-Pole, duke of Suffolk, presented as lord and patron in 1485.

On the attainder of that family, Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, had a grant of it from the crown, and presented in 1523; from him it came to Edward lord North, &c. Gaudy, Brereton, and Crow, with Claxton, &c.

Roger Bigot, ancestor of the earls of Norfolk, had at the survey the possession of a free-man of Swetman, who was deprived; the Conqueror gave him livery, and with Roger's manors in Claxton, Ashby, and Hellington, was valued always at 60s. per ann. Roger had also a grant of lands here, valued at 20d.

The family of de Helgeton held this, with their lordships in Hellington, Claxton, &c. from the Helgetons it came to the Kerdestons, De-la-Poles, Gaudy, &c. with Claxton, &c. Godric, the Conqueror's steward, held at the survey the lands of four free-men of Edwin, and the soc belonged to the hundred. This lordship came afterwards to William de Cheney, so to the Cressys, and the Kerdestons; from that family

mily to the De-la-Poles, &c. Gaudy, Brereton, and Crow, who was lord in 1740.

Ralph lord Baynard, on the deprivation of a freeman of Toret, had lands, &c. here, valued at the survey at 20s. This came by an exchange. The soc was in the lord of the hundred, and Nigell was enfeoffed of this manor by the lord Baynard. In the time of Henry III. James de Aggs held a quarter of a fee here of William lord Bardolph. It was granted to Hugh de Gourney by Henry I. on the rebellion of lord Baynard, and by Julian, daughter and heiress of that family, came to William lord Bardolph, her husband. Thomas de Ages, or D'aggs, was lord in the 3d of Edward III. held of Thomas lord Bardolph.

In the 5th of Edward VI. Thomas Paufort, duke of Exeter, held two fees in this town, and Langley-Hallbushes, which the abbot of Langley possessed, as part of the honor of Wormegay.

The temporalities of this house here were valued in 1428 at 6l. 11s. and in the 31st of Henry VIII. Anthony Rous conveyed by fine the manor of Bastwick, and Hodges, or Aggs, to Miles Hobart, in this town, Langley, &c.

Sir Henry Hobart, on request of sir Christopher Hatton, obtained a grant on the 7th of March, in the sixth of James I. of lands in this town, held of the late abbot of Langley.

Sir Thomas Berney held a court here in the 10th of Henry VII. in right of the great chantry of Donnington, called Philip's chantry, in Suffolk, (founded

by sir William Philip, lord Bardolph) in right of his wife.

Lands here, late Langley abbey's, were granted on the dissolution to Richard Fulmerston, esq. who had licence to alien to Thomas Middleton the manor of Bastwick in the 1st of Edward VI. and before this, in the 38th of Henry VIII. on June 5, John Berny, esq. had a grant of all the messuages and lands in this town, called Pedham's and Stayner's; also of lands in the tenure of the master and fellows of the college of Donnington.

Dereham abbey temporalities here were valued at 26s. 8d. and were granted to Christopher Fenton, and Bernard Gilpyn, February 19, in the 16th of Elizabeth.

The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and being a rectory, was valued at nine marks in the time of Edward I. and had a manse then, with one acre of land.

The rector returned, in 1603, eighty-three communicants in this parish.

This rectory, with the vicarage of Claxton, is valued at 8l. and is discharged. In the church was the guild of St. Peter and St. Paul, and the steeple was building in 1503, and 1504.

April 5, 1723, the rectory of Carleton St. Peter was consolidated with Ashby; and in 1746 the Rev. Stephen Degullion was presented by William Smith, gent. being alternate patron with sir Robert Rich, bart.

CHEDGRAVE,

CHEDGRAVE, or CHATGRAVE, wrote in Doomſday-book Scatagrava. Ralph Baynard, lord Baynard, who came on the invaſion with William duke of Normandy into England, had a grant of this lordſhip on the deprivation of Toret, and Einbold held it at the ſurvey under Ralph, always valued at 40s. It was 9 furlongs long, and 8 broad, and paid 2d. gelt. And there were other lands, &c. here valued at 10s. which lord Baynard claimed by exchange.

Toret is alſo called Torn, and was a thane, or nobleman of king Edward's.

The family of Edisfield, or Edgefield, was ſoon after the conqueſt enfeoffed of this lordſhip.

Peter de Edisfield, in the reign of Richard I. had a daughter and heir, Lecia, or Lætitia, who marrying ſir William de Roſceline, was lord in her right. The Roſcelines held it of the lords Fitz-Walter, and on the death of ſir Thomas Roſceline, who died *f. p.* about the 15th of Edward III. it came to his fix ſiſters and co-heireſſes. Joan, the 4th ſiſter and co-heireſs, married John lord Willoughby, of Ereſby, to whom all the other ſiſters conveying their rights, he was lord of this manor.

William lord Willoughby married to his ſecond wife, Joan, daughter of Thomas Holland, earl of Kent, who died poſſeſſed of it in the 12th of Henry VI. then ſtiled duchefs dowager of York.

It was ſold by William lord Willoughby in the reign of Henry VII. and ſir Robert Drury ſold it by ſine to ſir Robert Southwell, in the 19th of that king.



In 1521 Walter Hobart, or Hubbard, esq. presented to this church, and in the 20th of Henry VIII. being then a knight, son and heir of sir James Hobart, settled this lordship and advowson of the church, with several manors in Suffolk, on Henry Hobart, esq. his son and heir, which Henry was lord in 1550, and presented to this church.

James Hobart, esq. sold it in the 12th of Charles I. to Henry Humberstone, gent. whose son, William Humberstone, esq. of Hales-Hall, in Loddon, sold this estate.

Sir Nevil Catlyn was lord in 1670, and presented to this church.

In 1742 sir Charles Turner was lord and patron, and in 1759 sir William Beauchamp Proctor, bart.

Ralph lord Baynard had also a grant of another lordship in this town, of which Leuric, a freeman, who held it under the commendation of Harold, in the Confessor's time, was deprived.

It was held by Jeffrey under the lord Baynard, at the grand survey, and then valued at 40s. This also came by an exchange.

William Baynard taking part with Elias earl of Maine, in France, and other conspirators against Henry I. was deprived of his barony of Baynard-castle, in London, which was granted to Robert Fitz-Gilbert, of which family this lordship was held by a younger branch of the Baynards, till the 10th of Edward III. when Thomas Baynard sold by fine to sir Thomas Rosceline this lordship, &c. but in the 46th of the said king sir Edmund de Thorpe, and Joan his wife,

wife, sister and heir of Thomas Baynard, brought their action against John lord Willoughby for the aforesaid manor, sold by her brother, as being intailed, but to no effect, so that it remained in the family of Willoughby, and being united to their manor before-mentioned, passed with that.

A family that assumed their name from this town had an interest herein. Agnes, daughter of Philip de Chategrave, held one fee with Robert, or Ralph Baynard, of Walter Fitz-Robert, in the reign of Richard I. and Robert de Chategrave was living in the 6th of Edward I.

The temporalities of St. Bennet-of-Holm were 4s. 2d. in this town.

**PRIOR OF BUTTLEY'S MANOR.** In the 20th of Henry III. William de Auberville granted by fine to the priory of Buttley the 3d part of the advowson of this church, and of Somerton, and Upton, in Norfolk, and several in Suffolk.

The lady Cassandra Baynard gave by fine to the prior of Buttley St. Mary, in Suffolk, a messuage, with 12 acres of land, and the advowson of this church, in the 56th of Henry III.

Sir Walter Hobart died lord of this, with Lilleford's lands, or manor, Baynard's &c. as lord of the whole town.

The abbot of Langley had lands here, of which sir Walter Hobart died possessed, and after whose family, sir Nevil Catlyn.

The church was a rectory dedicated to All Saints, and being granted by the lady Cassandra Baynard to the priory of Buttle, was appropriated thereto. In the reign of Edward I. the prior had a manse, and a carucate of land. It was valued at 10 marks, and there was a vicarage valued at 40s. The prior of Norwich had a portion of tithes, both great and small, valued at two marks.

On June 22, 1420, John bishop of Norwich, on account of the poverty of this vicarage, dissolved it, with the appropriation, and it became a rectory in the patronage of the prior of Buttle, and paid to a whole tenth of the king 13s. 4d. and for Norwich portion 3s. 4d.

In the chancel, a grave-stone—*In memory of Silvester Child, rector of Chetgrave, who died January 12, 1669. Also—Hic deponitur Jana, pia et charimissi conjux Henrici Webster de Chedgrave, in comit. Norff. generosi, quæ fato cessit Janu. 21, 1694.*

The steeple stands at the north-east end of the chancel, and there is one bell.

The town takes its name from Chat, or Ket, the name of a river. Thus Chattesworth, in Derbyshire; Chatterefs, in Cambridgeshire, &c.—*Vide Parkin.*

In 1759 the Rev. John Fayerman was presented to this rectory by the late sir William Beauchamp Proctor, bart. of Langley. His only son and heir, sir Thomas Beauchamp Proctor, bart. is the present lord and patron.

CLAXTON, wrote in Doomsday-book Clackestona. At the survey, Godric, the king's steward, held a lordship

a lordship, granted before by the Conqueror to Ralph earl of Norfolk, on the expulsion of two freemen, who held it under the protection of Allack and Lefrick, in the reign of king Edward, and Ralph was deprived of it on his rebellion against the Conqueror. The whole was valued at 40s. but at the survey at 4l. the king and the earl had the soc, and fac. The soc of a small parcel was in the hundred.

On the death of Godric it seems to have come as an escheat to the crown, and was granted to William de Cheney, lord of Horsford, in the reign of king Stephen sheriff of Norfolk; and Henry II. gave him the manor of Blyburgh, or Blythborough, in Suffolk.

By the marriage of Margaret, his daughter and co-heiress, it came to sir Hugh de Cressi, and so to sir Roger de Cressi, his son, who married Isabel, daughter and co-heiress of Hubert de Rye, a great baron of the realm, and the family of de Kerdeston were enfeoffed of this lordship by them.

In the first year of king John sir Roger de Kerdeston gave 30 marks to the king for a confirmation of the lands formerly belonging to Hubert de Rye. Hugh de Kerdeston, his brother, took part with the rebels, in rebellion against that king.

In the 10th of Edward I. William de Kerdeston, a younger son of sir Roger de Kerdeston, was summoned among the barons of the realm to attend the king in his expedition against the Welsh, and in the 15th to meet at Gloucester Edmund earl of Cornwall, with horse and arms, to advise with Edmund, then custos of the realm, about the Welsh affairs. He was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in the 25th and 26th of Edward I.

In the 33d, he, with William de Ormesby, William Inge, John le Breton, and Richard de Walsingham, were constituted justices of trail ballon in Norfolk and Suffolk. He married Margaret, eldest sister and co-heiress of Gilbert de Gaunt, lord of Folkingham, in Lincolnshire, by whom he had Roger, his son and heir, created knight of the bath with prince Edward of Carnarvon, son of Edward I. sheriff of Suffolk and Norfolk in the 5th of Edward III. governor of Norwich castle, summoned as a baron to parliament from the sixth, and died in the 11th, seised of Bircham, Newton, Kerdeston, Claxton, &c. in Norfolk; Stratford, and Henham, in Suffolk, of the manor of Gaunt, in Siwardeley, and Skendelby, in Lincolnshire, &c. as heir to Gilbert de Gaunt.

In the 8th of Edward III. he gave to the king relief (55s. 11d. ob.) for his 3d part of the manor of Skendelby, as parcel of the barony of Folkingham, and was buried in the abbey church of Langley.

William de Kerdeston was his son and heir, aged 30 at his father's death. In the 13th of Edward III. he had licence to make a castle of his manor-house here. In the following year he obtained a charter for a weekly market on Monday, and a fair on the eve of St. John Baptist, the day, and 3 days after. In the 15th had the king's letters to provide 10 men at arms, and to come with them to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in order to invade Scotland, or to hinder the Scots from making inroads into England.

In the next year sir William Kerdeston had a writ dated at Westminster, December 20, to provide 10 men at arms, and 10 archers, to be transported into Britany, in France, and to go with them himself, (as the king desired) but if he could not, then to come to  
London,



London, or to send somebody of his council to treat with the king's council about their wages, &c.

In the 20th of Edward III. he held half a fee in this town of Fulco Baynard, and by the name of sir William de Kerdeston, lord of Claxton, was summoned to parliament, *anno* 28, and signed a letter of proxy to Richard Wyfondefold, to give his consent to the agreement that should be made between the envoys of England and France, before pope Innocent VI. at Avignon, to prevent the war which ensued.

In the 33d of the said king he was summoned to meet at Westminster, on Sunday next after St. Martin's feast, to be of council to Thomas de Woodstock, duke of Gloucester, the king's son, custos of England during the king's absence in France, and died in October, in the 35th of Edward III. seized of the manors abovementioned, in Norfolk, and Suffolk, also of two manors in Yorkshire, they being part of the inheritance of lord Gilbert de Gaunt.

William was his son and heir, by Maud his first wife, aged 36; but by another inquisition, John, son of John Burghersh. and Maud his wife, daughter and co-heiresses of sir William de Kerdeston, and Margaret his second wife, daughter of Edmund Bacon, of Gresham, was found to be heir of sir William.

Great lawfuits ensued on these inquisitions, in order to prove this William to be illegitimate, and to be born *ante sponsalia*; and some accounts make him to be the son of Alice Norwich, his father's concubine, in Trinity term, *anno* 38 of Edward III.

There was a trial to enquire if John Burghersh, son of John Burghersh, and Maud his wife, daughter  
of

of sir William Kerdeston, and Margaret his wife, or William, now a knight, was the heir, when the jury found sir William to be born *ante sponsalia*.

But in the 43d of that king, in the return of the escheators inquisition, it appears that the king had seised on the manors of Kerdeston, Claxton, and Hellington, which caption sir William traversed in the king's bench, alledging that sir William Kerdeston, senior, by his deed, had entailed those manors, and that he was the right heir, as the jury then found, and lawfully begotten, so that the king's hands were taken off.

He was sheriff of Norfolk in the 49th of Edward III. and the 5th of Richard II.

In the 3d of Richard II. he had a grant of free-warren in his manors in Norfolk, and Suffolk, and being wealthy, lent the king money; he finished his manor-house, or castle, at Claxton, and died soon after, leaving Cecilia, his wife, daughter of sir — Brews, of Stinton, who was living in the 3d of Henry IV. and held the manor of East Ryston, &c. in dower, and was buried by her husband in the church of Keepham.

Sir Leonard Kerdeston was lord in the 9th of Richard II. and in the third of Henry IV. he was a knight, and Thomas lord Mowbray, as heir to the Bigots, held it in capite.

In the 3d of Henry VI. a fine was levied between Thomas Chaucer, esq. and Maud, his wife, one of the daughters and heiresses of sir John Burgerth, querents, sir Thomas Kerdeston, and Elizabeth, his wife, deforcients, of this manor, and many other, conveyed to Maud, who with her husband re-settled them on  
 sir

ſir Thomas and Elizabeth, in tail, to be held of the heirs of Maud.

After this, in the 20th of the ſaid king, William De-la-Pole, earl of Suffolk, and Alice his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas Chaucer, eſq. releaſed to ſir Thomas Kerdeſton all their right in this manor and advowſon.

Sir Thomas Kerdeſton, by his will, dated July 1, 1446, deſires to be buried in the church of the Auſtin friars, at Norwich, and that the third part of the paſſage of Buckenham ferry, in the pariſh of Carleton, which deſcended to him lawfully, and all the meſſuages, lands, &c. in Claxton, Aſhby, Hellington, Carleton, Bergh-Apton, Holveſton, and Yelverton, which he bought of William Claxton, &c. with the advowſon of the church of Carleton St. Peter's, be ſold forthwith after his deceaſe, and out of the money ariſing he gives to the aforeſaid convent of friars 300 marks, on condition that they find three brethren for ever, of the ſaid houſe, to pray for his ſoul, &c. He died July 20, anno 25 of Henry VI.

In the eſcheat rolls, anno 29 of the aforeſaid king, the jury find that ſir Thomas died, not ſeiſed of the manors of Bulcamp, Henham, and Stratford in Suffolk, but that William de-la-Pole, late duke of Suffolk, and Alice his wife, (as her right) entered on and took the profits during the life of ſir Thomas, and that Alice, late wife of the ſaid duke, and ſir John Howard, were his next heirs.

And before this, in the 26th of Henry VI. William James, &c. conveyed to William de-la-Pole, marquis of Suffolk, and Alice his wife, this manor of Claxton, with that of Kerdeſton, &c. ſo that Elizabeth, daughter

ter and heir of sir Thomas Kerdeston, was deprived of her inheritance.

In the 15th of Edward IV. Alice, late wife of William de-la-Pole, duke of Suffolk, died seised of this manor, with those of Stokingham, and Yalmeton, in Devonshire, &c. of the inheritance of Richard earl of Warwick, and in the following year sir Edward Hungerford, &c. by deed dated November 20, released to John de-la-Pole, duke of Suffolk, and Elizabeth his wife, (sister of Edward IV.) the lordships of Claxton, and Hellington, in Norfolk, and three manors in Suffolk.

On the attainder of Edmund de-la-Pole, earl of Suffolk, this lordship coming to the crown, Henry VIII. in his 2d year, granted it with Fellingington, valued at 33l. 13s. per ann. to Thomas Howard, earl of Surrey, and after duke of Norfolk, and his heirs; but in the following year the said earl, and the lady Anne, his wife, with Catherine countess of Devonshire, (who were two of the daughters of Edward IV.) conveyed to that king their right in many manors, castles, &c. and some accounts say that the king granted this lordship, and that of Hellington, in consideration of this conveyance.

On the death of Anne duchess of Norfolk, without surviving issue, this lordship was granted to Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, and the lady Ann of Cleves, the king's divorced wife, as some say, had interest herein.

On September 10, in the 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary, Edward lord North had letters patent to hold it in capite, late the possessions of Charles duke of Suffolk; and in the said year had licence to alien  
it

it to John Throgmorton, esq. and his heirs, who conveyed it to Thomas Gaudy, or Gawdy, esq. in the 8th of Elizabeth.

Thomas Gaudy, esq. was afterwards a knight, and a judge of the common pleas, son of John Gaudy, gent. of Harleston, in Norfolk, by Rose, his second wife, daughter of Thomas Bennet.

The judge resided at this manor-house of Claxton, and was also lord of Hellington, Ashby, Carleton, Holveston, Rockland St. Peter's, Saxlingham, Surlingham, Bramerton, Catfield, Fring, Shipdham, Tasburgh, Cantley, and Gaudy-Hall in Harleston; he died seised of them November 4, in the 31st of Elizabeth, as was found by an inquisition taken at Loddon, August 9, following, leaving Henry, his son and heir, by Etheldreda, his first wife, daughter and co-heiress of William Knightly, gent. of Norwich, aged 36 years; his second wife was Frances, daughter of ——— Richers, of Kent.

Henry Gaudy, his son, was created knight of the bath on the coronation of James I. in 1603, and was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in the 6th of the said king: he married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Warner, esq. of Mildenhall, in Suffolk, and was buried February 13, 1620.

Sir Robert Gaudy, his son, enjoyed it, and lived at Claxton-Castle in 1624; by Winifred, his wife, daughter and co-heiress of sir Nathaniel Bacon, of Stifkey, in North Greenhoe hundred, he had Henry, his son, who married ———, daughter of sir John Heveningham, and died without issue; Dorothy, daughter and heiress of sir Robert, married sir Philip Barker, of Arwarton, to whom she brought a considerable



derable estate, and sir Robert settled on her the manor of Stanfield, in Wymondham, in 1631. Sir Robert\* was created knight of the bath in 1640, and on his death, without issue male, this lordship descended to Thomas Gaudy, esq. son of George Gaudy, esq. fourth son of sir Henry Gaudy; which Thomas was lord in 1644, and was father of Thomas Gaudy, captain of horse in the lord Windfor's regiment, and died in Ireland; he was the last of the Gaudy's that enjoyed this lordship. There is a descendant of this family, and name, now residing in Norwich.

Thomas Breton was lord in 1697, and is said to have purchased it of Thomas Gaudy.

Roger Crow, esq. of Castor, and Norwich, was lord about 1720, and John Bedingfield, esq. in 1740.

Roger Bigot, ancestor of the earls of Norfolk, had the grant of a lordship, of which Swetman, a free-man, who held it under Stigand archbishop of Canterbury, in king Edward's reign, was deprived, and a church endowed with thirty acres, valued at 3s. At the survey Robert de Vaux held lands here under Bigot. Claxton was six furlongs long, and five broad, and paid 9d. ob. gelt.

The ancient family of de Helgeton, or Hellington, held this fee before the reign of king John, of de Vaux, who held it of the Bigots. Walter de Claxton had also an interest herein in the 20th of Henry III.

Sir

\* Sir Robert Gaudy bequeathed the parishes of Loddon, Cantley, and Yelverton, 5l. each, and to Claxton, 12l.

Sir Thomas de Helgeton conveyed in the 25th of Edward I. the principal part of the lordship to sir William de Kerdeston; and in 1326 sir Roger de Kerdeston possessed the whole, and so it became united to their manor before mentioned, and was conveyed from them, &c. as is there shewn.

In the 52d of Henry III. Henry Atte-Lyng granted lands here, and in Ashby, to the abbot, &c. of Langley; and the temporalities of that convent here, and in Ashby, were valued at 40s. 9d. ob. West Dereham temporalities at 11s. ob.

The town is wrote Clarestona, and Clakestona, both signifying a town seated by a clear stream, river, or water; thus: Clare, in Suffolk; Clavinger, in Essex. Kes, or Ches, is the same as Re; thus: Kewick, Stow-Chefs, Chesham, &c.—*Parkin*.

The church is dedicated to St. Andrew, and was appropriated to the priory of Blithborough, in Suffolk, to which it was probably given by William de Cheney, lord of this town in the reign of Henry II. valued at eleven marks, and a vicarage was appointed; the patronage of it was in the said priory, valued at 40s.

In 1603 it was held as a curacy, and returned seventy-two communicants.

In the 26th of Edward III. William de Kerdeston designed settling the manor of Starford, in Suffolk, on the master and chaplains of the chantry of St. Mary of Claxton; and in the 26th of Henry VI. a patent was granted to settle the said manor, with tenements there, for the founding of a chantry, which  
manor

manor was said to be held of the prior and monks of Thetford.

The chapel of St. John Baptist is mentioned in 1485.

The church has a nave, with a north aisle, a chancel, and square tower.

On the north wall of the chancel was a neat monument, but much damaged by the fall of a ladder on it, with the arms of Gaudy, argent, a tortoise vert.

*Magistratus est lex loquens,  
Lex nunquam irascitur.*

*Monumentum Henrici Gaudy, equitis aurati, militis balnej, qui bis vice comes Norf. ter servus patriæ in parlamento, semper amator patriæ, et semper amatus insignis natu, insignis sobole, pater Rob. et Antonij Gaudy, Georgij et Edv. Gaudy, armig. et Annæ Dominae Jenkinson, obiit A° 1620, septuagesimo tertio ætatis, memoriæ patris ejus struxit Rob. Gaudy, miles, filius primogenitus, A°. 1637. Piæ memoriæ avi, parentis, et avunculorum dedicavit hanc inscriptam tabulam Tho. Gaudy, armiger, filius Georgij, anno 1644.—Vivit post funera virtus.*

Here were the effigies of a man at full length, of plaster work (broke now to pieces) on an altar tomb adjoining, and on the body of it, a man and his wife, with reading desks before them, and the arms of Gaudy, and Bacon, quartered, inclosed with iron rails.

A grave-stone in the north aisle—*For Jane Bushby, late wife of Nicholas Bushby, daughter of sir Christopher Dee, knt. she died October 25, 1607.*

Adam Rouse, gent. buried in the church in 1544.

*Concealed* lands in this town, and Ashby, were granted to sir George Howard, November 25, in the 3d of Elizabeth.

In 1747 the Rev. Stephen Degullion was presented to this vicarage by sir Robert Rich, bart.

**DITCHINGHAM**, wrote in Doomsday-book Ditchingha. William de Noiers was steward of this lordship for the Conqueror at the survey: it was a heruite to Stigand the archbishop's manor of Earsham, in the time of the Confessor, and he was deprived of it; it was one leuca and four furlongs long, and nine furlongs broad, and paid 8d. gelt. It remained in the crown till king Stephen granted it to Hugh Bigot, on his being created earl of Norfolk.

On the death of Roger Bigot, the last earl of this family, in 1305, it came by his grant to the crown, and so remained till Edward II. granted it to his half brother, Thomas de Brotherton, earl of Norfolk, who leaving two daughters and co heiresses, Alice, and Margaret, Alice brought it by marriage to sir Edmund de Montacute, from whom it came to her sister Margaret, countess, and afterwards duchess of Norfolk, whose daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, married John lord Mowbray, whose son Thomas, created duke of Norfolk, possessed it.

By the female heiresses of the Mowbrays, Isabel, married to sir James Berkley, and Margaret, to sir Robert Howard, their inheritance came into those families, and this lordship went by the said Margaret to sir John Howard, her son, who was created duke of Norfolk by Richard III. and in this family it continues.

tinues, Charles Howard, duke of Norfolk, being the present lord.

**PIRNHOW.** Roger Bigot, ancestor of the earls of Norfolk, had a grant of this lordship, and Godwin held it of him at the survey, Algar, a free-man, being deprived of it at the conquest, who held it under Stigand the archbishop, in the reign of king Edward, valued then at 10s. and at the survey at 20s. it was eight furlongs long, three broad, and paid 8d. gelt; the soc was in the lordship of Earsham.

The town of Pirnhow has been demolished time immemorial, the lands belonging to it lie now in Ditchingham, and Pirnhow-Hall is therein.

William de Pirnhow held it under Bigot in the reign of Henry I. he was a person of great account at court, and witness to a charter of that king to the abbey of Ramsey.

In the 26th of Henry II. a fine was levied before the king's justices, at Westminster, between William de Pirnhow and William de Broome, about a water-course in that town, whereby it was agreed that William de Pirnhow, and William de Broome, should destroy their two mills, and erect one on the said water-course belonging to both their fees, (viz. of Pirnhow and of Broome) and each to have an equal right, or moiety, in the new one.

William de Pirnhow in the 24th of Henry III. released to Roger earl of Norfolk his right of fishery from the mill of Cliff to the bridge of Bungay, and the earl granted to him a fishery from Bungay bridge to the earl's vineyard.







In the 16th of Edward I. the manor of Pirnhow came by marriage to Robert de Swillington.

The family of de Swillington take their name from a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, of which they were lords.

Sir Adam de Swillington was in the expedition into Scotland in the 34th of Edward I. and in the following year was arrested by the constable of Dover castle, for going beyond sea to the tournaments, contrary to the king's prohibition, and being brought to the Exchequer before the treasurer and barons, was committed to the Tower.

In the 10th of Edward II. he gave to William Charles all his right of presentation of the church of Thwayte, in Norfolk, and was summoned to parliament, as a baron, from the 21st of Edward II. to the 2d of Edward III.

Sir Robert de Swillington, jun. left a son, Thomas, who had a daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, married to Robert Sampson, esq.

In this family the lordship of Pirnhow remained. They had also Sporle, and Little Dunham, in the hundred of South Greenhoe, and very considerable property in Yorkshire, Cambridgeshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Derbyshire, Suffolk, Nottinghamshire, &c. and Briston, in Holt hundred.

Sir John de Swillington survived his father but one year, dying in the 6th of Henry V. without issue; so that his great inheritance, with this lordship of Ditchingham, held of the Mowbrays, dukes of Norfolk, descended to his sister and heiress, Margaret, married

to sir John Gray, of South Ingleby, in Lincolnshire, and died without issue in the 8th of Henry V.

On the death of Margaret lady Gray, Elizabeth, wife of Robert Sampson, of Playford, in Suffolk, esq. was found to be the next heiress, as daughter of Thomas de Swillington.

In the 6th of Henry VI. died Joan lady de Swillington, daughter and heiress of ——— Scroop, second wife of sir Roger, possessed of her thirds in many lordships, leaving three daughters and co-heiresses by her husband, William de Port. At this time there seems to have been a contest about the inheritance of Swillington.

In the 6th of Henry VI. Robert Sampson, esq. released all his right in the manors of Ditchingham, and Ellingham, in Norfolk, and all the lands, late sir Robert de Swillington's, to John Hopton, esq. and his heirs.

This John was son of Thomas Hopton, esq. natural son of sir Robert de Swillington, to whom he left at his death 20l. and by some settlement, no doubt, laid claim to this estate.

Thomas Hopton, the father, died before Margaret lady Gray, and an entail on him and his heirs was made by sir Roger de Swillington, father of John. Henry VI. in his 8th year, by virtue of this entail, commands the sheriff of Norfolk to deliver seisin to John Hopton, esq. taking security for his relief.

In the 11th of the said king John Hopton held of the duke of Norfolk (heir of the Bigots) half a fee in this town. Sir John Gray released to him in the

18th of the said reign several manors; and in the said year Bartholomew Whitfield, and Elizabeth, his wife, released all their right, &c. She was the relict of Robert Sampson, and now the wife of Whitfield.

John Hopton died seised of the aforesaid manors in the 8th of Edward IV. and William Hopton, esq. his son and heir, was a great courtier, treasurer of the house, and of the privy council to Edward IV. a knight, and sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in the reign of Richard III. Sir George Hopton, of Westwood, in Suffolk, his son and heir, was created a knight banneret at the battle of Stoke, in the 2d of Henry VII. he died July 6, in the 5th of Henry VIII. and was succeeded by Arthur, son and heir of sir George; he married Ann, daughter of sir David Owen, of Cowdrey, in Suffex, natural son of Owen Tudor, who married Catherine, queen dowager of Henry V. and was father of sir Owen Hopton, who was lieutenant of the Tower of London.

The Hoptons sold the lordship of Swillington, in Yorkshire, to Edward North, esq. in the 32d of Henry VIII. About this time, most likely, this manor of Ditchingham, and Pirnhow-Hall, were alienated.

Thomas Gaudy, serjeant at law, died seised of this lordship on August 4, in the 4th of Philip and Mary.

Anthony Gaudy had a *præcipe* in the 14th of Elizabeth to deliver it to Thomas Gaudy, as William Sutton had in the 38th of that queen to deliver it to Francis Gaudy.



After the Gaudys Robert Brent, of Ditchingham is said to have sold it to the Calvers, of this town.

Gregory Calver was lord in 1627, whose grandson, Richard, sold it to Philip Bedingfield, esq. of Ditchingham.

Robert Davy, esq. counsellor at law, recorder of Norwich, died lord, and without issue, in 1703, descended from an ancient family in this town; he married Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Bedingfield, esq.

The Bedingfields, of Ditchingham, had an estate here in the reign of Henry VIII. and being lords of Hedenham, we shall there treat of them.

In the chancel of Ditchingham church, on a grave-stone, a brass plate,—*Orate p. a'ia. Philippi Bosard, generosi, qui obt. 16 Nov. 1490, et p. a'ia. Margaria uxor.*

Against the south wall of the chancel, a monument to Samuel Pycroft, A. M. rector here, who died June 3, 1709, aged 80.

In the church,—*Orate p. a'ia. Rogi. Bosard, Geni. et Willi. Bosard, filij ejus, Rog. obt. 14 Sept. 1505.*—He is said to have given legacies to the finding poor scholars at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge.—*Regist. Rix. Norw. fol. 68.*

The church is dedicated to St. Mary. In the reign of Edward I. Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk, was patron, as capital lord of Ditchingham. The rectory was valued at thirty marks, and there belonged to it a manse, and thirty acres.

In 1603 the rector returned two hundred and twenty communicants.

The family of Hare had a good estate in this town; Michael Hare was buried here in 1487, and Maud, his wife, in 1495.

The present value is 16l. and pays synodals and procurations.

In 1752 the Rev. William Massey was presented to this rectory by sir Rowland Hill, *p. j.*

Ditchingham house is the elegant seat of Philip Bedingfield, esq. who has made many useful and ornamental improvements, with much judgment and taste: it lies near the great road from Norwich to Bungay, and is well worthy observation.

HARDLEY, wrote in Doomsday-book Hardele. The abbot and convent of St. Bennet of Holm held this lordship in the days of the Confessor, and at the survey, valued at 30s. it was eight furlongs long, seven broad, and paid 11d. gelt. This lordship was given to the abbey by Wilfric, a Saxon, who was lord of it.

In the 3d of Henry III. Henry de Caldecote granted by fine to the abbot one carucate of land. The Caldecotes are said to hold it of the abbot; and in the 45th of that king the abbot granted to Thomas de Walton, and Margery, his wife, daughter of Roger de Ormesby, for life, this lordship, one carucate of land in Ludham, and Catfield, in exchange for other lands. About the said time the abbot had lands conveyed to him by the abbot of Langley, on an agreement about a fold-course and right of common.

The abbot in the 14th of Edward I. claimed view of frank-pledge, affize, wreck at sea, and on the shore, free-warren, &c. In 1428 the temporalities of the abbey were valued at 10l. 17s. 11d. q.

On the dissolution it was granted to Thomas Paston, who had licence in the 25th of Henry VIII. to alien it to Thomas Godsalve, esq. senior, of Norwich, who died seised of it, and John was his heir, who being a knight, in the 1st and 2d of Philip and Mary conveyed it, November 24, to William Drake, of Forncet, gent. son of John Drake, of Pulham. This William by his first wife had a daughter, Maud, married to Richard Farrer, of Norwich; by his second wife he had a son, William, of Hardley, who married Margery, daughter of Henry Mansfield, gent. and was father of William Drake, esq. who by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Thomas Read, of Beccles, esq. had several daughters and co-heiresses.

William Playters, esq. of Sotterly, in Suffolk, was lord of Hardley, in right of his wife, Mary, daughter and co-heiress of William Drake, and is said to be his fourth wife, by whom he had Drake-William Playters, esq. who took to wife Catherine, daughter of sir Lionel Talmash, of Helmingham, in Suffolk, bart. and was father of Talmash Playters, esq. who sold this lordship to sir William Cook, bart. in 1697, by whom it was settled on Thornhaugh Gurdon, esq. of Letton, who married Elizabeth, fourth daughter and co-heiress of sir William; and he conveyed it to sir Lambert Blackwell, bart.

In the 52d of Henry III. Robert de Gillingham granted by fine to the master of St. Giles's hospital, in Norwich, lands, and the advowson of this church.

In

In the 4th of Richard II. John de Foxley, &c. aliened to the hospital of St. Giles, in Norwich, a messuage, and lands, in this town, Mundham, &c. as did Walter de Filby, and Edmund, parson of Lounde, in 1330.

On March 6, 1547, William Rugg, bishop of Norwich, (as diocesan and patron) and Nicholas Shaxton, D. D. master and custos of this hospital, with the brethren, &c. surrendered it to the king, who gave it in the said year to the mayor, sheriffs, citizens, &c. of Norwich, to be an hospital for the poor.

In 1728 Hardley rectory and vicarage, with all the houses, glebe, &c. were lett to the curate, or parish chaplain, for his life, at 10l. per ann. and twenty combs of barley per ann. to be delivered to the keeper of the hospital.

Langley abbey had lands here in the 45th of Henry III. In the 6th of Edward II. John Langley aliened a messuage, land, &c. here, and in Loddon, to this abbey.

Thomas Berney, esq. had on June 5, in the 38th of Henry VIII. a grant from the crown of thirty quarters of barley, which the tenant of the abbot paid per ann. who had a lordship valued at 6l. 11s. 1d. ob. in 1428; and Carrowe priory had temporalities at 11s.

At Hardley staith barges, &c. take in corn for Yarmouth; and the corporation of the city and county of Norwich are conservators of the river Wensome, and Yare, down to Hardley-Cross.

A fishery in this town was conveyed by John Veile, esq. to Robert Love, gent. held in capite in the 15th of James I.

The church is dedicated to St. Margaret, and is a single pile, covered with lead, and the chancel is thatched; it has a round tower, with three bells.

On a marble grave-stone in the chancel, with a brass plate,—*Here lyeth buried the body of Drake-William Playters, lord of this manor: he married Catherine, daughter of sir Lionel Talماش, of Helmingham, in Suffolk, bart. by whom he had four sons, and two daughters, and died the 5th day of June, 1632.*—Also these arms quartered: Playters, Dennis, Bridgenorth, Aslack, Berry, Baynard, Bardolph, Charler, Drake, Stoker, &c.

In the church a grave-stone with a brass plate,—*In memory of William Drake, esq. of Hardley, who married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Rede, of Beccles, and by her had issue five daughters; he died November 20, 1584.*—Also the arms of Drake, and Stoker, quarterly.

On another, with a brass plate,—*Orate p. a'ia. Alicie Drake.*

Also one with a brass plate,—*Orate p. a'ia. Rici. Playforth, qui obt. x die Augusti, 1526.*

Robert Gillingham granted without date to Roger Bacon the patronage of this church for fifteen marks of silver, and the rent of 22d. per ann. to be received of Roger Binel, and his heirs.

Before this, Gosceline de Lødne, at the request of Richard I. gives and grants by deed to Roger de St.



St. Edmund, and his heirs, the advowson, to hold it as freely, &c. as his ancestors held it.

Sir John de Lodne gave to the hospital of St. Giles all his right in the advowson: it was purchased of this sir John by bishop Suffield, the founder. After this it was appropriated to the hospital, and a vicarage was settled. The rectory had a manse belonging to it, with two carucates of land, valued at sixteen marks; and the preceptory of the knights templars of Carbrooke had a portion of tithe, valued at 4s. The vicarage had a manse, but no land, and was valued at six marks. It is now, 1590, served by a stipendiary curate, nominated by the mayor, sheriffs, &c. of Norfolk.

In 1603 the curate returned ninety-eight communicants.

Henry Bunn, by his will, dated in 1501, orders a cross to be erected in the church yard, ornamented with palm branches, on Palm Sunday, *p. palmis in die ramis palmarum offerendis*; in 1503 was a gift to the pinnacles of the steeple.

In 1757 the Rev. Paul Colombine was presented to this curacy by the corporation of Norwich.

HEDENHAM, wrote in Domesday-book Hedenham. Algar, a thane of archbishop Stigand in king Edward's reign, possessed this manor, but on the conquest was ejected. Hugh de Abrincis, the Conqueror's sister's son, had a grant of it, and possessed it at the survey, being then earl of Chester.

Algar is called a thane of archbishop Stigand, and had two carucates of land, five villains, nine borderers,

derers, and six servants; there were three carucates in demesne, &c. a carucate and an half among the tenants, &c. with twelve acres of meadow, a mill, two cows, &c. and forty goats; there were twenty free-men, who held under his protection half a carucate of land; and there were three carucates, &c. of meadow.

Warine held it under Hugh, being enfeoffed thereof: he was ancestor of the family of Meynwaryn, of Cheshire, of which family the Ilketeshales held this lordship.

Sir Thomas de Ilketeshale was living in the 7th of Henry III. whose son, Gilbert, had a charter for free-warren, &c. here, in the 32d of that king. Sir James, son of Gilbert, was lord, who married Olivia, daughter of sir Thomas de Weyland, the judge.

In this family it remained, with Kelling, in Holt hundred; sir Thomas Ilketeshale dying in 1417, left a son and a daughter, who dying soon after, his four sisters children became his heirs, in the 9th of Henry V.

Isabel, the widow of sir Thomas, re-married, between whom, William Deyville, her husband, Thomas Deyville, her son, and the heirs of sir Thomas, were disputes about his inheritance.

In the 7th of Edward IV. Cecilia Ovy, &c. released to Henry Heydon, esq. of Baconsthorpe, their right herein.

Richard Elswick had by Margaret, grand-daughter of sir Thomas Ilketeshale, a son, Thomas, who changed his name to Sharnborne, kept his part and  
interest

interest herein, presenting to this church in 1438; and Christopher Sharborne had livery of it about the sixth of Elizabeth; soon after this Heydon's interest herein, and that of Sharnborne, was conveyed to the Bedingfields. In 1569 Edmund Bedingfield, esq. presented as lord.

The Bedingfields of this town were a younger branch of that of Bedingfield in Suffolk. Philip Bedingfield, esq. lived at Ditchingham in the 34th of Henry III. and held lands at Bedingfield, and in this town; he was son of Thomas Bedingfield, of Bedingfield, by Joan, daughter and heiress of Roger Bosard, of Ditchingham, by whom the estate here came, and by her had three sons, Edmund, Robert, and Henry, whose heirs enjoyed this estate.

In 1626 Miles Hobart, esq. of Intwood, presented in right of Frances\*, late wife of sir Philip Bedingfield. In 1661 Philip Bedingfield, esq. was lord; he married Ursula, daughter of sir John Potts, bart. of Mannington, and was father of Philip Bedingfield, esq. of Ditchingham, who died in 1696, August 25, and was buried in the church of Hedenham, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of William Stroud, esq. of Kent, by whom he had several children; Philip, and Robert, the two eldest, died without issue; John, the third son, James, the fourth, and John, the fifth, to whom sir George Stroud, his mother's brother, gave his estate, about 1710. John, the third son, was rector of this town, and of Bedingfield, in Suffolk. In 1729 John Bedingfield, esq. was lord, and presented.

Philip

\* She was daughter of sir John Peyton, of Isleham, in Cambridgeshire.

Philip Bedingsfield, esq. is the present lord and patron, who married, first, Miss Bacon, daughter of the late sir Edmund Bacon, bart. of Gillingham, and afterwards the widow Forster, daughter of Mr. Spendlove, of Norwich, gent.

PARK'S MANOR, in this town, was held partly of the manor of Hedenham, and partly of earl Bigot's manor of Ditchingham. In the 20th of Henry III. Robert de Hedenham held the fifth part of a fee here, and in Seething, of the earl marshal.

Robert de Hedenham was lord in the 31st of Edward I. but in the 2d of Edward II. John de L'Eccles, of Shelfhanger, conveyed it, &c. to John de la Park, of Ilketeshale, in Suffolk.

Joan, the sole daughter and heiress of this family, married first, John Duke, esq. of Brampton, by whom she had Thomas, a son and heir: her second husband was John Strange, esq. of Norwich, who levied a fine of it in the 36th of Henry VI. but Thomas Duke, son of Joan, his first wife, possessed it, with the lordship of Brampton, &c.

Robert Richmond was lord in the 9th of Elizabeth, and John, his son, died May 26, in the 27th of Elizabeth, seised of the manor of Parks, held in free soccage of the crown, as lord of Ditchingham; also of ninety-four acres in this town, Ditchingham, &c. held of the honor of Chester, and of a capital manor, called Richmond's.

William Richmond, esq. died without issue: his sister, Mary, married Charles Garneys, esq. a younger branch of the family of Kenton, by whom she had Charles Garneys, esq. of Mourningthope, and Clere Garneys,

Garneys, her second son, who was lord of the manor of Parks. By Margaret, his wife, daughter of John Watts, of Market Burnham, he had Richard, a son and heir, Catherine, and Mary. Clere was living in 1723, but Margaret, his wife, died in Feb. 1722.

Richard Garneys, esq. son of Clere, married Ann, daughter of William Churchman, esq. of Illington, but dying without issue, Catherine, his sister, was his heiress, who married John Bedingfield, rector of this church, and was lord in her right.

The temporalities of Langley abbey were 11d. The church is a rectory, dedicated to St. Mary.

John, the rector, petitioned pope Innocent, "That whereas Walter de Wudeton, lately deceased, officiated as vicar of the said church, where there never was any, and that the admission of another would be injurious to any rector, and this diocesan consenting that there should be none, that the pope would confirm the same," which he did by his bull, dated at Lions, October 4, in the fourth year of his pontificate.

In the 7th of Henry III. a fine was levied between Thomas de Ilketeshale and Hugh Bigot, earl of Norfolk, of the advowson of a moiety of this church, granted to Thomas, and his heirs, paying twenty marks, and releasing to the earl his right in a fishery between Beccles and Bungay.

Sir Thomas de Weyland, the judge, was patron in the time of Edward I. by a grant; the rectory was then valued at twenty marks per ann. had no manse, but fifty acres of land; and the prior of Broomholm had a portion of tithes valued at 10s. held in fee-farm  
tent



rent of the abbot and convent of St. Sever, in Normandy, and confirmed by the grant of Gilbert, son of sir Thomas de Ilketeshale, by deed without date; the deed to the abbot of Broomholm, from the abbot of St. Sever, is dated 1249, valued then at 10s. The present value is 13l. 6s. 8d. and is discharged.

Philip Bedingfield of Ditchingham, esq. was lord and patron in 1762.

Sir Thomas Ilketeshale, by his will, dated in the 4th of Henry V. gave 20l. towards building a new roof.

On the north side of the chancel is a mural monument, with a person kneeling:—*This is the monument of sir Philip Bedingfield, of Ditchingham, who married the daughter of sir John Peyton, of Isleham, in Cambridgeshire, knight and baronet, and died Feb. 19, 1621, aged 28 years.*

On the said wall—*The memorial of Henry Hobart, eldest son of Miles Hobart, of Intwood, in Norfolk, esq. second son of sir Henry Hobart, died April, 1624.*

Also on a brass plate there,—*Hen. Bedingfield, sepultus 2<sup>o</sup>. die Feb. A<sup>o</sup>. 1594.—Robertus Bedingfield, arm. in mortem, Henr. filij et hæredes sui, sepultus Nov. 5, 1600.*

In the chancel a marble-stone within the rails.—*Here lieth the body of Philip Bedingfield, esq. buried March 6, 1660.*

Near the communion table is a grave-stone,—*In memory of Ann, the virtuous and loyal wife of Philip Bedingfield, of Ditchingham, esq. youngest daughter of Edward*

Edward Bacon, of Shrubland-Hall, in Codenham, in Suffolk, esq. second son of sir Nicholas Bacon, lord-keeper, died about sixty-three years of age, and was interred December 2, 1654.

*Here lieth the body of Dame Frances Bedingfield, daughter of sir John Peyton, of Isleham, in Cambridge-shire, knight and baronet, first married to sir Philip Bedingfield, of Ditchingham, and after to Miles Hobart, of Intwood, esq. by whom she had several children; her only surviving son is sir John Hobart, of Blickling, baronet, who about thirty-three years after her decease laid this stone, in 1664.*

Another,—*In memory of Philip Bedingfield, esq. buried June 5, 1673; and Ursula, his wife, daughter of sir John Potts, buried March 26, 1677.*

In 1762 the Rev. Peter Forster was presented to this rectory by Philip Bedingfield, esq. of Ditching-  
ham.

Charles Garneys, esq. who served the office of High-sheriff of Norfolk in 1777, has a seat in Hendendam.

HELLINGTON, or HELGHETON, wrote in Doomſday-book Halgetuna. Roger Bigot, anceſtor of the earls of Norfolk, had, by grant of the Conqueror, an intereſt here, valued in Carleton. His lordſhip in Claxton, Aſhby, and Carleton, extended into this town. It was held by an ancient family who aſſumed their name from the town, and were early enfeoffed here.

Thomas de Helgeton claimed, as lord, in the 14th of Edward I. the affize, view of frank-pledge, and a **D** weekly

weekly market on Wednesday, with a fair in this manor. Sir Thomas de Helgeton was living in the 25th of Edward I. when he conveyed by fine to William de Kerdeston this lordship, with the reversion of many lands in this town, &c. after the decease of several persons, excepting the advowson of this church, and that of Ashby.

We find that the Helgetons had still an interest here in the reigns of Edward I. II. and III. but the manor and advowson was, at that time, in the Kerdestons; and Roger de Kerdeston presented in 1326. In this family it remained, with Claxton; and after that in the Breretons.

Roger Crow, esq. was lord, and presented in 1723; and in 1731 John Bedingfield, esq.

Godric, the king's steward, had the grant of the lands of three free-men; two of them belonged to Edwin, (who was son of Algar, earl of Mercia,) and one to Gert, (king Harold's brother) on whose deprivation their lands were granted to Ralph earl of Norfolk, and on his rebellion and forfeiture to Godric.

Hellington was four furlongs long, three broad, and paid 4d. gelt.

On the death of Godric this seems to have come to the crown, as an escheat, and was granted to William de Cheney, (lord of Horsford) with Claxton, in the reign of king Stephen, and so to the Cresslys; the family of de Kerdeston were enfeoffed of it; from the Kerdestons it came to the De-la-Poles, &c. to the Gaudys, &c. being united to the manor before mentioned.

John

John de Shardelow purchased lands here of John le Falconer, of this town, in the reign of Edward III.

Alan de Helgeton, by deed without date, gave to the monks of Castle Acre land in Hellington; Wymer de Helgeton gave to them a meadow, called Hoxwelledol; and in the 30th of Edward I. Thomas, son and heir of sir Robert de Helgeton, covenants (*with his father*) to marry Joan, daughter and heiress of sir Nicholas de Wokindon.

The church was dedicated to St. John Baptist, and with that of Ashby (both being rectories) were valued at ten marks. The rector had thirty acres of land, with a house.

William de Kerdeston purchased by fine of Thomas de Helgeton the advowsons of this town, and Ashby, in the 26th of Edward I. In 1478 John duke of Suffolk presented.

Sir Edward North had a grant of this town, Ashby, and Claxton, with the advowsons, September 10, in the 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary.

In 1603 it was held united to Ashby, valued at 6l. per ann. the rector returned ninety communicants, and sir Henry Gaudy was patron.

The church is a single pile, covered with lead, (the chancel is tiled) and has a round tower with two bells.

In the chancel lies a black marble, with a brass plate thereon,—Sir Anthony Gaudy, *kn.* deceased March 30, 1642.

*Virtue, justice, goodness, race,  
Are all interred within this place,  
With this good knight, so good whose fame  
That now in Heaven most glorious is his name:  
Whithe he is gone to Christ his rock,  
To sing Hallelujahs with his celestial flock.*

In 1766 the Rev. Joseph Price was presented to this rectory on his own petition.

KIRSTEAD, with LANGHALL, or LANGALE, and KIRKSTED. In the book of Doomſday both theſe villages are accounted for, and ſtand under the hundred of Loddon, where we find that they belonged to the abbot of Bury, given to that abbot by Toli, the ſheriff of Norfolk, in king Edward the Confeſſor's time, with Brooke, in this hundred.

The abbot had in Kirſtead lands, &c. valued in Brooke, and a church endowed with fifteen acres, valued at 16d. It was one leuca long, and half a one broad, and paid 16d. gelt, whoever poſſeſſed it.

This lordſhip in 1428 was valued at 4s. 9d. ob. q. and belonged to the chamberlain of that abbey. At the diſſolution it was granted to Thomas Godſalve, eſq.

Another lordſhip at the ſurvey, in the town of Langhall, was poſſeſſed by Iſaac, who had a grant of the land which a free-man held under the protection of Toli, the ſheriff, in king Edward's reign, valued then at 7s. at the ſurvey at 10s.

Gundreda, counteſs of Norfolk, wife of Hugh earl of Norfolk, in the reign of king Stephen, during her coverture, purchaſed a knight's fee in Langhall  
for



for sixty marks, which Roger, son of earl Hugh, recovered against her after his father's death, according to the judgement of the law, whereby a wife *cannot* purchase any land, &c. to herself during her husband's life.

This was held of the earl of Norfolk by Rodland; and Baldwin, called le Pettour, or *the farter*, by serjeantry, the lord being obliged by his tenure "to come into Westminster-Hall, or wherever the king was, and there to take a leap, cry hem, and let a fart (*per Saltum, Sufflatum et Pettum*) before the king on Christmas yearly."

Besides what the family of le Pettour held here, William le Enveyse held a part of it by the king's consent; and Richard de Senges had a part in the 3d of Henry III. viz. twenty acres of the earl of Norfolk, by the twentieth part of a fee, valued at half a mark per ann.

Pauline Peyvere, one of the king's justices, had also an interest in Langhall, and held the third part of a fee in the 35th of Henry III. of the earl of Norfolk.

In the 13th of Edward I. Roger Miniot was lord of a manor, called from him Miniot's, and had then a grant of free-warren in Kirstead, &c.

Catherine, daughter and heiress of — Miniot, brought it by marriage to Nicholas Gavel, esq. of Kirby-Cane.

Thomas Gavel, esq. the last heir male of this family, left it at his death to his four daughters and heiresses.

John Cook, and Elizabeth, his wife, one of the said daughters and co-heiresses, sold his part in the 36th of Henry VIII. to Thomas Godsalve, senior, esq.

Francis Clopton, esq. and Dorothy, his wife, another of the four daughters, &c. conveyed in the 37th of Henry VIII. to John Everard, esq. their right; and in the 22d of Elizabeth John Copledike, esq. had licence to alien this manor of Kirstead Minor to William Roberts, of Winston, and his heirs. John was son and heir of Leonard Copledike, esq. and Thomasine, his wife, another of the daughters and co-heiresses of Thomas Gavel.

Roger Godsalve sold his interest in it to the said William Roberts, an attorney, about the 40th of Elizabeth, who was lord of the whole; and on his death it came to Mr. Smith, of Beccles, in right of his wife, sister and heiress of Roberts.

Smith conveyed it to Thomas Spooner, gent. who presented as lord to this church in 1626. After this it came to the Osborns. In 1677 Edmund Osborn was lord, and presented; and in 1701 Edward Osborn, esq. Robert Osborn, gent. died lord of Kirstead-Hall in 1729.

St. Faith's temporalities, in Kirstead, were valued at 6d. Sibton abbey's, in Langhall, and Kirstead, at 2s. 3d.

The abbot of Langley had also a considerable lordship.

Roger, son of sir Richard deSenges, knt. confirmed to this abbey, by deed without date, all the lands and tenements which they held of the grants of his ancestors

ancestors, or of any other of his father's fee, in Langhall, Kirstead, &c.

The temporalities of this abbey in 1428, in Langhall, and Kirstead, were valued at 8l. 4s. 1d. ob.

At the dissolution it was granted to Thomas Godsalve, esq. and continued in that family till December 3, in the 4th of James I.

Mr. Owen Shepherd had a grant to himself, and heirs, of Langhall manor, with all its appurtenances, lately belonging to Langley abbey, and afterwards to Thomas Godsalve, esq. with all the messuages, houses, mills, gardens, orchards, &c. in the hamlet of Langhall, Kirstead, Wootton, Seething, &c.

The church of Kirstead is a rectory, dedicated to St. Margaret.

In the 45th of Henry III. Walter de Hemenhale granted to the priory of Butley, in Suffolk, the advowson of the church of Langhall, but by the Norwich institution books it appears that John of Oxford, bishop of Oxford, confirmed the grant of the churches of Kirstead, and Langhall, to that priory, which the records of that priory testify.

In the reign of Edward I. the rector of Kirstead had a grange, and twenty acres of land, valued at ten marks, and the priory of Butley had a pension out of it of 20s. per ann.

It is very probable that both the churches were granted about the time of the foundation of that priory by Ralph de Glanville, the founder, or some

of his dependents. The present value is 10l. and pays tenths and first fruits.

The church of Langhall was appropriated to the priory of Buttley.

The prior had in the reign of Edward I, a manse, with 30 acres of land, valued at six marks, and the church was dedicated to St. Christopher.

On the 24th of May, 1741, it was consolidated to Kirslead, and so remains. In the reign of king James I. the church was delapidated.

A grave-stone in the chancel,—*To Robert Love, of Kirslead, gent. who died March 12, 1643, aged 86. One—In memory of Robert Love, gent. eldest son of Charles Love, of Kirslead, gent. who died the last day of 1676, aged 35. Another,—In memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Love, relict of Robert Love, of Kirslead, gent. who died December 26, 1685, ætat. sue 47: with the arms of Love impaling Osborn.*

In 1777 the late Rev. George Molden was presented to the rectory of Kirslead, with Langhall, by Mrs. Prudence Osborn, widow, *p. h. v.*

LANGLEY TOWN, and ABBEY. The capital lordship of this town was granted by the Conqueror to William Beaufoe, who was his chaplain, and chancellor, and was held by him as a lay fee, and his own inheritance, when Doomsday-book was made, being then bishop of Thetford. It is called, in that venerable record, North Langale, and so denominated in respect to its situation, north of Langale, or Langhall, by Kirslead.

Anant,

Anant, a free-man, held it under king Edward, and was deposed.

Here was one priest, who in his own right, and two others, held by moieties 100 acres of free land belonging to the church of St. Andrew; the whole was valued at 4l. and was one leuca long, one broad, and paid 11d. gelt.

In King Edward's time Almar and his parceners held this land of Anant, and he died suddenly.

The lords Bardolph, of Wormegay, in Clackclose, were enfeoffed of the greatest part of this manor, and held it of the see of Norwich; and the family of De Cheney, and their descendents, held it of the lords Bardolph, by the service of two knights fees.

Sir Robert Fitz-Roger, Helke, or De Clavering, who was lord of Horsford, by the marriage of Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of William de Cheney, relict of sir Hugh de Cressi, was lord of this manor. On his founding a monastery for canons of the Premonstratensian order here, in 1198, he gave the greatest part of this manor to it, to be held by one fee and three quarters, (the other quarter of a fee being in his own family) also the advowson of the church, with the marsh of Raveness, &c.

The founder was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in the 3d and 4th year of king Richard I. and in the said reign this abbey was founded. His descendents assumed the name of De Clavering from their lordship of that name, in Essex, and had the patronage of this abbey.



The anniversary of the founder was kept on the 18th of the calends of May.

Here was an abbot and fifteen canons of the Premonstratensian order, dedicated to the blessed Virgin, and valued, as Dugdale, at 104l. 16s. 5d. ob.—as Speed, at 128l. 19s. ob.

King John, in his first year, confirmed the grant of the founder, and granted the abbot a fair, and a weekly market, in the manor of Langley, with soc, sac, and many other liberties.

It appears from a rental that they had considerable possessions, the manors of Langley, Thurton, Burgh, cum Apton, Mundham, Raveningham, Sifland, Ashby, Winston, Rockland, Poringland, Framlingham, Shottingham, Kirby, Trowse, Bowthorpe, Whetacre, Rushall, Heckingham, cum Rochehage, and Hales, as also lands in many towns in Suffolk, and Norfolk.

Mr. Parkin gives us a tedious detail of benefactions devoutly given to this religious house, which, we think, would fully employ the clergy of that day to remember *in their prayers*.

They had lands also at New-Scole, in Kent.

In 1428 their temporalities in Langley were valued at 29l. 16s. 8d.

The rectories of Limpenhoe, cum Southwood, Seething, or Scenges, Bodham, Loddon Holy-Trinity, Rushall, Thurkelby, and Ranworth, in Norfolk, were appropriated to them; and the churches of Heckingham, Kirby-Bedon, Langley St. Michael, and

and Thurton, in Norfolk, were wholly appropriated and served by curates; patrons also of Burgh St. Margaret, and of Blakeney, cum Glanford.

In the priory church were buried—Sir Robert Thurkelby, sir Thomas Roscelyn, sir Peter Roscelyn, sir Hugh Gourney, sir Jeffrey Say, sir Henry Lymefay, sir Fulk Kerdeston, sir William Kerdeston, and Margaret, his wife, who died in 1328, and was buried before the altar of the Holy Cross, by Thomas de Kerdeston, archdeacon of Norwich, who died in 1226; and sir Roger Kerdeston, buried in 1337, by his mother.

Sir John de Clavering, patron of the abbey, died in 1332, on the octave of the Epiphany, and was buried in the presbytery, on the north side.

Also sir John Lodnes, sir Peter Egfend, sir John Dunham, sir Charles Carleton, sir Ely North, sir Charles de Jernemutha, sir Robert le Grys, sir Philip Weston, sir William Reedham, sir Robert de Vaux, sir Robert Hellington, sir Thomas de Ufford, sir John, sir Robert, sir Edinund, and sir Thomas de Ufford, sir Simon le Grys, sir William De-la-Pole, sir James de Audley, and Thomas Audley, esq. sir John de Mutford, before the altar of the Holy Cross;—sir Robert de Benhale, sir William Bowet.

Nicholas Castell, esq. by his will, dated June 10, 1490, buried by the tomb of Elizabeth, his wife.

Here were buried lady Joan de Burgh, who died in 1332; Dame Mary le Zouch, mother of sir Robert, son of sir Roger; Dame Joan, wife of sir Robert Benhale; Dame Agnes, wife of sir Fulk Kerdeston; Dame Joan, wife of sir John Dunham; Dame Agnes

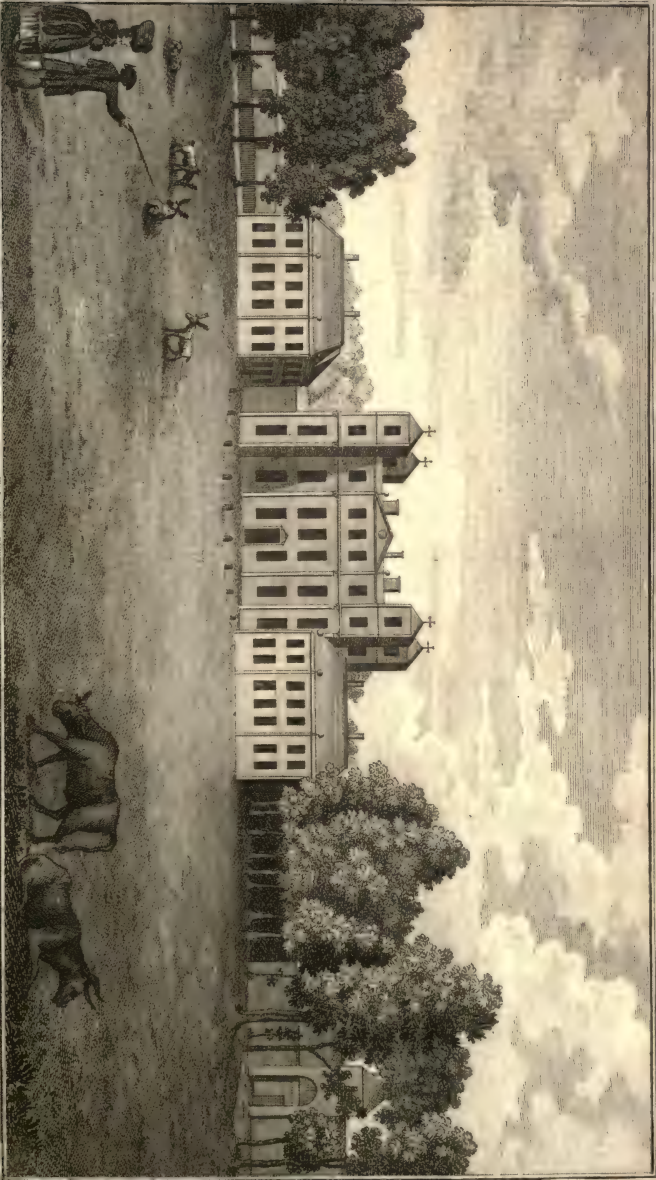
nes Clavering; Dame Margaret Benhale; Dame Eve Audley; Dame Agnes, wife of sir Simon le Grys; Dame Jane, wife of sir William Bowet, daughter of sir Robert Ufford; Dame Dionisia Inglose, wife of sir Henry Inglose; Dame Alice, wife of sir Thomas Charles.—Good heavens! what a number of noble personages are here deposited—in hopes of a joyful resurrection.

The first abbot occurs about the 10th of king John; and in 1340 John de Strumpeshaugh was presented to this abbey by John the abbot of Alnwick, in Northumberland; he is stiled "*Pater abbatibus ecclie de Langley*," that is, Langley was a daughter of Alnwick, the first canons of this abbey coming from Alnwick-priory.

In 1517 pope Leo, on the 6th of the calends of April, anno pontif. 5, granted the abbot of Langley a bull to empower him to hold another abbey, and two ecclesiastical benefices, or three benefices without the abbeyes; in 1523 he was rector of Carleton, and in 1529 rector of Claxton. The patronage of this abbey was in the lords of Horsford.

At the dissolution the abbot was found to pay every seven weeks 3s. 9d. ob. castle-guard to Norwich castle, being held of that fee by the service of two fees.

Almost all the canons were desirous of being discharged, and freed from their order, and on June 5, in the 38th of Henry VIII. John Berney, esq. had a grant of the manor of Langley, with the scite of the said abbey, Langley-Grainges, with all the houses in Langley parish, belonging to the said monastery, messuages and lands, called Pedham's, and Stayner's, with







with lands in the tenure of the master and fellows of Donnington college, and lands in Ashby, Claxton, Chedgrave, Hardley, Bergh-Apton, &c. with thirty quarters of barley, paid by tenants in Hardley, valued at 30s. per ann. also thirty quarters of barley paid by the tenants in Langley.

In the 1st of queen Elizabeth John Berney, esq. died, January 7, possessed of the said manor, and site of the monastery, 10 messuages, and 970 acres of land; Richard, his son and heir, died June 27, 1615, without issue, on whose death it came to Robert Berney, esq. his nephew.

In this family it remained in 1742, Richard Berney, esq. being then lord and patron.

The late lord of this town was sir William Beauchamp Preſtor, created baronet in 1744, knight of the bath, and knight of the shire of Middlesex, in parliament: his son, sir Thomas, is now lord and patron.

Sir William bore for his arms,—Or, three nails, two and one, fable,—and married, first, a daughter of Christopher Towers, esq. of Huntmore, in Bucks; his second lady was a daughter of Peter Johnson, esq. of Berkhamstead, in Hertfordshire.

Sir Thomas Beauchamp, bart. the present lord of Langley, married a daughter of Robert Palmer, esq. of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London, and is now (1780) high-sheriff of Norfolk. His seat at Langley is a noble building, with a park and extensive plantations.

Sir Robert Fitz Roger, the founder, reserved (as before mentioned) one quarter of a fee of this lordship in his own family, which was held of it by tenants as a lay fee.

In the 20th of Edward III. William Vernon, Thomas de Bergh, &c. held it of Robert de Benhale, knt. lord of Holsford, he of lord Bardolph, and that lord of the bishop of Norwich.

John de Langley aliened lands of this fee to the abbey, with other persons, so that the whole was in the abbot at the dissolution.

The tenths were 5l. 10s. 2d. Deducted 1l. 10s. 2d. The temporalities of the abbey of St. Bennet 49s. 4d.

The church was a rectory, dedicated to St. Michael, valued at twenty marks, had a manse, with thirty acres of land, in the reign of Edward I. and was appropriated to the abbey by the bishop of Norwich about 1270.

The church is a single pile, covered with lead, and the chancel with tiles; it has a square tower, with bells.

In the chancel are several grave-stones; one,—*In memory of Susanna Curson, daughter of Thomas Curson, esq. who died December 17, 1625.*

*In memory of Ann Hobart, daughter of James Hobart, of Holt, in Norfolk, esq. who died in 1633.*

*In memory of Mary Berney, late wife of Robert Berney, gent. one of the daughters of James Hobart, of Hales-Hall, esq. aged about 78, died July 6, 1652.*

One with an effigy in brass, with the arms of Berney, for—*Robert Berney, esq. aged 79, and died August 23, 1628.*

On the wall, near the communion table, is a marble monument,—*Memoriæ sacræ ornatissimi vereq; pij viri Edw. Hobart, armigeri; Joh. Hobart, nepos suus infinitis modis divinitissimus hæc grati animi indicia humilime dedicat. obt. 16 Maij, A. D. 1638, ætat. suæ 74:—*there are also several Latin verses, with the arms of Hobart.

In a glass window are two shields; in one a roebuck, and a buck supporting a crozier staff; in the other is a wall painted, and embattled, also a tun, being a rebus to set forth the benefactor of this window, &c. Robert Walkinton, abbot of Langley. And the said arms was in the abbot's parlour of Langley abbey.

In 1603 the curate returned one hundred communicants.

On the dissolution the appropriated rectory came to the crown, and so remained till granted to the see of Ely by queen Elizabeth, and confirmed by act of parliament, and so remains at this time.

May 29, 1772, the Rev. John Fayerman was licensed to the curacy of Langley, by Carleton, by the late sir William Beauchamp Proctor, bart.

LODDON, wrote in Doomsday-book Lodna, and sometimes Lodnes, and Lothna. The abbot and convent of St. Edmund's Bury had a considerable lordship here in the reign of king Edward; and at the survey, Frodo was enfeoffed of it, and held it of the abbey, valued then at 40s. and at the survey at 4l. it was fourteen furlongs long, four broad, and paid 16d. gelt, whoever held it; the soc was in the abbey.

Frodo, who was enfeoffed of it, was brother of Baldwin, abbot of Bury, a Norman, who, with his convent, granted it to him, with Mundham, in Norfolk, Tostoke, Dunham, and Somerleyton, in Suffolk.

Alfric, called Modercope, a noble Saxon hero, is said to have given it to the abbey in the time of the Confessor.

Goscelinus de Lodnes held it under Frodo, with five knights fees and a half.

It is also said in Register Pinchbeck of this abbey, that Britulinus, alias Britulfus, son of Leomar, was lord of Cheventon, Saxham, Dunham, Tostoke, and Somerleyton, in king Edward's time; and that king William on his death gave it to the abbey, and to Baldwin the abbot, to give to Frodo, his brother, and among his followers (Frenchmen) to serve St. Edmund, whenever they were summoned; and that the abbot, by the king's command, gave Frodo, Dunham, Tostoke, and Somerleyton, to hold of St. Edmund, and the king, and to find soldiers; that Chevington, and Saxham, being near to the monastery, the abbot held them in his own hands, for the use of his church, and gave Loddon, and Mundham, which lay at a distance, to Frodo, they being given  
to

to the abbey by Alfric Modercoppe, with Thurwineham, in the time of Edward the Confessor, and Alfric the bishop. In the family of de Lodne, or Loddon, this lordship remained.

Gosceline de Lodne, lord, dying without issue, his five sisters were his heirs: First, Alice, or Alicia, who married William de Beauchamp; second, Agnes, married to William de Ryvill; third, Susan, married to Hugh de Somerton; fourth, Emma, to Ralph de Hoo; and fifth, Lescelina, to Peter de Brokeley: yet the family of de Lodne (as some collateral branch) had an interest in the town after this; for John de Lodne was living in the reign of Edward I. and held lands here.

CHARLES'S MANOR. Alicia, who married William Beauchamp, on a division of Gosceline's estate, had, besides her own part, the part of her sister, Agnes, who with her husband, William de Ryvill, granted it to her, and her husband, William de Beauchamp.

John de Beauchamp, their descendent, granted by fine his interest therein to Edward, son of sir William Charles\*, and Alice, his wife, with 5*l.* annual rent in Loddon, Heckingham, Langley, &c. and the advowson of Loddon, Quidenham, Norton, Acle, &c. in the 16th of Edward I.

E

In

\* Charles, son of William de Jernemuth, or Yermouth, ancestor of the family, granted by deed without date to the abbot of Langley, that having given him licence to have a chapel in his manor-house here, it should not be prejudicial to their church of Loddon, but that all oblations, &c. should be paid to the mother church.



In the 48th of Henry III. Sir William Charles had a grant of free-warren in all his lands in this town, Sissland, Mundham, &c. and in the following year that of a weekly market on Friday, and an annual fair at Loddon.

Edward Charles, in the 3d of Edward III. is said to hold it of the abbot of Langley, and of Robert de Inglofe, valued at 20l. per ann.

In 1400 sir Robert Charles was lord of this town, &c. with the advowson of Thwayte.

In the 7th of Henry V. sir Thomas Charles, knt. died, and Thomas, his son and heir, conveyed, about the 20th of Henry VI. the manor of Sissland, with lands in Loddon, &c. to John duke of Norfolk, &c.

William De-la-Pole, earl of Suffolk, is also said to have bought of Thomas Charles, esq. and Ralph de Howe, for 1850 marks, this lordship, 600 acres of land, 40 of meadow, 300 of pasture, 20 of wood, in Loddon, &c. John Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, and his descendants, the Howards, held it.

The abbot of Langley had a considerable interest also in this lordship. After the death of Gosceline, the earl of Oxford is said to have held of the abbot of Bury the five knights fees, and a half, that he held, and Gosceline's descendants held their parts of the said earl.

In the 20th of Henry III. the abbot, Ralph de Howe, &c. held them of the earl of Oxford, and he of the abbot of Bury, who held in capite.

In the 10th of king John the abbot had the fourth part of the advowson in his own right, and had three  
other

other parts then conveyed to him by fine; and in the 6th of Henry VI. he paid suit to the earl of Oxford's manor of Castle Heveningham, in Essex, for his lands here.

In 1428 the temporalities of the abbot were valued at 10l. 17s. 11d.

After the dissolution it was granted, August 16th, in the 32d of Henry VIII. to Thomas Godsalve, esq.

Henry de Stubbs had an interest, or part of a fee here, and in Norton, &c. which he surrendered by fine in the 24th of Henry III. to Jeffrey de Lodne: the family took their name from a place called Stubbs, in this town.

Sir John de Lodne in the 15th of Edward I. claimed free-warren in his manor of Stubbs. This came afterwards to the abbey of Langley, and was granted with their lordship to Thomas Godsalve, esq. as before mentioned.

Roger Godsalve sold it to Robert Hobart, gent. in the 11th of James I. and Hobart to sir Robert Breton; in the 15th of that king.

The Charnels had also a part of Gosceline's manor. Ernald de Charnels granted his right of patronage in the church of Loddon to the abbot of Langley, in the 10th of king John; and in the 19th of Henry III. Peter de Ryling, and Joan, his wife, resigned all their right in a tenement, formerly Gosceline's, to Thomas de Charnels: Joan was daughter of Baldwin Charnels.

**BACON'S MANOR.** Uluric, a free-man of earl Guert, or Guerd, brother of king Harold, was lord of this manor in the reign of the Confessor: this was granted to Robert Grenon, and Osbert held it under him at the survey; in Uluric's time it was valued at 20s. at the survey at 40s. and earl Ralph had the soc.

This lordship was called Bacon's from the lords of it; the ancestor of the family was Grimbald, a Norman, lord of Letheringsfet, Baconsthorpe, and this manor, in a few years after the survey; Ralph, his second son, assumed the name of Bacon.

In the 29th of Henry III. Thomas Bacon had a grant of a weekly market, and fair here; and in the 32d of that king Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk, granted to him by fine, liberty to hold the same on paying to Roger 20s. per ann. he being sued by the earl, as the market here was prejudicial to the earl's market at Bungay.

John Bacon, esq. was lord in 1426, and dying in 1462, left Thomas his son and heir, who had two daughters and co-heiresses; Elizabeth, married to sir John Glemham, of Little Glemham, in Suffolk; and Ann, to Robert Garneys, of Kenton, in Suffolk, esq.

Sir John Glemham died seised of a moiety of this lordship, October 15, in the 29th of Henry VIII. as did Christopher, his son, October 18, in the 4th of Edward VI. leaving Thomas his son and heir, who sold his moiety to sir Thomas Gresham, knt. of Holt.

Thomas Garneys, esq. died lord of a moiety in the 9th of Elizabeth, leaving Elizabeth, his daughter and heiress, who married Philip Strettey, esq. of Nottinghamshire,

hamshire, and by their deed, dated November 2, in the 27th of Elizabeth, sold it to Mr. John Weld, of London, haberdasher; and sir Thomas Gresham conveyed the other moiety, which he bought of Thomas Glemham, esq. January 14, in the 5th of Elizabeth, to the said John Weld, on April 22. in the 23d of Elizabeth, so that Weld was lord of the whole manor. John Weld, esq. in the 18th of Elizabeth, sold it to Elizabeth late wife of Richard Berney, esq. who leased it to Anthony Hobart, of Hales-Hall, esq. for sixty years, at 6ol. per ann.

**INGLOSE'S MANOR.** At the time of the survey there was another lordship also, which Robert, son of Corbun, was rewarded with at the conquest, and which Humphrey held of Robert at the survey. Aluric, a free-man, held it under archbishop Stigand in king Edward's time, when it was valued at 20s. at the survey at 30s.

There was near to this town of Loddon a village, or hamlet, called Golosa, which the said Aluric held under Stigand, and on his deprivation was granted to Robert, son of Corbun, and held of him by Humphrey. In Aluric's time it was valued at 7s. but at the survey at 10s. the king and the earl had the soc. These lordships came, on the death of Robert, son of Corbun, as an escheat to the crown, and were granted by William II. to William de Albin, (the king's butler, lord of Riving-Castle, &c.) ancestor of the earls of Arundel.

The ancient family of de Inglose held then under the Albinis, earls of Arundel, and may be justly supposed to take their name from Golosa, afterwards corruptly called Inglose, the town being some ages past demolished, and the lands belonging to it now making part of the parish of Loddon.

In the 42d of Edward III. Henry, son of sir John de Inglose, sold by fine the manor of Inglose-Hall, in Loddon, and 11s. rent, to William de Brundale, and his heirs.

Ann, late wife of sir Henry Inglose, held it in the 18th of Richard II. In 1389 she presented to the church of Sifelnd, in Norfolk; in 1396 Henry Inglose presented, and in 1416, and by his feoffees in 1418.

Sir Henry Inglose, knt. died in 1451, possessed of lands in Haverland, Dilham, Loddon, and Washingford, in Norfolk; and Ashby, in Suffolk; of the manors of Haverland, Brandeston, and Cawston, in Norfolk: also of Bokenham-Ferry, North Walsham, Helmingham, called Bryan's, Rackheath, Hoothgate, Mundham, called Maucclerk's, and Sprowston, in Norfolk; Gunton, and Hopton, in Suffolk; and Pykworth, in Rutlandshire; the manors of Hedenham, and Kelling, and the advowsons of the churches of Filby, Booton. Pawdeswell, Grimston, Sifelnd, and Gunton, in Norfolk.

Henry Inglose, esq. son of sir Henry, inherited it, and died possessed of it, &c. with the manor of Bykar, in Lincolnshire, on September 20, in the 8th of Henry VIII. and Henry, his son and heir, died September 25, in the 17th of the said king, seised of this lordship, Washingford, &c.

In the 3d of Henry VIII. Robert Holditch had it conveyed by fine to him, from Francis Thyrrkill.

In the 23d of Henry VIII. Thomas Godsalve, esq. possessed it, and his son, sir John Godsalve, died lord on November 20, in the 3d and 4th of Philip  
and



and Mary, held by the 20th part of Rising-Castle, and the rent of 33s. ob. per ann.

Roger Godsalve aliened it December 1, in the 11th of James I. to Robert Hobart, gent. and in the 15th of the said king Robert conveyed it to sir Robert Breton, on February 20.

Godric had also a lordship in a town, or hamlet, near to Loddon, called Wasingeford in the book of Doomſday, of which a free-man of Edwin was also deprived, and the soc was in the lord of the hundred. This and another fee, came as an escheat to the crown on the death of Godric, and were granted to William de Albini, ancestor of the earls of Arundel.

There was an ancient family that took their name from this town, which is demolished, but there are lands in the parish of Loddon which go by that name.

This lordship of Wasingeford was held by the Ingloſes. Sir Henry de Ingloſe died ſeiſed of it in 1451; and in the ſame family it remained, and paſſed from them, with the manor of Ingloſe, to which it was united.

The manor of Hales, called Loddon-Hales, extended into this town, which belonged to the Bigots, earls of Norfolk.

In Hales-Hall lived ſir James Hobart, the attorney-general to Henry VII. and his deſcendents, which hall was, it ſeems, in this pariſh of Loddon.

In the 10th of king John a fine was levied of the three parts of the advowſon of this church, between

the abbot of Langley, querent, Roger Bacon, Walter de Raveningham, Reyner de Howe, Ernald de Charnels, William de Inglose, Reginald de Brokele, and Ralph de Bello-Campo, desforcients, whereby they grant their three parts to the abbot, who had the fourth part, belonging to the fee of Josceline de Lodne.

The abbot being in possession of the patronage, had it appropriated to him, and a vicarage was appointed, of which he had the patronage. In the reign of Edward I. it appears that there were two carucates of land, with a manse, or house, belonging to this appropriated rectory; that he had all the small tithes of the men, or tenants, belonging to the manor of Robert de Lodne, with the oblations at the cross, and that the rectory was taxed at twenty-five marks.

The vicar had a manse, with thirty acres, valued at six marks, but had no oblations, or tithes, (of the men) of the manor before mentioned, and he administered all sacraments.

In 1311, on the 6th of the ides of January, John Salmon, bishop of Norwich, united and consolidated this vicarage to the abbot of Langley.

At the dissolution the appropriated rectory, and vicarage, which was consolidated and united to it, came to the crown; the rectory remained there some time; but in 1581 Henry Wesco was presented to the vicarage by queen Elizabeth; and in 1603 he returned 240 communicants.

On

On an exchange of lands made by queen Elizabeth, and the see of Ely, this appropriated rectory, and the patronage of the vicarage, came to that see.

The church was dedicated to the Holy Trinity. In the old church we find a legacy granted to build a new font in 1487, and to a new battlement of the steeple in 1500. In it were the guilds of Corpus Christi, and of our Lady, St. Margaret's tabernacle; and St. Christopher's image.—Sir Edward Charles was buried here in 1329.

In the church-yard was the chapel of St. Mary, to to which there belonged a custos in 1289.

The present church was built by sir James Hobart, in the reign of Henry VII. and is a beautiful building.

In the north chapel, by the chancel, on a marble altar, several brass plates, with the arms, and two figures, now disrobed,—*In memory of Henry Hobart, esq.*

Near to this, on a grave-stone, with brass plates, the effigy of a woman,—*Ann Hobart, late wife of Henry Hobart, esq. daughter of sir John Fyneaux, knt. chief judge of England, which Ann departed the last day of October, 1530.*—Also the arms of Hobart, and Fyneaux.

On a grave-stone in the chancel, near the north wall, the effigies of two persons in winding sheets,—*Dame Catherine Sampson, late wife of sir Thomas Sampson, knight, and late the wife of John Blomvile, esq. died April 18, 1546,*—with the arms of Blomvile, impaling Hobart.

In the parish of Loddon there was also a chapel belonging to William de Jernemuth, who obliged himself to the canons of Langley, that the chapel which they granted to his court in Loddon should be maintained by him and his successors, in all things, without detriment to the parish church.

Loddon is pleasantly situated on the banks of a river which rises in this hundred, and empties itself into the Yare at Hardley-Cross: it is ten miles from Norwich, five from Beccles, and six from Bungay, and has a weekly market on Friday, and two annual fairs, viz. April 5. and Nov. 11.—Loddon is the name of a river in Berkshire, and Lodder in Westmoreland.

**MUNDHAM.** Roger Bigot, ancestor to the earls of Norfolk, held several fees in this town at the survey, wrote in Domesday-book Mundhaham, and Algamundestuna, from some mound, or fence, against the water; thus, Mundford, in Norfolk, Wymondham, &c.

Roger had a grant of a fee which Aluric, a freeman, held under archbishop Stigand, valued at 5s.

This Aluric, for his services to king Harold, was forced to fly into foreign parts, and was outlawed.

Alketel, the Conqueror's bailiff, or steward, seized the land for that king; and Roger Bigot begged it of the king, who gave it to him.

Alan earl of Richmond laid claim to it; but Ralph Guader, earl of Norfolk, held it with his manor of Romborough, in Suffolk.

Here were other lands held in the time of the Confessor, all of which fees being granted to Roger Bigot, were held in capite of him and his descendents, earls of Norfolk.

The ancient family of de Senges, lords of Seething, had a part of Roger's fee.

Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk, by deed without date, gave to Richard de Senges, and his heirs, lands in Senges, and here ; and in the 8th of Henry III. conveyed by fine to Ralph de Shelton the advowson of the church of Etheldred, in this town.

Sir Ralph Shelton was lord in the reign of Edward I. and patron ; and John, his son and heir, presented to the church of St. Peter, in Mundham Magna, (as we find it sometimes called) which seems to have belonged to the fee of Bigot.

In 1334 Walter de Filby was lord and patron of St. Peter's church ; but in the following year sir Adam de Clifton, lord of Buckenham Castle, granted licence to Walter de Filby, &c. to alien the advowson of St. Peter's church, &c. to the hospital of St. Giles, in Norwich, which they had purchased of sir John Shelton. In the next year the master, &c. of the said hospital presented to that church, and the said hospital is in possession of it at this time.

Another part of these fees were granted by Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk, in the 28th of Edward I. to his kinsman, sir John le Bigot.

Ralph, son of sir John Bigot, gave it to sir William Calthorpe in the 14th of Edward II. and in the time of Henry IV. it was in the same family.

Thomas



Thomas de Mowbray, lord Mowbray, in the 3d year of Henry IV. (as heir to the Bigots) held here, &c. in capite, the manor of Bigot's, by the 20th part of a fee; and from the Mowbrays it came to the Howards, dukes of Norfolk.

Robert Fitz-Corbun had the grant of a lordship, which Godwin, a free-man of Edwin, was deprived of, who was lord of it before Godric, the king's steward, held it, and Nigell held it at the survey, valued at 20s. and the king and the earl had the soc.

In the said town he had the grant also of a lordship, which Algar, a free-man, held under Stigand, with one saddle-horse, kept at the hall, &c.

Mundham was 20 furlongs long, 10 broad, and paid to the tax, or gelt, 2s.

On the death of Robert Corbun these fees came as an escheat to the crown, and were granted to William de Albini, (the king's butler) by William II.

The ancient family of the Inglofes were anciently enfeoffed of part of the Albini's fee.

John de Dunham conveyed by fine to William de Gerberg, or Gerbrigg, vintner, lands belonging to this fee, in the 1st of Edward I. and in the 20th of that king, Walter de Calthorpe, and William de Gerbrigg, held a fee of the honor of Riving.

In the 33d of the said reign, Nicholas de Hekingham, and John de Wykes, passed by fine to Walter Hillary the advowson of the church of St. Etheldred, and lands here.

In the 2d year of Henry IV. John de Norwich conveyed in trust to Edmund Barry, &c. this manor and advowson, with lands, &c.

In the following year the earl of Arundel is said to have held one knight's fee, called Gerbridge, belonging to his manor of Mileham.

In June, 1451, sir Henry Inglose died seised of a lordship, called Mauclerk's, which by his will he ordered to be sold.

In 1430 John Berney, esq. of Reedham, presented to St. Ethelbert's church; and in 1437 sir John Fastolf. In the 29th of Henry VII. he sold the manor and advowson to Hugh Acton, master of St. Giles's hospital, for 200 marks, where it remains.

John Spooner, of Seething, was lord of the manor of Mauclerk, late Inglose's, in the reign of Henry IV. and died lord in 1514; and Thomas Spooner, gent. was lord in the 40th of Elizabeth.

In Mundham the king had a lordship, which William de Noiers had the custody, or care of, for the king. Seven free-men had been deprived of it, being a beruite to the lordship of Ditchingham, but afterwards Roger Bigot added it to his lordship of Earsham, and held it at the survey, when the king and the earl had the soc, and it was valued with Earsham.

The king is also said to have the moiety of a church, as belonging to his lordship in Seething.

Godric, the king's steward, had a grant of land here, with other lands in Seething, and Washingford, which were valued at 20s.

This,

This, with what Godric held in the aforefaid town, is faid to be fix furlongs long, three broad, and paid 6d. gelt. A moiety of the church aforefaid, with ten acres, belonged to this manor.

On the death of Godric it came as an efcheat to the king, and was after granted to the Bigots, earls of Norfolk, and fo joined to their lordship in this town.

Gofceline de Lodne, at the furvey, had lands, &c. valued at 32d.

This lordship belonged, before the conquest, to Bury abbey, of whom Gofceline held it with Loddon.

Roger Fitz-Renard had a small fee with 20 acres of land, which the church of Ely held before the conquest, valued at 3s. Here were other lands held of Ely.

There was a family that took their name from this town, and had a confiderable interest herein.

In the 9th of Richard I. Alan de Mundham held half a knight's fee.

Here were certain lands called Holme's, held by the family of de Hulmo, of Constant de Clifton, of the Arundel fee, in the 3d of Henry IV.

The temporalities of Langley abbey were 7s.

Here were two parishes, one called St. Peter's, from its church, also, in some old writings Mundham Magna; it was a rectory, valued at 12 marks, had a  
manse,

manse, with 30 acres of land, in the reign of Edward I. and sir Robert Shelton was then patron.

On June 30th, 1340, the bishop of Norwich appropriated this rectory to the hospital of St. Giles, and a vicarage was endowed, valued at six marks and a half per ann.

In 1600 it was served by a stipendiary curate, and so remains, nominated by the mayor, &c. of the city of Norwich; and in 1603 he returned 144 communicants.

In the reign of Edward I. sir Robert de Shelton was patron of the rectory of St. Etheldred's church, or Mundham Parva, valued at ten marks, and had a manse, but no land.

Sir John Fastolf, knight, presented in 1446, after which it came to St. Giles's hospital, and so to the city of Norwich.

In 1593 we find it served by a curate, and so continues nominated by the mayor and corporation of Norwich.

A grave-stone—*In memory of William Harborne, esq. who died November 7, 1617.*

The late Rev. George Molden was presented to the curacy of Mundham St. Peter in 1747, and in the same year to the curacy of St. Etheldred, both in the presentation of the mayor and corporation of Norwich.

SEETHING, SYTHING, or SENGES, wrote in Doomsday-book Sithinga, Silinga, and Sinthinga.  
Roger

Roger Bigot, ancestor of the earls of Norfolk, on the expulsion of a free-man of earl Gert, had a grant of lands here, valued in the whole at 20s. but at the survey at 40s. Bigot had also the grant of many other fees belonging to this lordship.

Several lordships arose out of the several fees, which were held of the Bigots, earls of Norfolk, and their descendents.

The Bigots, a younger branch of the earls of Norfolk, had an interest here, for Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk, granted to sir John le Bigot, his nephew, a lordship, paying to him, for all suits and services, a bearded arrow yearly, dated at Bungay, in the 38th of Edward I.

Ralph Bigot, his son and heir, in the 12th of Edward II. gave it to sir Walter Calthorpe, with his manor in Mundham.

Sir Philip Calthorpe died seised of it, April 7, in the 3d of Edward VI. and Elizabeth, his daughter and heir, brought it by marriage to sir Henry Parker, and his descendent sir Philip Parker, son and heir of sir Calthorpe Parker, was lord in the 20th of James I.

Roger Miniot had a grant of free-warren in his lordship here, in the 13th of Edward I. and held it of the honor of Forncet.

In the 3d of Henry V. the prior of the Holy Trinity of Ipswich granted to John Crane, and Roger Cottemower, his manor of Miniot, paying yearly in the church of St. Margaret's, of Seething, six marks,



The families of Hedenham, Dickleburgh, Miniot, and Noble, had each an interest in this town, and in the reign of Henry IV. Thomas lord Mowbray, as capital lord, had the manor of Bigot in this town, held by the 20th part of a fee; the manor of Dickleburgh, by the 15th part of a fee; that of Calthorpe, by the 20th part of a fee; and that of Hedenham by the 40th part of a fee; the abbot of Sibton, abbot of Langley, and the hospital of St. Giles, in Norwich, had among them one fee.

There was also a family who assumed their name from this town, being early enfeoffed of a lordship under the Bigots.

Sir Ralph de Senges, or Seething, was living in the reign of Henry II. and this family granted to the canons of Langley land here, and lands in Mundham, without date: Also to the monks of Sibton, and discharged them from all suit of court to the manor of Senges, or Seething.

This family wrote themselves sometimes De Wyndesore, and sometimes De Senges, and descended from Maurice de Wyndesore, to whom the abbot of Bury granted, about 1110, all the land which his predecessor held, with all his stewardship of their abbey, all its customary dues, &c. his own livery, and that of his clerks, eight men, and eight horses.

In the 52d of Henry III. a fine was levied between Walter de Wyndesore, querent, and Richard abbot of Sibton, deforciant; that whereas the abbot was obliged, among other *items*, to find for Walter a convenient chamber in the abbey, for himself and a boy, with necessary diet and cloathing, and competent provender for one horse, which the abbot had denied

F

him;

him; the abbot hereby grants to Walter, that he would perform the said covenants, and to pay Walter eight marks per ann. and two *loots* of the price of 18d. or 18d. in money.

The interest that the Senges had in this town came soon after to the Calthorpes; but the chief part of the Senges estate was in the abbey of Sibton.

Sir Oliver Calthorpe, by deed, dated at Burnham, December 16, 1361, released the abbey of Sibton from all rents and services annually paid to his ancestors.

William de Noiars at the survey was steward of a lordship in this town, of which a free-man of Stigand the archbishop was deprived, valued in Tosts before the conquest at 40s. but the Conqueror added to this manor a beruite in Tosts, called Stiga, so that at the survey it paid 4l. 10s. for what was in Tosts; it was one leuca long, one broad, and paid 16d. gelt.

This was granted by William II. to William de Albini, his butler, ancestor of the earls of Arundel, and held of them by several persons, as John de Dunham, William Gerbergh, William de Holbroke, Gilbert de Debenham, &c. and John Berney de Witchingham in the 17th of Edward IV. died seised of the manor of Holbroke.

Thomas earl of Arundel, as capital lord, was found in the 3d of Henry IV. to have one see, called Gerbrigg's.

The manor of Mauclerk, held by sir Henry Inglose, extended here.

The

The De-la-Poles had also a lordship here. Sir William De-la-Pole, jun. held it.

Sir John De-la-Pole, by his lady, Joan, daughter of lord Cobham, left a daughter and heiress, Joan, who by sir Reginald Braybrooke, one of her husbands, had also a daughter and heiress, Joan, who married sir Thomas Brooke, who in the 6th of Henry VI. was lord of Seething, &c. he was father of Edward lord Brooke, of Cobham, who died June 6, in the 4th of Edward IV. lord of this manor.

The lands which Isaac held at the survey came as an escheat to the crown, and was granted to the Bigots, who joined it to their other fees in this town.

Hugh earl of Chester had also a lordship granted him, which was united to Bigot's manors before mentioned.

John Spooner, of this town, was lord of Mauclerk's manor in the reign of Henry IV. and Thomas Spooner, gent. in the 40th of Elizabeth.

Thomas Godsalve, esq. was lord of Miniot's manor, in this town, in the reign of Henry VIII. and at the dissolution had a grant of the abbey of Sibton from the duke of Norfolk; and Thomas Godsalve died lord in the 30th of Elizabeth.

The temporalities of Langley abbey were 2l. 10s. 9d. ob. this was granted to Thomas Godsalve, esq. at the dissolution; and the temporalities of Buckenham priory 8d.

The church was dedicated to St. Margaret, and was a rectory, valued at twenty-five marks.

In 1253 this church was appropriated by Walter bishop of Norwich to the hospital of St. Giles, in Norwich, founded by the said bishop, paying to the almonry of the priory of Norwich a pension of ten marks per ann. this church being alternately presented to by himself, and the prior of Langley; this pension was remitted by the said convent in the reign of Edward III. the hospital having built twelve cottages in Holm-Street, Norwich, and resigned them to the convent. It is now served by a stipendiary curate, appointed by the corporation of Norwich.

In the church was a chantry, afterwards removed by sir Oliver Calthorpe to Sibton abbey, which abbey paid 10l. to sir Oliver for this indulgence.

In 1747 the late Rev. George Molden was presented to the curacy of Seething, by the mayor and corporation of the city of Norwich.

SISLAND, SYSELAND, or SIZLAND, wrote in Doomfday-book Sislanda. Gosceline de Loddon's lordship of Loddon, held of the abbot of Bury, extended into this town; and in the 20th of Henry III. the abbot of Langley, and his parceners, Ralph Howe, &c. had an interest herein.

Ralph de Howe presented to the church of Sisland in 1304.

The family of Charles had a lordship, which afterwards came to the De-la-Poles, earls of Suffolk, and to the Mowbrays, and Howards, dukes of Norfolk.

Thomas





advowson, and to their heirs, for ever; and the said John de Sissland, and John de Dunwich, afterwards by fine surrendered it to Ralph de Howe, Joan de Howe, and lady Lætitia de Loddon. In the 2d of Edward III. the whole right of patronage was conveyed to Robert Inglose.

In 1451 sir Henry Inglose ordered the advowson to be sold; and in 1484 John Richers presented.

The present value is 4l. 13s. 9d. and is discharged. In 1740 Thomas Berney, esq. was patron.

In the chancel is a grave-stone,—*In memory of John Childlow, rector of Hobbies, who died December 14, 1652.*

William Westgate, senior, buried in the church in 1536, gave to the repair of the steeple 6l.

Hervey de Syfeland gave lands to the abbey of Langley, whose temporalities here were valued at 3s. 6d. The temporalities of Sibton abbey were valued at 2s. 4d. ob.

In 1734 the Rev. John Blanks was presented to this rectory by Mrs. Ann Berney, widow.

THWAYTE, THWAITE, or WAYTE. We do not find this town mentioned in the book of Doomf-day, it being accounted for in other towns, whose lordships extended into this. A principal part of it belonged to the abbot of Bury's manor of Loddon, and it is often called in old writings, Thwayte-by-Loddon, to distinguish this from Thwayte in the hundred of South Erpingham.

This

This part and lordship was in the family of Charles, and held by sir William Charles in the 48th of Henry III. lord also of a manor in Loddon. To this lordship belonged a right of presentation to the church.

The De-la-Poles had a right of presentation granted to them, with the lordship in Sisland, by the Charles', and their right was conveyed to the Mowbrays, dukes of Norfolk.

Another part of this town was a member of the manor of the Bigots, earls of Norfolk, lords of Pirnhow, now included in Ditchingham, and held by the family of de Swillington; and in 1305 sir William de Swillington presented as lord. From the Bigots it descended to the Mowbrays, and the Howards, dukes of Norfolk.

In the 10th of Edward II. sir Adam de Swillington released to William Charles his right in the alternate presentation of this church, by fine.

Another part of this town belonged to the earl of Clare's manor of Charleton, or Carleton. In the 46th of Henry III. Thomas de Broome granted it by fine to William Charles.

In the 9th of Edward II. the heirs of Oliver Wythe, and Roger de Broome, held here, in Carleton, and Ashby, a quarter of a fee of the earl of Gloucester, the capital lord; and in the 3d of Henry IV. the earl of March possessed the same.

The temporalities of the abbey of Langley were valued in 1428 at 3l. 8s. 5d.

The prioress of Campsey, in Suffolk, and the prioress of Bungay, had also lands here.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and was a rectory. In the reign of Edward I. sir James de Creyk, and Richard Charles, presented to it alternately. The rector had a manse and thirty acres of land, valued at six marks.

The rector returned in 1603 thirty-three communicants.

In 1628 Charles Ringye was presented by Thomas earl of Arundel; on the 23d of May, 1644, he was sequestered, and Edward Barker was admitted rector by the earl of Manchester, but in 1660 he was restored.

In 1742 the duke of Norfolk was patron and lord. In 1769 the earl of Stafford presented; and in 1775 the Rev. Heneage Robinson was presented to this rectory by Thomas Howard, esq. The present value is 4l. and is discharged.

A marble stone in the chancel.—*In memory of Thomas Segiswicke, gent. late student and graduate at Caius college, Cambridge, son of Mr. William Segiswicke, vicar of Matsale, who died July 25, 1688.*

THURTON, wrote in Doomsday-book Tortuna. At the survey Robert de Vallibus, or de Veaux, held under Roger Bigot, ancestor of the earls of Norfolk, land which Almar, a free-man of Stigand the archbishop, had been deprived of; it was ten furlongs long, five broad, and the gelt was 7d. ob.

In the reign of Richard I. Robert de Grys was lord; in the 10th of that king the abbot of Langley demised to him certain tithes, paying 8s. per. ann.

This Robert, in the 4th of Henry III. sold to Ebo-rard de Vernon the advowson of this church for ten marks; and in the 23d of that king Simon de Grys, Walter de Calthorpe, the abbot of Langley, the monks of Thetford, and John de Grys, of Chedeston, held one fee of the earl of Norfolk; and in the 1st of Henry IV. the lord Mowbray held it in capite, as descended from the Bigots.

In the 3d of Henry III. the prior of the monks of Thetford released the advowson of this church to Thomas de Thurton, who covenanted for ever to pay to the prior, and his successors, 20s. per annum for land held of them here.

LANGLEY ABBEY MANOR. John le Grys, of this town, gave to the abbot in the 42d of Henry III. forty-nine acres of land, with eight marks, and 6s. 8d. rent here, in Bergh Apton, &c. Robert de Veaux gave 10s. rent.

Reyner de Thurton, Henry le Newman, &c. were also benefactors.

Petronilla, relict of sir William Nerford, daughter and co-heiress of sir John de Veaux, confirmed all the benefactions of her ancestors.

In 1428 the temporalities of this abbey were 11l. 5s. 4d. per ann. and of Thetford priory 8s.

At the dissolution it was granted to Thomas God-salve, esq.

At Thurton, by Loddon, were dug up, in 1707, several Roman coins of Gallienus, Victorinus, Tetricus, Quintillus, &c.

The priory of the church of Ely had lands, &c. here in king Edward's time, which on the conquest were granted to Godric, the king's steward, and lands in Thorpe, with all customary dues, and were valued in Bergh Apton.

After the death of Godric it came to the crown, as an escheat, and was given to the family of de Montecanisco, or Montchenfy, who were barons of the realm, and lords of Bergh Apton in the reign of Henry II.

The church is dedicated to St. Ethelbert, and was a rectory in the reign of Edward I. in the patronage of the abbot of Langley, valued at twelve marks.

In 1299 the rector had then a house, and forty acres of land.

In 1342 it was appropriated by the bishop of Norwich to the said abbey, and on March 22 the rectory house, on settling a vicarage, was granted to the vicar, with twelve acres of land, &c. valued at six marks.

In 1603 it was served by a curate, who returned sixty-eight communicants; in it was the tabernacle of St. Ethelbert. In 1742 Mr. Rant was patron, and nominated the curate.

The church is a single pile, with a chancel thatched, and has a square tower with three bells.



On a grave-stone in the chancel, the arms of Norris, impaling Holt;—*In memory of Mrs. Mary Norris, first wife of John Stubbs, and last of Jeremy Norris, of Norwich, gent. daughter of Jeremy Holt, clerk, who died June 2, 1682.—Johs. filius Edmi. Stubbs, S. T. P. obt. 8 Oct. anno ætat. 60, Dñi. 1662;—and his shield.*

*Jeremias Holt Suffolcia natus, Cantabrig. educatus, S. T. B. vir pius et doctus sub hoc marmore sepultus Nov. 27, anno Dni. —.*

One—*In memory of John Gilbert, who died Feb. 6, 1721, aged 46;—and his arms.*

In 1747 the Rev. John Blanks was presented to this curacy by Thomas Godsalve, proprietor.

TOPCROFT, so wrote in Doomsday-book. Eudo, son of Spiruwin, had a grant of a considerable lordship in this town, which Godwin, a free-man, enjoyed under the protection only of earl Guert, in king Edward's reign, valued then at 6l. at the survey at 8l.

In the same town Godwin, a free-man, who held partly under the protection only of St. Edmund, and of Edric in king Edward's time, held what was valued at 30s. at the survey at 40s. it was one leuca long, and one quarter and nine furlongs broad, and paid 20d. gelt, whoever was lord of it.

Eudo was a Norman, and came into England with the Conqueror, and being rewarded with the manor of Tatehale, in Lincolnshire, resided there, and according to the custom of those times assumed the name of that town; his descendents were barons of the realm.

Sir Robert de Tatefhale, lord Tatefhale, made a great acquisition to his estate by marrying Mabel, one of the sisters and co-heireffes of Hugh de Albini, earl of Arundel, who died in 1242.

This lord Tatefhale, in right of Mabel, was lord of the castle of Buckenham, and the manors also of Wymondham, with the office of chief butler to the king. In the 42d of Henry III. he had a grant of free-warren; and in the 15th of Edward I. the lord had free-warren, assise of bread and beer, a gallows, waif, &c. here.

Sir John Cove was lord in the 9th of Edward II. and in 1330, in right of Eve, his wife, daughter of Robert de Tibetot, and relict of Robert lord Tatefhale. On the death of the last lord Tatefhale, a minor, his inheritance came to his three aunts; Emma, the eldest, married sir Osbert Cailey.

About the end of the reign of Edward III. the whole lordship of this town was in sir Adam de Clifton, son of sir Roger de Clifton, by Margaret, only sister of sir Thomas de Cailey.

Sir John Clifton, of Buckenham-castle, the last heir male of the eldest branch of the Cliftons, by his will, (dying without issue male) dated August 16, 1447, gave to Robert Clifton, his cousin, this lordship, with that of Denton. This Robert was descended from Adam de Clifton, knight, lord of Denver, second son of sir Adam before mentioned, son of Thomas Clifton, esq. who was brother of this sir John.

From

From this family it came about the 22d of Edward IV. to sir Thomas Brews, of Sall, in Eynsford hundred, who died lord of this, Denton, Howe, &c.

William was son of sir Thomas, by Mary, his first wife, daughter of sir John Calthorpe, of Burnham, and dying in 1489, left two daughters and co-heiresses; Thomafine, married to sir Thomas Hansard, and Ann, to sir Roger Townshend; so that this lordship came to Robert Brews, esq. eldest son of sir Thomas, by Elizabeth, his second wife.

Robert died in 1514, and held it in capite by the third part of a fee, and paying 12d. per ann. to Norwich castle-guard.

Thomas Brews, esq. his son, was father of sir John Brews, of this town, and of Wenham, in Suffolk. His son, Thomas, was lord in 1590; and sir John Brews in the reign of James I. who married Cecily, daughter of John Wilton, of Topcroft, gent. lord of Wilby.

After this the Wiltons were lords; and in 1659 Robert Wilton, esq. of Wilby, son of Richard Wilton, brother of the aforesaid Cecily, possessed it, and it remained in that family till Nicholas Wilton, esq. sold it in 1680 to George Smith, M. D. second son of John Smith, esq. of North Dibley, in Gloucestershire; he married Mary, daughter and heiress of David Offley, of Cheshire, esq. by whom he had Offley, his son, who inherited it, and died at London in 1708, and was buried there, in St. Bride's church, leaving this manor to George Smith, his eldest son, by Mary, daughter of Thomas Archer, of Gloucestershire, esq. George married Mary, third daughter of William Churchman, esq. of Ilington: he  
was

was high-sheriff of Norfolk in 1735, and died in 1745, leaving, William Smith, his son and heir, of Topcroft-Hall, esq.

**HOWE'S MANOR.** The abbot of St. Edmund, in Bury, had a lordship, which Berengarius held of the abbot at the survey, with two carucates of land; two priests held it of the abbey in the reign of the Confessor, four villains, ten borderers, and two servi, belonged to it; there were two carucates in demesne, and three among the tenants, &c. three acres of meadow, and a socman had two acres, valued at 30s. at the survey at 40s. the soc belonged to the abbey.

In the 7th of king John Ralph de Tyvill, alias Trubeville, gave a mark to have a writ of right for the moiety of one fee in this town, of which Roger de Howe had disseised him.

In the 10th of the said king Ralph granted it to Roger for ten marks; they both held under the abbot, and the presentation was in the abbot's fee.

A fine was levied in the reign of Richard I. between Sampson, abbot of Bury, petent, and the said Roger de Howe, tenant, of two knight's fees in this town, Micklefield, and Ugkesdale, in Suffolk, which Berengarius held, wherein Roger acknowledges the tenure, and that when the scutage was at 20s. he would pay 20s. when more he would pay more, and when less, he would pay less, and to perform ward to Norwich-castle.

Nicholas de Foulsham in the 18th of Edward I. held half a fee of Roger de Howe. And in the 14th of that king Roger de Coggesdale claimed view of frank-

frank-pledge, the assise, &c. of his tenants, which he held under Roger de Howe.

In the 9th of Edward II. 1316, Richard Sutton had an interest herein, as trustee to the abbot of Bury, when he aliened the advowson of the church to the see of Norwich.

In the reign of Edward III. it seems to be purchased by the Cliftons, and united to the manor of Topcroft, sir John Clifton dying possessed of it in 1447.

The tenths were 4l. 12s. Deducted 1l.

The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. John de Howe was patron in the reign of Edward I. and the rector had then a manse, with thirty acres of land, valued at sixteen marks.

In 1735 the rector was collated by the pope—*apostolicus*. In 1603 the rector returned 150 communicants.

The present value is 10l. 13s. 4d. and pays first fruits, &c. and the bishop of Norwich is patron.

In the chancel, against the north wall, is a neat mural monument, with the arms of Smith;—*In memoriam Georgij Smith, armigeri, qui juxta hoc marmor sepultus jacet, uxorem reliquit Mariam, filiam natu tertiam Gulielmi Churchman, armig. de Illington, in Norfolk. comitatu, equa numerosam suscepit prolem. Genus et nomen duxit a generosa familia Glocest. provinciam incolente, nempe huic Georgio, pater erat Offley, illi Georgius. M. D. (qui primus apud Topcroft, eadem fixit A. D. 1680) filius secundus Johs. Smith, armigi. de North*



*North Nibley, in agro Glocestr. obiit 10 die Dec. 1743, quadragenarius.*

On a grave-stone,—Here lies buried George Smith, M. D. he was son of John Smith, esq. of North Nibley, in Gloucestershire; he died in Topcroft-Hall, August 15, 1702, and had two wives: Mary, daughter of David Offley, of London, esq. by whom he had one son, Offley Smith; and Ann, the daughter of William Chilcott, of Isleworth, Middlesex, esq. who left no issue:—on it the arms of Smith, impaling Churchman.

Here lieth the body of Mrs. Ann Smith, widow of George Smith, M. D. and only sister of William Chilcott, esq. who departed this life May 10, 1708, aged 64 years:—with the arms of Smith, impaling Chilcott.

In the said chancel a grave-stone,—In memory of William Chilcott, esq. of Isleworth, in Middlesex, who died August 31, 1705, *etat.* 67.

A grave-stone,—In memory of Mr. John Tenison, B. D. some time fellow of St. Peter's college, in Cambridge, rector of Topcroft, and Bracon-Ash; he died June 25, 1671, aged 75.

In the church were the guilds of St. Margaret, St. Thomas, and St. Giles.

Topcroft-hall is in the parish of Bedingham, and all christenings and burials belonged to the vicar of that church time immemorial, and there was a free chapel near to the hall, dedicated to St. Giles, of which the lords of Topcroft-hall were patrons; this was anciently taxed at 53s. 4d.

Stephen

Stephen Provet was the chaplain at its dissolution, and had a pension of 48s. per ann. and it was granted to sir Thomas Wodehouse, of Waxham, with certain lands belonging to it, and certain tithes of lands, brush-wood, and long-wood, by patent, in the 2d year of Edward VI. pat. 4.

In the 16th of Henry III. Vincent de Breccles, rector of Bedingham, brought his action for the tithes of the chapel in the town of Topcroft, as belonging to his church.

In 1764 the Rev. Charles Davy was presented to the rectory of Topcroft by the bishop of Norwich.

WOODTON, WODETON, or WOTTON, wrote in Doomsday-book Wodetuna, and Uudetuna. A free-man of Ulketel had lands, &c. with a church, valued always, the land at 32d. and the church, endowed with 12 acres, at 12d. This was given at the conquest to Roger Bigot, ancestor of the earls of Norfolk.

In the 20th of Henry III. the heirs of Roger de Clereband held the 20th part of a fee of the earl of Norfolk, and in the reign of Edward I. sir James, son of Clereband, was lord and patron. Tristram de Kettleburgh, or brigg, his son, a minor, held it in 1313 of the honor of Forncet, by the 20th part of a fee; the abbot of Langley, Phil. Peyvre, and Geff. Myniot, held here, &c. three quarters of a fee of John Verdon, he of the honor of Forncet, and in the 3d of Henry IV. the lord Thomas Mowbray held, as capital lord, in Woodton, in demesne, the 20th part of a fee, called Clereband's, belonging to his manor of Forncet.

G. Dyck, 1798. April. About

About this time John de Estesford held it under Mowbray, and presented to the church in 1393.

After this William Bekefwell, esq. and the Heydons, presented as lords, from whom it came to the Sucklings, Robert Suckling, esq. presenting to the church in 1576.

This Robert was son of Richard Suckling, alderman of Norwich, buried in the church of St. Simon and St. Jude there, in 1552. Robert was mayor of the city in 1572, and 1582; by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of — Berwick, of Suffolk, he had a numerous issue. Edmund, his eldest son, D. D. dean of Norwich, and sir John, his youngest, was secretary to the earl of Dorset, master of the requests, and receiver of the alienations, &c. and dying March 27, in the 3d of Charles I. was buried by his father and wife in the chancel of St. Andrew's church, at Norwich, where are monuments erected to their memory.

Sir John, by Martha his wife, daughter of Thomas Cranfield, merchant, of London, was father of sir John Suckling, the poet, who was principal secretary of state, comptroller of the household, and privy-counsellor, in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. We do not find that either of these knights had an interest in this lordship, which descended to Charles, the eldest son of Robert aforesaid, by Joan, his second wife, daughter of William Cardinal, of Bromley Magna, in Essex, esq. which Charles was lord, and presented in 1624. He died in 1644, and left, by Mary his wife, daughter and heir of Stephen Drury, of Aylsham, Robert, his son and heir, who was living in 1664, and high sheriff of Norfolk in that year, and died full of years about 1690. He married two wives; first, Ann, daughter of sir Thomas Wodehouse,

house, bart. of Kimberley; second, a daughter of sir William Doyley, of Shottisham, bart. and had issue by both, but was succeeded in his estate here by Robert Suckling, esq. his son and heir, by his first wife, and lord in 1693; who by Sarah his wife, daughter of Maurice Shelton, esq. of Barningham, in Suffolk, was father of Robert, who was lord in 1700, and left by Anne his wife, daughter of John Berney, esq. of Swardeston, Robert Suckling, esq. lord and patron in 1740; and Denzil Suckling, esq. presented as lord in 1744.

Of this family was the late Maurice Suckling, esq. captain in the royal navy, a comptroller of the navy, one of the elder brethren of the Trinity-house, and representative in parliament for Portsmouth.

Robert Suckling, esq. captain-lieutenant, and quarter-master in the western battalion of the Norfolk regiment of militia, is the presumptive heir of this valuable estate.

At the survey, Isaac held the lands of two freemen, who were only under the protection of Godwin, in king Edward's reign, and had livery from the conqueror, valued at 5s. The king and the earl had the soc.

This came afterwards as an escheat to the crown, who granted it to the Bigots, and so united it to their manor before mentioned.

Eudo, son of Spiruwin, had a lordship, which the Conqueror granted him, and eleven free-men of Godwin, &c. held it under king Edward, and Guert half a carucate of land; and four borderers belonged to it, with three carucates, and an acre and half of meadow

dow in king Edward's reign. The soc belonged to the hundred.

In this town one free-man; under Godwin's commendation, and five other free-men (three of them under Hagane's, and two under Algar's) held among them a carucate and a half of land, and twelve borderers; also five carucates and four acres of meadow: the whole was valued at 4l. at the survey at 8l. quit-rent, and paid by tale 20s. as a fine per ann. These six free-men paid 27s. 4d. of this 8l. (the other part was paid by the lord of Bedingham). It was one leuca long, and half a one broad, paid 11d. gelt, whoever was lord, and king Edward had the soc of these free-men; but earl Ralph, at the time of his forfeiture, unjustly held it. Godric, at the survey, took care of this manor for the Conqueror.

In Wodetuna; two free men had in king Edward's time twelve acres, belonging to, and valued in *Adeton*, which we take to be some town, or place near to it.

Widetuna, and Uuddetuna, and Adetona, all set forth a town seated by the water; this was also part of the aforesaid manor.

How long this lordship was in the crown does not appear, it was probably granted by William II. to William de Albini, his butler, lord of Rising-castle, &c. in Norfolk, ancestor of the earls of Arundel, and on the death of Hugh de Albini, the last heir male of that family, came to the lord Tatefhale, by the marriage of Mabel, his eldest sister and co-heiress, who had this part of inheritance assigned to him, and so was united to his other lordship.

Robert



Robert lord Tateshale had the assize, &c. in the 14th of Edward I. and so descended to his heirs.

Hugh earl of Chester had a grant of the lands of two free-men, and the moiety of another, of whom Algar had the protection, valued then at 40s. at the survey at 4l. Stigand had the soc. It was one leuca long, and one broad, and paid 8d. gelt.

This manor was afterwards held of earl Hugh, by Roger Bigot, and at length it came to the earls of Norfolk, and was united to this lordship above mentioned.

John de Ratlesden held the fourth part of the fee here, of Robert Benhale, and in the 3d of Henry IV. the earl of Suffolk held the same as lord of Horsford, in Norfolk, of the honor of Eye, in Suffolk.

The temporalities of Sibton abbey were 11s. 6d. of St. Faith, 3s. 4d. and of Langley, 14s. 8d.

The church is a rectory dedicated to All-Saints. In the reign of Edward I. sir James Clereband was patron, and the rector had a manse, with 30 acres of land, valued at 10 marks.

In 1333 lady Isabel, queen dowager of England, presented to this church.

The family of Heydon seem to have had the patronage from 1465 to 1562.

In 1603 the rector returned 524 communicants.

The present value is 6l. 13s. 4d. and pays first-fruits, &c.

On the north wall of the chancel is an alabaster monument, with the portraiture of a woman on her knees,—*For Anne, wife of Robert Suckling, esq. by whom she had five sons, and four daughters; she was daughter of sir Thomas Wodehouse, of Kimberley, bart. and dame Blanch, daughter of the lord Cary, baron of Hunsdon.*

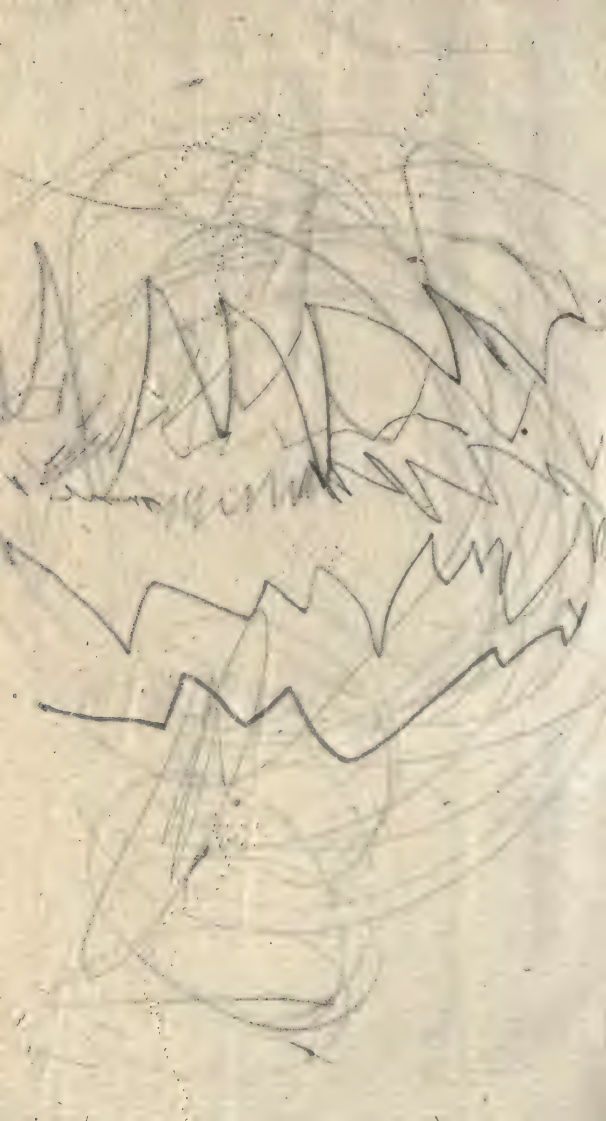
In 1774 the Rev. John Francis was presented to this rectory by Mrs. Hannah Suckling, widow,  
*p. h. v.*













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